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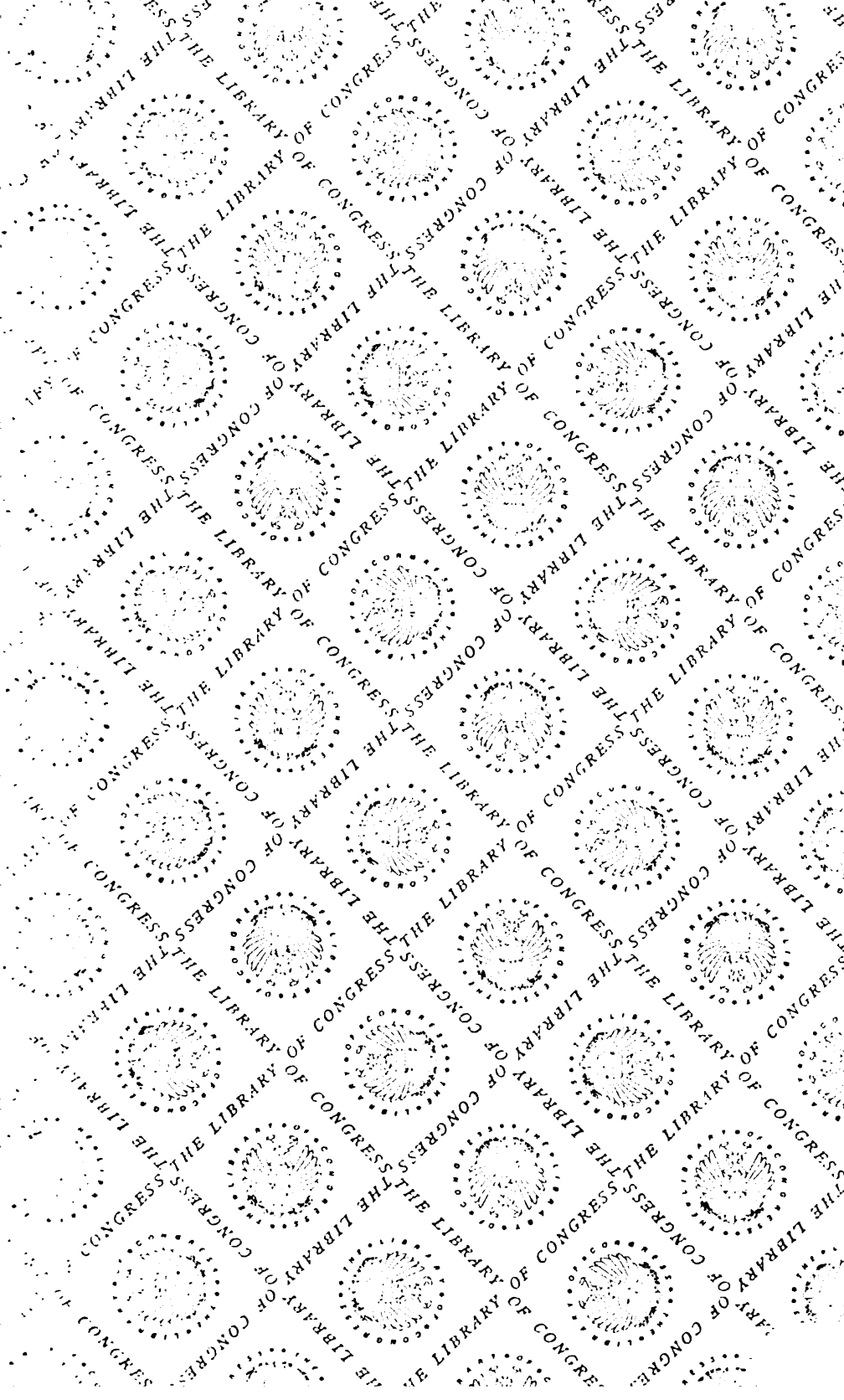
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HEARINGS

BEFORE

(U.S. Congress.

SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

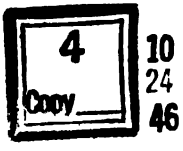
CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. CANNON, HEMENWAY, MOODY, M'RAE, AND ALLEN.

IN CHARGE OF

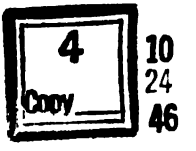
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1901.

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Total amount to be appropriated.....

SUN CIV——To face page 3

GLS 304

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. G. CANNON (CHAIRMAN), J. A. HEMENWAY, W. H. MOODY, T. C. M'RAE, AND J. M. ALLEN, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1901, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

MONDAY, *March 26, 1900.*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to run over these public building estimates. I do not know but that I ought to have asked you for a list. We have got one list from you of those under construction or where you have made a start, and I do not know but we ought to have asked you before you came to have given us another list showing the amount unexpended on each one, those under contract, those not under contract, and when they probably will go under contract, and when and how much money in addition to what has been appropriated we are going to need for the next fiscal year in the respective places?

The statement you did send us is as follows (see separate sheet facing this page).

Mr. TAYLOR. You will find, I think, stated how much money we will need in the coming fiscal year in our estimates which are before you in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. In the general estimates, or in this statement?

Mr. TAYLOR. In the general estimates. We took that up and furnished you with a statement of what we were going to need during the fiscal year for each building, and made it very carefully. We made it just as clear as we possibly could. I can tell, possibly, by memory the total item and the amount available.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, in a general way, we want to ask you about the plans. More or less has been said about the advance in material and labor?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And I suppose now and then there is a case where buildings have been very much cramped?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not only now and then, but in a great many instances, as just one little thing will show you. In a great many of our buildings the original estimate furnished to the Committee on Buildings and

Grounds, at the time the bill was presented to the House, for instance, we will say for a building we said would cost in the neighborhood of $100,000, and the Buildings and Grounds Committee reported a bill authorizing one at $50,000. Since that time there has been anywhere from 15 to 25 per cent rise in material, taking it right straight through, and that added to the 50 per cent cut in our original estimate cuts the amount so we can not possibly get a building at all out of it in a great many places; I do not say in all instances. I have a full statement here of the original estimates and limits of cost as fixed by Congress, and the amount that would be necessary to complete the buildings at the present rate.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that you had better leave that with us.

Mr. TAYLOR. This is my only copy. I will have a copy made of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, we will run through a portion of these buildings, building by building. First I will take up a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury dated January 16, 1900:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 16, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: This Department has the honor to invite your attention to the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats. U. S., p. 941), in compliance with the requirements of which the estimates for the erection of public buildings under the control of this Department include the cost of heating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, payment for those items being made from the appropriations for the construction of such buildings.

The act of Congress making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stats. U. S., p. 914), contains the following provision:

> The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed, if in his judgment such work should be performed, to pay for the wiring for electric lighting of all buildings in process of erection or hereafter to be erected under the control of the Treasury Department from the construction funds of such buildings.

It is considered desirable by this Department that the policy thus inaugurated of permitting the use of the construction funds of public buildings for their completion in the essential respects above referred to should be carried further forward by appropriate legislation so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner, whenever in his judgment such work should be performed, to pay for the installation of engineering and electric-light plants in all buildings in process of erection, or hereafter to be erected, under the control of the Treasury Department, from the construction funds of such buildings.

Heretofore electric light plants, including boilers, piping, engines, generators, switch boards, etc., have been provided from the appropriation for "fuel, lights, and water for public buildings" whenever the condition of that appropriation, in any given year, permitted and the needs of the public service required such expenditure.

The objections to the present method are the lack of certainty as to whether funds will be available in any given case and the inadequacy of the amount available at any time to permit of any very considerable

expenditures. The appropriation referred to, being an annual one, is not available for use in any event until the public buildings in which it may be desirable to install such plants have been completed and occupied, and the Department is prohibited from augmenting its special appropriations for the erection of public buildings by the use of general appropriations annually provided for the equipment, maintenance, and repairs of public buildings under the control of this Department.

Thus, in any event, the installations of such plants, the necessity for which may be apparent in advance of actual building operations, is postponed beyond the time when such installation could be most economically secured, that is to say, during the course of the construction of such buildings.

Notwithstanding these objections much has been accomplished in this way, but it is believed that better results can be obtained and a decided saving effected to the Government by the enactment of legislation along lines above indicated, because it will permit of the equipping of the larger buildings during the process of their erection with heating and electrical plants so designed as to utilize for the purpose of heating the buildings the waste steam from the electric-light plants. In this way the Department has already, in numerous instances, reduced the cost of heating some of its public buildings to a mere nominal amount, and has, at the same time, secured a better lighting of those buildings than would have been likely to be secured with rented current, and at a less cost therefor to the Government.

It is not pretended that such results can be secured in every instance, but in those cases where the Department would feel justified in installing an electric-lighting plant along with the heating system it is believed that a material saving can be effected in the cost of furnishing both heat and light to those buildings, and the Department will be enabled to have available, in each case, a fund which can be used in its discretion for such purposes.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

ENGINEERING PLANTS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. TAYLOR. The reason we have asked for that is at the present time the electric wiring is paid for out of the construction fund. The chief clerk's office puts it in, but we pay for it out of the construction fund. Now, the plant itself which furnishes the power does not go into every building, but it should be allowed to go in certain buildings, within the discretion of the Secretary, when, in his judgment, it would be advantageous to put the plant in. At the present time the only way to get that plant is by finding out at the end of the fiscal year whether certain appropriations which are controlled by the chief clerk—fuel, lights, and water—have a balance left which will allow the installation of a plant. If it is not found to be sufficient that year, the matter goes over until the next year. If it is found to be sufficient, and we have got a building under way or about completed, the plant is put in, but in the meantime we have let contracts in our office for all wiring, steam piping, and steam-heating apparatus.

Now, if the plant had been calculated for we could have done way with a certain portion of our steam piping or made certain changes in

that steam piping which would adapt itself to the electric-lighting plant. By that means we would save anywhere from two to three or four thousand dollars on a plant. A notable instance has come up in Kansas City. We had no right to put in an electric plant under the appropriation under our control so it was held off until the chief clerk's office found they could put it in. Now, in order to install that plant at present we have to change a great deal of our steam piping at an expense of three or four thousand dollars. If the Secretary had had the right, at his discretion, to say that we should put it in from the construction fund, we could have provided for it and made it a united plant, electric light, heat, and plant, and saved money to the Government on the original cost of both plants separately.

The CHAIRMAN. As the law now is you are authorized to wire a building and to pay for it from the appropriation for the building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are authorized to put in steam pipes also?

Mr. TAYLOR. Heating apparatus.

The CHAIRMAN. And you pay that from the appropriation for the building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that is not direction; it is discretion.

Mr. TAYLOR. No; the electric wiring only is in the discretion of the Secretary. The sundry civil bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, approved March 2, 1895, section 28 of United States Statutes, page 914, contains the following provision:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed, if in his judgment such work should be performed, to pay for the wiring of electric lighting of all buildings in process of erection or hereafter to be erected under the control of the Treasury Department from the construction fund of such buildings."

So you see it is discretionary with him.

The CHAIRMAN. But you say also now you put in a heating plant?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; always; that is not discretionary; we have to put that in as a part of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the Secretary of the Treasury suggests an amendment to this law?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have not got the wording in here.

The CHAIRMAN. He suggests an amendment to the act you referred to (28 Stats., p. 914) so as to make that act include the electric-lighting plant. That would mean dynamos?

Mr. TAYLOR. Dynamos and all machinery to supply the electric current.

The CHAIRMAN. If you heat by steam you have to have at least boilers?

Mr. TAYLOR. Certainly; but if you heat by direct steam, your boilers need only be run at a pressure sufficient to run your steam plant, which is anywhere from 15 to 30 pounds; but if you have an electric-light plant or a machinery plant, you have to force them up to a higher power and then use the exhaust steam from the engines for heating the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, this would be legislation. But probably unanimous consent would be given. Please furnish us a draft of such a provision as you desire enacted,

Mr. TAYLOR. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. In your statement to us here under date of January 23, 1900, which I hold in my hand, headed "Buildings appropriated for but not in course of construction January 1, 1900"——

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not recollect how many there are of them.

Mr. TAYLOR. There are between fifty and fifty-five.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to all these buildings, beginning with Aberdeen, S. Dak., and ending with Winston, N. C., I understand there is no site procured and nothing has been done?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, yes; out of that number there are about forty-two or forty-three sites selected and purchased.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking now of buildings not yet in course of construction.

Mr. TAYLOR. The buildings are not in course of construction, yet the sites are purchased.

The CHAIRMAN. There seem to be four only on this list.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, then, they have not stated it right.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one at Emporia——

Mr. TAYLOR. Those are old buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. And one at Newport, Vt., one at Newport News, Va., and one at Salem.

Mr. TAYLOR. At that time there were probably only four sites paid for. It is this way——

The CHAIRMAN. This is January 23, you must recollect?

Mr. TAYLOR. This is up to January 1. Our office, or rather the Secretary's office, selects the sites and recommended the selection of certain sites. Then there is a letter of acceptance written to the owner of that site telling him to submit his title, deed, and papers to the district attorney. He gets those, and by January 1 we had only about four of those buildings turned into our office, although thirty-nine or forty sites had been selected and turned over to the district attorney in the Department of Justice before August 1, 1899. We do not have them on our books until they are brought into our office and paid for by check. That is the reason the list shows only those selected and paid for on January 1. Emporia, Kans., site we have had for a number of years, but no limit of cost for the building.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got that table before you?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is a large list of buildings appropriated for but not in course of construction January 1, 1900. Now, you have not any memorandum here which shows where the sites have been paid for since January 1?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; there are none on that first list. That is up to January 1.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean from January 1 to the present time. You have no memorandum which shows where sites have been paid for?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; but I can give you from memory a majority of them. I can send that to you. (See pp. 40, 41.)

The CHAIRMAN. Take that on the first list where sites were not obtained on January 1 and send us a list where they have been obtained since that time. Nothing has been done in the way of plans?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir. Nothing has been done in any of those.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how long will it take to make those plans?

Mr. TAYLOR. We expect to get all the buildings under $150,000 or

$200,000 on the market by next fall, though there are a great many of those buildings in there that are now before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for an increase of limit of cost, because we can not build a building of that character which is commensurate with the town for the balance appropriated. We can build a building, but it is not a building such as we ought to have in those places.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, just dismiss for a moment the question of the extension of limit.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it practicable to get these contracts, on an average, made before the 1st of December next?

Mr. TAYLOR. Just about the 1st of December next.

The CHAIRMAN. They will average about the 1st of December next?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. That is, we will have them all advertised on the 1st of December next.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I will ask you further. The amount appropriated for that first list, beginning with Aberdeen, S. Dak., and ending with Winston, N. C., aggregated, seems to be an appropriation for every one, and while the limit of cost and sites of buildings is $8,000,000 plus, the amount of appropriation is $2,494,000, and there is authority to contract, I believe, in every case?

Mr. TAYLOR. Up to the full limit of cost?

Mr. MOODY. Not in every case. According to that table, there are several——

Mr. TAYLOR. The general law governs our appropriation. The general law allows us to contract on our appropriations up to the limit of cost.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a general provision?

Mr. TAYLOR. There is a general law which lets us do that, outside of these specific ——

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk thinks you are mistaken about that.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is a clause which was put in especially to get over that trouble in 1895 or 1896. You see we asked for that particularly for this reason: If we had to stick to the amount of the appropriation we could only contract for a portion of the building, and we found that a very bad practice, so that there was a general clause put in one of the bills—I do not remember which it was or where it was now, but I can find that out—but there was a general clause put in which allows us to contract up to the limit of cost, no matter how much money we have provided. We have enough money in the Treasury to carry us over until the next appropriation can be available. I know that is an actual fact.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would examine and see if you can find it, because the clerk, who is reasonably familiar with these matters, is under the impression that there is no general law.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

(Mr. Taylor subsequently stated to the committee that he was in error; that there was no general law authorizing contracts for buildings in excess of appropriations therefor.)

The CHAIRMAN. On the printed statement the Secretary is authorized to contract within limit. There are nine exceptions on that list.

Mr. TAYLOR. You will find all those. Take, for instance, the first: Akron, a building which was authorized before that act was passed and did not come under that law. Baltimore, Md., was the same way.

Mr. MOODY. Let me call your attention to Altoona, where you say the Secretary is not authorized to contract. The building was authorized February 21, 1899?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; there is Altoona. I do not understand that. I know there is a general clause that we have operated under, and I will look that matter up.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would, and let us know about it. My object in asking you this question is to ascertain how much money, if any, would be required the next fiscal year on this first class of buildings.

Mr. TAYLOR. All we have asked for there.

The CHAIRMAN. The post-office at Aberdeen, the authorization there is $87,000 and the appropriation $43,500 for the current year, and the estimate for 1901 $43,500; that makes a full estimate. Do you think you will complete that building the next fiscal year?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think so; I hope to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Between December and July; that is seven months.

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not know which one of these are coming from the Attorney-General's office first, and they will be the first ones which will go on the market. If we could say that Aberdeen was the last one to come over from the Attorney-General's office it would be the last one taken up, and consequently we would not expend all that money, but it may be the first one, and then we will expend all of it, whereas the reverse may be the case.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me call your attention—I say to you frankly that in the case of Aberdeen in so far as we have any information, certainly on the 1st of January, has not even a site, and there is $43,500 appropriated, with authority to contract. Now, until you get the site you can not under the law put your pencil to paper to make plans?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. After you get the site then you can begin to make your plans, and they must be made and approved, and then you advertise for your contracts?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I do not see if you had the site to-day how you could contract by the 1st of December next, do you?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the earliest time you can get a contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. About July 1.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say you could make your plans if you had your site to-day and get them advertised and let your building by July 1?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; by July 15. It takes about two and one-half to three months to do the preliminary work and get it on the market and thirty days to get it under contract. The building would probably be finished in ten months for a building of that size. It is a one-story building.

The CHAIRMAN. Our appropriations for public buildings are available when made?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The sundry civil bill of next year will be made on or before the 4th day of March. Take Aberdeen as a type; you have $43,500 appropriated, which is available.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have $38,000 available at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have power to contract. Now, I will ask you, if the money is available on the 4th day of March, 1900, whether, in your judgment, it will be needed before that time; that is, whether the balance of the money will be needed before that time.

Mr. TAYLOR. We possibly could get through.

The CHAIRMAN. No; not possibly.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, possibly; I would not say we would need the money before that time. I have no doubt that for some of these buildings we would not need the money, but which ones they are I do not know. Some on that list we will not be able to take up right away. For instance, if the whole 56 buildings authorized last year were thrown into our office to-day and we had the sites to-day we could not take them all up, but I do not know which will come over first from the Attorney-General's office, so must provide for them all. If I knew which ones I was going to take up first I would not need the appropriation for those which I would not take up. If I knew exactly which ones I was going to take up first I could say, "Gentlemen, those are the ones I want the total appropriation on; the others I do not care; I can get along until March of next year."

The CHAIRMAN. Except I do not believe there is a building in the lot where you will spend more money than you now have available between this and the 4th of March next.

Mr. TAYLOR. All right; you ask me on the 1st day of March next and see what is the balance.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no information as to even whether the site has been examined——

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I know the site has been examined and selected, and the papers will probably be in the office in two weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what it cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is to cost $4,800, or between $4,200 and $4,800. I went there and inspected it, and I picked it out myself. It would have been in the office long ago if it had not been that one of the owners died and we had to go to the probate court to clear title.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a place is Aberdeen?

Mr. TAYLOR. Perhaps 5,000, 6,000, or 8,000 people.

The CHAIRMAN. Any necessity for extension of limit there?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember whether there is. No. If it is made a fireproof building there will be an extension of limit to $110,000, but if built of wood construction, nonfireproof inside, we can build it within the present limit.

The CHAIRMAN. You build nearly all small buildings that way?

Mr. TAYLOR. All one-story buildings, and they are built that way because we have to; but I do not recommend it. The United States Government does not carry any insurance, and in these days of electric wiring and all that sort of thing it is a good deal more dangerous than it used to be, and I should strongly advise, from that point of view, as well as from preservation and repair point of view, that all buildings of the United States be built fireproof. It is a little more expensive in the beginning, but it is a good deal more economical in the long run. You see these estimates were all made last November. At that time we expected to have all the sites and be ready to work on the 1st day of January.

Mr. MCCLEARY. What you want is the difference between $8,000,000 and $2,500,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not exactly, because there are some big buildings in there we have not asked increases on. For instance, Cleveland, Ohio. The amount appropriated is $300,000 and we have asked $500,000.

Mr. MCRAE. It is $5,554,000 you need?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

PUBLIC BUILDING, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the trouble at Hot Springs? The Government owns the land there. Why has there been a delay there?

Mr. TAYLOR. The Secretary of the Interior would not let us put the building on the only site available on Government property.

Mr. MCRAE. Why did he take such action?

Mr. TAYLOR. There was a big pumping station put on that corner and it would ruin that.

Mr. MCRAE. What are you going to do about it?

Mr. TAYLOR. The city has since given us a site on an old park there. We are just closing that out now.

Mr. MCRAE. Has the abstract been made?

Mr. TAYLOR. The abstract is being made; the district attorney is going over it now.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send us, when you go back to your office, first that general authority to contract, and confine it more particularly to the amount of sites that have been acquired up to the present time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Excuse me a moment. By that you mean sites actually in our office at the present time that we can work on?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; and then a statement of buildings where no steps have been taken to acquire sites——

Mr. TAYLOR. There are only three left. Those are the Alabama sites.

The CHAIRMAN. They have all been selected except three. I mean that steps have been taken, although title has not been acquired.

Mr. MCRAE. You mean where they have selected the sites, but have not received an abstract?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean where sites have been selected, but abstracts have not yet been received, and you might give us the cost of the sites also; and in the same connection you might give us the buildings where no steps have been taken to acquire sites.

Mr. TAYLOR. There are only three of those; only the Alabama sites. And there we have not got the proper act of cession; in the others we have inspected and selected sites.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the fifty-odd buildings authorized over a year ago, is there one of them where you have acquired a site and made a contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Bristol, Tenn.

The CHAIRMAN. Only?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is the only one?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the only one. New Brighton, Pa., will go on the market to-morrow or next day, and Jamestown, N. Y., is held up. Mr. Vreeland asked it to be held up, as he wants an additional $75,000 to build a two-story building, and in accordance with his request we have held that up, but it is ready to go on the market.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these buildings are hung up, so to speak, on the request of somebody?

Mr. TAYLOR. Very few of them are hung up on the requests of members of Congress. Most are hung up before the Committee on Buildings and Grounds on our own statement that we can not build the building for the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us a table showing the buildings where no steps are being taken whatever to make plans or contracts where it is believed that the authorization is insufficient?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. (See pp. 40, 41.)

The CHAIRMAN. And in that same connection let the statement show the authorization desired in each place.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, that will be a copy of this list.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there, do you recollect?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not recollect, but I will give you a copy of it. Or if you want to see it now you can send to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and get it right away.

The CHAIRMAN. As to all this class of buildings which have been referred to where no steps have been taken for the reason indicated there is no doubt but with the money available on or before the 4th of March next year would be early enough to meet contract liabilities after you have exhausted the appropriations already given?

Mr. TAYLOR. For a great majority of them they would.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any exception?

Mr. TAYLOR. There are two exceptions I know of now.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you make a note of those exceptions?

Mr. TAYLOR. They are Cleveland and Indianapolis; we have not got enough to buy the property.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the only two?

Mr. TAYLOR. Those are the only two I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. So that as to all these buildings where you are not making progress but are waiting on your own motion or at the request of somebody, whose request you believe to be well founded, for an increase of the limit so far as the expenditure is concerned; having power to contract, no money will be needed with the exception of Cleveland and Indianapolis before the 4th day of March next?

Mr. TAYLOR. In other words, you want to know what buildings we can eliminate out of this list?

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. TAYLOR. I can give that very easily.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us that in a day or two at your earliest convenience?

Mr. TAYLOR. I will give it to-morrow. (See pp. 40, 42, 43.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. Now it seems to me perhaps there is no necessity for us running through that statement of buildings, because the general statement would show that there is an exception of but one or two. Now we will get the exceptional cases, and then there are certain special matters aliunde you will call attention to. The first one I see here is the custom-house at Baltimore.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have there a site?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have a site already.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your estimate for 1901 is $300,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you will require that amount?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know I will require that much.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the $300,000 will you need?

Mr. TAYLOR. We could probably cut that down to $150,000 or $200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Which one shall I put it at?

Mr. TAYLOR. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will do in the sundry civil bill; that is, if the next appropriation is available the first day of March next year. We are holding up now. This is under the Tarsney Act—a building put at competition among outside architects. We have already got the design in the office, but we have got absolutely no money to pay the expenses. Mr. Wachter came and asked that you reappropriate $25,000, the balance left on the site.

The CHAIRMAN. He wanted a special bill put through.

Mr. TAYLOR. So we could use $25,000 to get this judgment on the drawings of our lands. I told him it did not make very much difference except to delay matters and we would hold it until the sundry civil bill went through. Of course it will take six or eight months after the judgment on these drawings are done before we get the work on the market.

The CHAIRMAN. You reduce that estimate to $150,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think $150,000 will do there.

The CHAIRMAN. The next one is——

BRISTOL, TENN.

Mr. TAYLOR. Bristol; we want that.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item of post-office and court-house, at Chicago, Ill.

Mr. TAYLOR. That you will probably call on Mr. Cobb for. Mr. Cobb is the architect for that building and it would be better to call him before you.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, at Cleveland—you have no site at Cleveland?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have no site at Cleveland. We have one we can purchase as soon as we get the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no money to pay for it?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got an appraisement of the court of $555,000 and we have $300,000 in the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. So you want $250,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We ought to have $250,000. I do not think you can cut that down any. I do not know; you can put that at $150,000. That would be $350,000 additional—make it $400,000—cutting it down $100,000. You can make that $400,000 instead of $500,000. That would give us $700,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have to get the plans—is that to be done by a special architect?

Mr. TAYLOR. That will be another Tarsney Act provision matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Nothing will be needed before the 4th of March next?

Mr. TAYLOR. Nothing beyond this $400,000—that covers expenses. That leaves $150,000 to do any preliminary work.

POST-OFFICE, CLINTON, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Clinton, Iowa, you submit no appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we had not even a site at that time. We had not selected a site, had not got a concession at that time, and will do nothing on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Nothing will be required there, and the same thing at Creston?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE, OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. And the same thing at Oskaloosa, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; those sites have just been selected in the last two weeks.

PUBLIC BUILDING, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Dubuque, Iowa?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will want that entire sum. We have got that under contract, and it will be done.

PUBLIC BUILDING, HELENA, MONT.

The CHAIRMAN. For public building at Helena, Mont., for completion of building under present limit——

Mr. TAYLOR. We can not complete that building.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. TAYLOR. Before March 1. I do not know that we need any more money than we have got there. There are two questions to be settled there, increase of the limit and the letting of contract after that, although the drawings are all done and all ready to go on the market.

The CHAIRMAN. You will include that in the statement I have asked you about?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

PUBLIC BUILDING, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Mr. MCRAE. Have you got money enough to build at Hot Springs? Have you asked that to be held up to increase the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no action taken. We have not asked for any increase of limit.

Mr. MCRAE. You are going ahead to build this within the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Probably; yes.

Mr. MCRAE. Will you need all you ask for there?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have not asked for anything there.

Mr. MCRAE. You do not need anything?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we can contract for that.

PUBLIC BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, at Indianapolis you submit an estimate of $500,000 and you have $250,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That site you have not yet?

Mr. TAYLOR. That site we have. As to the condition, it is before your body. We have a site selected there. We can buy one of three sites. It can be the whole of square 36 or any half of square 36. If we buy the whole of square 36, it will cost $609,000. That is the appraisement of the court. If we buy the north half of square 36, it costs $253,000. If we buy the west half of square 36, it costs $289,000. If we buy the east half, it will cost $329,000. Now, it depends upon what we buy. The Secretary of the Treasury has told the delegation from Indiana that he would not assume the responsibility of buying the whole of square 36 without Congressional action, and that has tied it up until he got such action, either yes or no, directing him to buy the whole of square 36. If they do not give that direction, we will buy half, whichever half we think is the best.

Mr. MCRAE. You will get it cheaper if you buy either the north half or the west half?

Mr. TAYLOR. Those are the figures made roughly from what data I have got; and the only fixed sum is, I think, $609,000, which the court awarded the whole property holders on that.

The CHAIRMAN. And toward this $609,000 you have $250,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that been worn into by plans or anything else?

Mr. TAYLOR. I can tell you in a minute. No; we have done nothing in the way of plans there, although we had the right given expressly in the bill. The incidental expenses connected with the purchase were only $61.92.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is all that has been expended?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred and sixty thousand dollars appropriation would be sufficient to pay for the site of the whole block in addition to what you have already got?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, it may, but I would like you to raise that to $400,000 for this reason: If we take the whole block there are two pieces of property owned by Mr. Sales and Mr. Eastman, who have appealed from the court, and that trial may give them a little more money; how much we do not know. Both of these gentlemen wanted $125,000 for their lots, and one got $80,000 and the other got $85,000 for his property, and the court might give an increased amount, and if you appropriate just to cover that thing we might be short. Another thing, even if we get the whole square and only got $410,000 or $420,000 to make a start——

The CHAIRMAN. Will you make those plans?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not do that; that is done by competition.

The CHAIRMAN. That is under the Tarsney Act.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So really it would take $355,000 to buy the whole lot in addition to the $250,000, and you would reduce your estimates, even if the whole is bought, to $400,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say the Secretary of the Treasury has declined to buy the whole of that block without Congressional action?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; as the block contains about three times the amount of property actually necessary for our building.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What do you mean by that? Three times the amount of ground that the building will actually cover?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; the property the building would actually cover, together with the 40-foot fire limit we have to have all around it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How large is this block?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is 420 feet square.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And one-third of this would be actually required for that building with a 40-foot fire limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; all together that would make about half a block to enable us to get the building on it properly.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, for the purpose of the Government half of that block is enough?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is what I told the gentlemen when I went out and inspected it; and I told them that half was all we needed, and the reason that the Secretary will not buy the whole block is because half is all we need. If you want a park for the city of Indianapolis, you have got to get the ground there and buy it.

Mr. MCRAE. Why do you not go ahead and buy half of it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because the Members and Senators from there have asked us to hold that up until they can get such action.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much ground is about the public buildings at other capital cities? Is it not true at every capital city of the country a large amount of ground, larger than actually necessary, has been purchased?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know of any where we bought more ground than we actually needed; that is, largely in excess.

Mr. MOODY. Boston has not a foot of land.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have bought in excess of what we actually needed at times in such places, but we have not bought as largely in excess as that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I wish you would give a statement of a few of the larger sites that have been bought at different points. Say, give ten of the larger sites purchased by the Government for public buildings?

Mr. TAYLOR. In some instances we have had large sites donated to us. Would you want that, too?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes; I would like to have that. Of course, the Government has to maintain these sites after they are donated.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the city of Indianapolis I went out there to see about it. They suggested at the time I was there, and I told them that it was a thing that I could not decide; I would let the Secretary decide whether to take the whole property. It was brought to their attention that the building would not cover more than one-third, and it would be continually a source of expense to the Government to take care of that property. They said that that did not matter; that we need not worry about that; that they would pass an ordinance that the city would care for it as a park; and I stated that they might pass the ordinance, but the next city council might come along and say that this is something that does not pay taxes to the city, and they did not see why they should pay taxes to keep that going, and they would not do it any more.

PUBLIC BUILDING, LAWRENCE, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. At Lawrence, Mass., you do not submit an estimate?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because we can not get the site there for any reasonable sum, and we are just letting that lie idle.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that includes all of the exceptionally large buildings. Now we will turn back and ask you about some specific matters.

PUBLIC BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is Los Angeles, Cal.

The CHAIRMAN. You have $100,000, and you estimate for $100,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Possibly that could go over.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no site there yet?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will have a site in the course of about two weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this under the Tarsney Act?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; it is under our own office, but at the same time I do not think they will get enough done by the 1st of March, next year, so we can let the estimate go over.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not require to exceed $100,000 to be appropriated?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; I think not.

PUBLIC BUILDING, OMAHA, NEBR.

The CHAIRMAN. For the completion of the addition to the building at Omaha, where has been appropriated $1,450,000, and you estimate $350,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That can go over, I think, until the 1st of March. That building has just gone on the market. I do not know; you had better give us $100,000 there instead of $350,000. Those estimates were made last fall when we expected to be further advanced in our work than now, for certain reasons. Then, Mr. Chairman, there is the mint building at Philadelphia.

PUBLIC BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. We will reach that later; that is a special case. The first item I find is on page 2, for post-office and subtreasury at Boston, Mass. For enlargement of the mezzanine story and necessary contingent work, $9,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Is not that work further taken up in a letter from our office?

Mr. MOODY. I would like to know if there has not been something further said to the Senate?

Mr. TAYLOR. I was going to talk about that. A letter, probably two weeks ago, was sent to the Senate, and I would like for you to send over there and get a copy of it.

Mr. MOODY. I sent for it this morning. That request is $175,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; instead of $80,000. We have brought that up a great deal by covering this mezzanine story and a large increased space needed in that building to $175,000, and I should like to take that up together. I think it would be better.

Mr. MOODY. Is this estimate of $175,000 in the nature of alterations and extensions?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it is simply repairs.

Mr. MOODY. The estimate of $9,000 made in the first instance is for repairs, and the modified estimate of January 17 is also for repairs?

Mr. TAYLOR. And the renewal of the elevator plant.

Mr. MOODY. Thirty-five thousand dollars for renewal of the elevators, and $45,000 for general repairs; the increase for general repairs is from $9,000 to $45,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; this $9,000 you have here is included in that, and that was a modification in the building, which was an enlargement of the mezzanine story.

Mr. MOODY. Which?

Mr. TAYLOR. This $9,000; and it is included in that other afterwards.

Mr. MCRAE. And now you want $175,000?

The CHAIRMAN. For enlargement of the mezzanine story you want how much?

Mr. TAYLOR. Nine thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. That did not cover any repairs?

Mr. TAYLOR. It was a straight enlargement of the mezzanine floor.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in the regular estimate, and in the estimate of January 17 you submit an estimate for repairs and improvements in the building, $45,000, and that includes the $9,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that includes the enlargement.

The CHAIRMAN. And $36,000 more?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; for general repairs. You see there seemed to be some misunderstanding last year——

Mr. MOODY. I want to ask a question about that. We appropriated in the House bill $300,000 for general repairs?

Mr. TAYLOR. Three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Mr. MOODY. I mean in the House bill as it left the House.

Mr. TAYLOR. That was last year?

Mr. MOODY. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. That was $340,000 as it left the House, $50,000 of which was applicable for marine hospitals.

Mr. MOODY. I mean applicable to plans generally. Then the Senate increased that amount $50,000. Do you know for what purpose that $50,000 was put in the Senate bill?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I do not.

Mr. MOODY. Did you not know at the time?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I did not know at the time.

Mr. MOODY. Have you ever had any communication from Senator Hoar or Mr. Lodge, or did you know the purpose of the additional $50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Or subsequently?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Never heard of it?

Mr. TAYLOR. I have heard of it since this year. Senator Lodge and one other gentleman came and spoke of it and said that the general understanding was that there was $40,000 or $50,000 put into that bill for the Boston building. That is just what I was going to speak of.

Mr. MOODY. It was put in for the Boston building, not only by general but by express understanding, and agreed to by the House conferees for that purpose and for that purpose only. Now, I want to know whether you say that you never received any information from

either any member of the House or Senate to that effect that the additional appropriation in the Senate was inserted for the Boston public building. Do you mean to tell me you never received any information until recently that that money was intended for Boston?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not to my knowledge. I know we had asked for a certain amount—I was just going to call Mr. Cannon's attention to it—which was this, that Mr. Cannon asked me when I was stating here last year if there was a special appropriation for Boston of $40,000 or $45,000—I am not sure which, and Mr. Cannon asked me the question directly, and I think you will find it by referring to the notes: "If we give you this increase that you ask for in your annual appropriation, can you not include the $40,000 in that to expend on the Boston building?" and I said, "Mr. Cannon, we can not."

Mr. MOODY. I think that you will find that the Boston public building was not referred to in that hearing at all.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think it was.

Mr. MOODY. There was $45,000 appropriated specifically for San Francisco.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, there was $40,000 for Boston, too.

Mr. MOODY. You look over the hearing and see. I think you will find it was another estimate. I do not think you will find any testimony in regard to it.

Mr. TAYLOR. I am almost dead certain it was. However, I would not say that for certain without going back and looking it up.

Mr. MOODY. Are you familiar with the public building in Boston?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Its condition is disgraceful, is it not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Certainly it is.

Mr. MOODY. And unfit for the transaction of public business?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know that it is more unfit than others.

Mr. MOODY. Are any others more unfit than Boston?

Mr. TAYLOR. Just about the same.

Mr. MOODY. Which ones want appropriations as badly, if there are any?

Mr. TAYLOR. St. Louis, and the Treasury Department right down here in Washington.

Mr. MOODY. Any others?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not that I remember of now.

Mr. MOODY. What is this $175,000 which has been sent to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds as to the requirements of the public building in Boston? What does that represent; repairs?

Mr. TAYLOR. That represents a general overhauling of the whole building.

Mr. MOODY. Does it represent any addition to that building, otherwise than the enlargement of the mezzanine story?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. All repairs?

Mr. TAYLOR. All repairs.

Mr. MOODY. Are those repairs all needed?

Mr. TAYLOR. Every one of them.

Mr. MOODY. How badly needed?

Mr. TAYLOR. As badly as any repairs could possibly be needed. The building is dingy, and it has an old elevator plant that is costing the Government more money than it is worth to-day, and as just an

instance of that one thing, I can tell you there is a 125-horsepower engine whose whole duty is to raise a lift, since they have taken off certain other machinery which belonged to it.

Mr. MOODY. That building is occupied by the district and circuit courts?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And the post-office, the marshal, and the collector of internal revenue, and the subtreasurer——

Mr. TAYLOR. And the Secret Service.

Mr. MOODY. And the Pension Office?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Is it the purpose, do you know, of the Secretary of the Treasury to send a formal estimate to the Speaker of $175,000 which he has communicated to the Senate committee?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we will not send it without being requested.

Mr. MOODY. Why, you sent this estimate of $80,000 without being requested.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is our own initiative. This estimate of $175,000 we reported on a bill in the Senate that did not initiate from us at all.

Mr. MOODY. Is it not needed?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is needed.

Mr. MOODY. What is the distinction between this $80,000 for which you have made an estimate and the $175,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is a suggestion that is made to the House; that is a suggestion that our office found was absolutely necessary to keep the building together.

Mr. MOODY. I wanted to know—perhaps that last statement indicates it. You say $80,000 is absolutely necessary to keep the building together, and the balance between that $175,000 is how necessary?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, it is so necessary that we were very glad to report it.

Mr. MOODY. I wanted to know, because I want my justification. Is it or not so necessary that you would advise the Secretary of the Treasury to inform Congress in the usual manner by way of an estimate?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. I do not mean by being asked—the committee is not going to ask for it; at least I am not going to ask the committee to ask for it, but I want to know whether, in the manner in which appropriations are submitted to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury will or will not submit any further sum than $80,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That I could not say—whether they would or not.

Mr. MOODY. As I am asked at home to get this $175,000, I reply that I shall ask the committee for nothing but what is estimated for, and now I want to know whether the estimate will be forthcoming.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, as I understand, you want this—whether our office will modify our letter from $80,000 to $175,000?

Mr. MOODY. I want this: I want no special consideration for Boston, but I want to know whether the needs of Boston so lie in the mind of the Treasury Department, as compared with the needs of other parts of the country, that they will make an estimate for $80,000 or for $175,000. Which is it?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not see just what you are driving at, frankly.

The CHAIRMAN. That is plain.

Mr. MOODY. I thought that was plain. I suppose when the Secre-

tary of the Treasury makes estimates for the action of the Committee on Appropriations he does not estimate for everything which it would be desirable to undertake?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. MOODY. But he makes his estimate according to the proportion of the needs of all the different branches of the public service?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Under that theory he has sent us here an estimate for $80,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. As needed by that particular building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Needed for that particular building.

Mr. MOODY. And he has reported to the Senate committee that it would be desirable to expend $175,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Now, my question is, whether under the methods and restrictions by which estimates are made, in distinction from mere recommendation, the Secretary is prepared to say to this committee that $175,000 is needed for Boston or is not so prepared to say?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I think he would be.

Mr. MCRAE. Why not ask him to do it.

Mr. MOODY. Why does not he do it, then?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because this whole matter of $175,000 has come up within the last, I should say, two weeks.

Mr. MCRAE. It is his place to make estimates, and if necessary why does he not make them here?

Mr. TAYLOR. In taking up these repairs we keep those repairs in Boston, as well as in any other place, just as close to the limit as possible in order to hold the building together. Now, there are a good many things in that $175,000 that it would be economical for the Government to do at present that are not absolutely necessary. The building can go on as it is without that. It will be much more economical for the Government to do it, and that is the reason I say I think the Secretary would be willing to recommend the item.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you not see the embarrassing position in which the Department puts us? The law requires them to submit the estimate to the Appropriations Committee of the House through the Speaker, and you make one here and send another to the Senate.

Mr. TAYLOR. We did not send anything in communication except a report.

Mr. MCRAE. It is the same thing. You stated there that you needed $175,000, and in this you stated that you need $80,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that Senate matter was perhaps in response to a request in regard to that particular building.

Mr. MCRAE. But at the same time it related to this particular place on which you have submitted an estimate here.

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it was this way. You take the bill in the Senate which was introduced by Senator Hoar for enlarging, improving, and repairing the building. Now, this estimate which we sent for the Boston building is not for enlarging the building; it is simply for the improving and repairing of the building.

Mr. MOODY. There is no enlargement proposition except the mezzanine story, because there is no place to enlarge it.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no enlargement actually on the ground, but

we propose to put in certain skylights and work on the upper floor under that bill which we can get along without but we would like to have.

Mr. McRAE. You can see in what a situation the Department has placed us and how embarrassing it is for Mr. Moody to have Senators at one end with an estimate of $175,000 and this committee with an estimate of $80,000, and it seems to me the proper thing is to call the Secretary's attention to it and let him send in an estimate.

Mr. MOODY. Every commercial body, the courts, public authorities, and the whole people are looking to me to get an appropriation of $175,000, because they do not understand the distinction between the two kinds of communication. I have no request to make of the Treasury Department, but I submit that matter for their consideration. I think they ought to recall one reply or make another.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you right on that point. The estimate made the 17th of January, House Doc. No. 307, is for $80,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs and improvement of building, $45,000; elevators and work incident thereto, $35,000. Now as I understand you, that estimate originated in the Treasury Department. I will ask you if that estimate fairly conforms for the public building at Boston for the repairs, elevators, etc., for that class of work which you submit elsewhere in the country for repairs where you have submitted, and where you have not submitted for that class of work that is done under the general appropriation for repairs?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you if that is fair for Boston as it is on the other?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is as fair, except the Boston building needs more than those others pro rata.

The CHAIRMAN. You have submitted more—you have submitted $80,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. It needs a good deal more, in that it is in a great deal worse condition.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in such a bad condition that from the ordinary appropriation for repairs for all public buildings in the United States, which is about $400,000, that you can not from the general appropriation of that kind care for the rest of the buildings in the United States and expend this $80,000 for Boston?

Mr. TAYLOR. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore aliunde the $400,000 you submit this as a special estimate for $80,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this $80,000 was reported and expended for the repairs at Boston, would Boston with that expenditure of $80,000 be in as good a condition on the average for repairs, elevator plant, etc., as the general service attached to public buildings in the United States?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I think it would be, but by that I do not believe it would be in a condition it ought to be.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is true as to nearly all public buildings in the United States?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the general appropriation of $400,000, and

after that is expended they will not be in the condition that, in your opinion, they ought to be?

Mr. TAYLOR. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the difference between $80,000 and $175,000, which was submitted to the Senate in connection with the bill, introduced, as you think, by Senator Hoar, asked for repairs and rearrangement and changes in the building that were not anticipated by this $80,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is just it.

The CHAIRMAN. In that respect, if the $175,000 is granted, Boston will be, on the average, in that much better condition, the difference between $80,000 and $175,000, than the buildings ordinarily?

Mr. TAYLOR. Boston would be in a condition then of a practical new building with modern appliances. I wish, Mr. Moody, you would look back over the report made last year and find if that conversation in regard to the $40,000——

Mr. MOODY. I have looked at it recently.

Mr. SWAYZE (chief clerk Treasury Department). I will state in regard to this that the Architect sent his agent—I know a great deal about the Boston building—and he made an estimate of $80,000 as the amount which Congress should appropriate to put that building in what he considered passing good condition. Then the custodian of the building, who is one of the brightest men I have ever met, he goes to work and makes up an estimate of what he considers is necessary for that building, but it does not come to the Architect, but it goes to the Senators and they introduce this bill for the $175,000.

Mr. MCRAE. And he says it is all necessary?

Mr. SWAYZE. There is a difference between necessary and absolutely necessary. He makes up his estimate on the basis of what is absolutely necessary to keep the building going. The custodian makes up an estimate of what he believes the building actually needs to put it in first-class condition.

Mr. TAYLOR. At the time this thing was brought to my attention and a report asked for at that time we had not even in the office any data on which to make that report and had to inquire of Mr. Marden to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. Query: Is not that a separate bill, which went to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, authorizing the expenditure of $175,000, in the Senate?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Involving changes that would not be paid from an appropriation for repairs only?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to have a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury as to what he thinks is needed in Boston in proportion to the needs of the other buildings throughout the country, and such as he thinks fit to provide for upon a general appropriation bill, where legislation is not required or permitted, and if there is any other further sum which is needed in Boston, but which requires legislation in order to bring it within the power of the appropriation bill, I would like to have that distinctly pointed out.

Mr. SWAYZE. If that letter of the Secretary had gone to both committees it would have been all right.

Mr. MOODY. But it did not go to both committees.

Mr. McRAE. When he sent the letter to the other committee revising the estimate, he ought to have sent it here.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is this, I guess: You would like to have a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the amount of money required for repairs without legislation for the Boston building, such as he would make on that building and buildings all over the country if he had unlimited power for repairs.

Mr. TAYLOR. That states it.

Mr. MOODY. I am content to ask for information; I simply want to let it show and go on record, because it is likely to be read at other places than here. I want it to go on record that I do not wish to ask from the appropriation committee any special favors for Boston public building, but I want it treated like all other public buildings; but whatever is actually needed to the last cent can be properly provided for on an appropriation bill with due regard to other parts of the country I want to get.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. TAYLOR. You see, in taking that as a general proposition as to what is actually needed in a building, there are two sides to that question. You can take what you can actually get along with and keep a suit of clothes together or you can take a sum which is necessary to put that suit into a respectable condition so you can go down the street with it, and that just represents the condition of $80,000 and $175,000; the $175,000 represents the well-dressed man, the man who has got a suit put together.

Mr. MOODY. I suppose in making any communication you would have due regard not only to the necessity of to-day but the necessity of the immediate future?

The CHAIRMAN. I think that suggestion I made will probably give Mr. Moody what he wants. That is to say, you know you can expend $80,000 under repairs, etc.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To have the building now, as other buildings are—maybe not as good, maybe better than some, as the case may be. Now, suppose for repairs only, without legislation, how much more than $800,00 would be expended in reasonable repairs?

Mr. TAYLOR. To put this particular building in a first-class condition?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. We can cover that in a letter very easily. We have simply provided for the ordinary repairs, as I say. Now, the other method you suggest would provide for putting the building in a first-class condition, and such alterations—— (See page 17.)

The CHAIRMAN. I am not speaking of alterations. You can not alter without legislation.

Mr. TAYLOR. We can alter by putting up partitions; we can alter by placing partitions, cutting new doors, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriations for repairs are for repairs and preservation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee and Congress have always refused to put in for alterations under this general appropriation "and improvements." Those words are not in?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we do not put them in.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I am not asking you, although I have no objection—what I am asking you to do is to send us a communication for repairs and preservation—how much money is required to care for it reasonably?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money in addition is required for alterations and improvements?

Mr. TAYLOR. All right, I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. Because that anticipates an expenditure aliunde the expenditure for repairs and preservation. That is what you want?

Mr. MCRAE. I understand it is only an interior alteration and not an enlargement of the building?

Mr. MOODY. I suppose putting up a new window or finishing up a story which is not completely finished would not he considered an alteration or enlargement of a building?

Mr. TAYLOR. For instance, as Mr. Swayze states, the upper story of the building has never been finished and they want those rooms finished so as to use them. That would be an enlargement of the building, and we would consider it so.

Mr. MCRAE. It seems to me it would be completion.

POST-OFFICE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be completion outside the limit, but I am not at all antagonizing it. Now go to the item for post-office at Brooklyn, N. Y., for improving the facilities for handling the mail, $6,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. Last year there was authorized the purchase of additional property back of that building, an additional lot, $20,000. Now, in order to accommodate the car tracks running in there and the mail cars to stand in there and have the mail handled, in order to do that there have to be certain sheds built out and this is for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been bought?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to construct a building on it?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; this is to construct or enlarge the mail shed and provide a cover so the cars can run in there, and generally finish it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you do that from the appropriation for repairs?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is to allow shipping the mail directly from the post-office workroom to the electric cars, and this is to provide the facilities for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you do that from the appropriation for repairs without express authorization if you had the money?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I just spoke in regard to that; that is an alteration.

Mr. MOODY. It would be just sheds extended out there?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; it is an extension really.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing seems to be the next thing. Have you knowledge as to that?

Mr. TAYLOR. I have for a certain part of that.

The CHAIRMAN. This is House Doc. No. 188, fireproof outbuilding,

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and House Doc. No. 194, extension to Bureau of Engraving and Printing. I expect we had better pass that and ask Mr. Johnson in regard to it. What about this—anything?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, we know simply what we have seen over there. The necessity of the fireproofing of the outbuildings I spoke of last year. Those buildings are simply wrecks and a continual source of danger, and they are absolutely necessary now. They are worse now than they were last year, of course. For instance, one building I spoke of last year has become so dangerous to life and limb to the employees that they have since gone out of it because they could not stay in there because the thing was practically falling down, and they have gone in a temporary shed outside; that is the laundry. Mr. Johnson told me in regard to the extension of the building. They have provision for 1,200 employees in the building as at present and they have there employed 2,000 people. He wished me to call attention to a certain letter, written about the first of February to the Secretary of the Treasury, which sets forth this thing very extensively. He probably can tell you a great deal more about the necessity of this. We simply took up the matter and estimated on the size of the building we think he wants.

The CHAIRMAN. He wants $100,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; to extend the present building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this an entirely new building in connection with the extension?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is $115,000 for the outbuildings, and those are entirely new buildings, too. I do not think there is any doubt he ought to have it.

PUBLIC BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Cincinnati building.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is for the lookout.

The CHAIRMAN. You regard these lookouts as necessary in a public building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we are providing them in all large modern post-offices—these bridge lookouts, where one man can control every man in the post-office workroom.

The CHAIRMAN. There seems to be $2,500.

Mr. MCRAE. What is that?

Mr. SWAYZE. It is a lookout where a man can overlook the working room and keep them from pilfering letters.

Mr. TAYLOR. Up next to the ceiling will be a bridge put in with slats along sides and underneath, so that an inspector can go up and walk the full length [illustrating] and examine both ways and see all the men at work and keep watch all the time, so that if there is any stealing of money by the men he has a trap door in the floor and a rope, and he can drop down close to the man, as close as possibly can be, and catch him right in the act. This gives him full control of the whole working room.

RENTAL OF QUARTERS, CHICAGO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for rental of quarters in Chicago. Have you anything in addition to this House Doc. No. 196 which you desire to say?

Mr. TAYLOR. Did you get a letter from the Secretary about it last week?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; here it is.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that on December 8, 1899, the attention of Congress was called to the fact of the necessity for extending the rented quarters occupied by Federal officers in the Rand-McNally Building, Chicago, Ill., and recommendation made that at least 7,595 additional square feet of space be rented at an annual rental of $7,661.38; and that, so far, no action has been taken thereon.

It appears that when the offices now located in this building were moved it was not anticipated that so long a time would elapse before the completion of permanent quarters, and that suitable arrangements were not made for an extended occupancy.

The business transacted by the office of the commissioner of internal revenue has been very much increased by the war-revenue tax, and space is needed for the larger clerical force necessary, and also a large file room where proper accommodations may be provided, not only for filing the records, but for obtaining them upon the shortest notice.

The pension office has outgrown its limits, and its bulky volumes of records, to which it is necessary constantly to refer, it has been necessary to pile upon the counters in such a way as to materially impede the transaction of the public business.

The subtreasury is in great need of additional space.

It is a fact that the rental season in Chicago begins on May 1, and the owners of the Rand-McNally Building have received a proposition for leasing the entire unoccupied space to another tenant, so that should the Government not secure additional quarters in the building at this time, and the same should become an absolute necessity in the future, it would be necessary to divide the offices by locating some in another building, and such a division of the public service would materially interfere with its efficiency; and, while the owners of the building in question are desirous of furnishing the Government with the necessary accommodations, they can not fairly be asked to reject desirable tenants without a positive prospect of renting the unoccupied space to the Government.

I therefore have the honor to request that you inform me at your early convenience whether in your judgment it is probable that Congress will consider favorably the recommendation of December 8, 1899, to make an additional appropriation for rental of the extra space desired.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE.
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the total appropriation for rent of quarters at the Rand-McNally Building?

Mr. TAYLOR. $18,845.22.

The CHAIRMAN. And you propose to increase it?

Mr. TAYLOR. By $7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you paying for the space?

Mr. TAYLOR. We are getting it at the same rate at what we got the preivous amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a reasonable amount that you are paying there; is under or over the market?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is after advertising for rental.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think that was taken in 1895 or 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. So long as you continued you have paid the 1896 rental and this is at the same rate?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is about a dollar and some odd cents a square foot and will amount to $7,661.38.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the location of that space previously rented?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it worth as much as the other?

Mr. TAYLOR. As the rest of the space; yes, sir. It is right along in the next floor above.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever examined as to whether you could make a better arrangement elsewhere than this?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think they have gone into that very carefully; the officials out there have taken account of it. The subtreasury out there had been located in the Rand-McNally Building, and they went to a great expense in putting in vaults and all that sort of thing for the use of the subtreasury, and fixed up that portion of the building so I think you will find it is more economical than you can get it at any other new building there.

The CHAIRMAN. I was through it once, and it was very much crowded. Do you regard it as absolutely necessary?

Mr. TAYLOR. I regard it as more than absolutely necessary. I think they ought to have it right away.

The CHAIRMAN. They can not get it right away; the best we can do is to give it to them, if it strikes the committee favorably.

Mr. TAYLOR. How long since is it since you have been there?

The CHAIRMAN. I was in there last fall.

Mr. TAYLOR. They are more crowded now than ever.

ELEVATOR, CUSTOM-HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to House Document No. 244, elevator in custom-house at Detroit, Mich. Did you ever have an elevator there?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the general fund available for that purpose?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

The CHAIRMAN. For heating and hoisting?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The new building was constructed there upon the theory and with the express understanding that the old building was to be sold?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they have got the new building?

Mr. TAYLOR. They found it was not half big enough after it was built and they had to put some of the people in the old building.

The CHAIRMAN. What offices are in the old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. The appraiser's office and the immigration inspector, and the pension office, which occupies the entire third floor.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by the pension office—the pension agency?

Mr. TAYLOR. The pension agency and the Deep Water Ways Commission and the United States engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the commission which is about through with its work?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, but the engineers are taking up the work where they left off. I do not remember all in there, but I know the building is practically full.

The CHAIRMAN. The subtreasurer and courts?

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no subtreasury.

The CHAIRMAN. But the courts?

Mr. TAYLOR. The courts, customs, and internal revenue are in the new building and the post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. The courts were in the old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; they used to be in the old building.

ELLIS ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to the item for Ellis Island, you do not know much about Ellis Island, that is under Mr. Spalding, is it not?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; it is under our office.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to Document No. 192. We have got plenty of data somewhere, but it does not now dwell in my recollection. What has the Ellis Island cost up to this time?

Mr. TAYLOR. One million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and the full amount has been appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I think $200,000 is payable out of the immigration fund.

The CHAIRMAN. They originally started on this with an estimate that it would cost how much?

Mr. TAYLOR. Our original estimate was $1,250,000, but the original limit of cost that was fixed was $600,000. Where I came into it was after the fire that burned all the buildings off the island.

The CHAIRMAN. If that immigration fund was sufficient you could make the expenditure without an appropriation, could you not?

Mr. TAYLOR. That I do not know.

Mr. MCRAE. That is not covered into the Treasury at all.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think it will require Congressional action on that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is there in this immigrant fund now?

Mr. TAYLOR. That I do not know. I do not know anything about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this $200,000 finish this work?

Mr. TAYLOR. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the last unless it burns up again?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will not burn up again, because there is nothing to burn. It is all brick, stone, and steel this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Secretary Taylor has charge of this; Mr. Spaulding is out?

Mr. TAYLOR. He has charge; yes, sir.

APPRAISERS' WAREHOUSE, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the appraisers' warehouse at New York; for additional fire protection, $15,000. What have you to say in explanation of that item? That is a new building.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is a new building. That building has never had any fire escapes on it. The office does not think they are necessary, but the occupants do think they are very necessary, and so as to relieve the office we have brought the matter to your attention.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for fire escapes?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a fireproof building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; but they claim that they have large stocks of drugs and combustible material on each floor, and that they could never get out of the building, even if the building itself did not burn, unless they have these fire escapes. On the other hand, we think that even if they had an exterior fire escape from the tenth floor down, there would not be one man in a hundred who could go down a fire escape from the tenth floor.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard it as a fireproof building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; but there is only one staircase, which is the great fault, and that is in the center of the building; the center of one side of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a broad one?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it is 6 or 8 feet wide.

The CHAIRMAN. Of iron?

Mr. TAYLOR. Of iron.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose any one of these rooms, where they have drugs, caught fire, would not the fire be confined to that room?

Mr. TAYLOR. I would think it should be, but it might not. You see that building has been greatly changed from the original intention that that building was to be. It was to be a warehouse pure and simple, for the detention of goods awaiting appraisement, but since that time they have turned it into an office building on the outside and put their goods in the center, and there are about 900 clerks, I think, in that building.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if there would be a fire it would be in the center of the building?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; they claim it would be in the outside part, in the drug laboratories and the different laboratories.

The CHAIRMAN. That really could be shut off—that is to say, suppose you had a fire in the drug department—and there is the only danger, I take it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. If you close the door, the fire is confined to that place?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; but it is a wooden door, and it would have to burn through that.

The CHAIRMAN. In the meantime the people could get out, and after it burned through the wooden door there is nothing for it to communicate to, is there?

Mr. TAYLOR. Nothing but the additional stock of goods outside.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that away?

Mr. TAYLOR. Right across the hall 4 or 5 feet wide, and it has to go though a terra-cotta partition to get to this.

The CHAIRMAN. That is after it gets through the door?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. How much protection is the terra-cotta partition?
Mr. TAYLOR. It is supposed to be a thoroughly fireproof terra-cotta wall, but it is only a 4-inch terra-cotta partition, and an explosion is liable to knock it down.
The CHAIRMAN. And it would have to blow out the wall?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it would have to blow out the wall.
The CHAIRMAN. How thick is the inner wall?
Mr. TAYLOR. About 4 inches.
The CHAIRMAN. That is the first inner wall?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. And the second inner wall?
Mr. TAYLOR. Is 4 inches thick, 5 feet off.
The CHAIRMAN. And both of them are fireproof?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. So the explosion would have to be sufficient to blow out both walls?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. To then get to the goods—well, practically, is there any danger?
Mr. TAYLOR. I have always held that there was not. Personally, I would consider myself absolutely safe in the building. I would just as soon stay there and work myself.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you got fire protection in the building?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; hose, fire extension, and all that sort of thing.
The CHAIRMAN. And only one stairway?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that is the fault of the original construction of the building. There should have been two stairways—one on each side.
The CHAIRMAN. Could you construct another stairway?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. What would it cost?
Mr. TAYLOR. It would probably cost a good deal more than these fire escapes.
The CHAIRMAN. And be of more account, too?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I think it would. I do not think these fire escapes amount to very much.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for custom-house at New York, for annual rental of the building for the accommodation of Government officials, $130,600. That is the lately bought——
Mr. TAYLOR. The lately sold.
The CHAIRMAN (continuing). Building to the City National Bank?
Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose we have full information about that. House Doc. No. 163, for new vault, United States subtreasury building, New York. Where is this subtreasury building in New York?
Mr. TAYLOR. At the corner of Nassau and Wall streets.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a building by itself?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; it is that building at the head of Broad street.

The CHAIRMAN. Not occupied by anybody but the subtreasury?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government own it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a good building?

Mr. TAYLOR. A first-rate building.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything in addition to this document to state?

Mr. TAYLOR. When this letter first came up here, as Mr. Swayze says in talking over the matter with the different parties, they first contemplated putting the vaults on top of certain arches in the construction of the building, but they found by going down through those they could increase the capacity of the vault at least 50 per cent; so they have had in mind the asking of this increase of $100,000 to $125,000.

Mr. SWAYZE. This is the last available space in that building in New York City and the Secretary has had vault people to make estimates, and last week he had a man who is building the vaults in the mint at Philadelphia to examine into the matter, and he stated that as it was very desirable to get space in this building if it could be gotten—that he had been going over it with the assistant treasurer and found by going through these arches down to the bottom it will increase the capacity of the vault 50 per cent with only an increase of $25,000; and the Secretary said, "You can not get that $25,000, because the estimates have gone in." But I think that the Secretary stated that he would write a letter to the Speaker to ask for an increase on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you going to build the $100,000 vault?

Mr. TAYLOR. In the basement.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are the other vaults?

Mr. TAYLOR. Right along near those.

The CHAIRMAN. None running up?

Mr. TAYLOR. A part of them run up; that is, the small vaults, but not the big ones.

The CHAIRMAN. Clear up to the top?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir. It is practically only a two-story building—two stories and a basement—and a good portion of that two stories is in the rotunda.

The CHAIRMAN. There is room enough in the basement for another large vault, and that will cost $100,000. Now, I still do not quite understand how that $25,000 will be spent?

Mr. TAYLOR. I will take a piece of paper and I will show you. This is the first floor; now, there is a hole; that is the subbasement. You can put the vault on top of this floor, but if you cut this floor out and go down to the ground underneath, then there are a series of beams, arches, that form that basement floor, and if you cut those out and go down straight you get that much more additional space.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be dry?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will be perfectly dry.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it not built that way in the first place?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because they supposed they had plenty of room.

Mr. SWAYZE. This is one of the oldest buildings in the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they proceed to lower all the vaults in this way?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; just to make that one; the others all run down now.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not you lower those you now have at less expense?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because that would cost more.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you cut out those arches and put the foundation right under these and then lower the floor?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would cost a good deal more to come down under that than to build a new vault alongside that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you had better send in an additional estimate. We can not treat it without an estimate.

Mr. SWAYZE. It is the last vault that can be built in that building.

The CHAIRMAN. From what you say, with money enough we can lower all the vaults down through the subbasement.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is not a subbasement; it is a large space in there.

Mr. SWAYZE. I do not know whether the others are built on arches, but I know the first estimate was made to put these on the arches, but on going over that with the assistant treasurer they found that by cutting these arches through and going down to the ground it would increase that so much that the additional price was nothing compared with the value of what the room would be.

Mr. TAYLOR. The balance of the vaults were put in there a long while ago, possibly at the time the building was built. Now, they may have built underneath the vaults with concrete. We do not know what there is underneath those old vaults, because we have not been down under there; but there is a place where there was an arch floor space, and here is a space under that that they can go through.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. Document 259, New York post-office and court-house. There is no reason why you should not make these repairs from the general appropriation.

Mr. TAYLOR. For the same reason as I told you about the other one.

The CHAIRMAN. It is simply a question of making the appropriation large enough?

Mr. TAYLOR. If you make our appropriation large enough we will do all these repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. This is only $25,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SWAYZE. The reason we estimate for these special repairs for large buildings is that the general appropriation for repair and preservation of public buildings will only permit the doing of absolutely necessary things with the number of buildings we have to make small repairs on, and when it comes to repairs of $25,000 or $30,000, we can not take that out of the appropriation. That is why we come here asking it to be made especially.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I can see that you are following the vices of both systems of appropriations with the virtues of neither.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will tell you I would be just as glad to have you do that as to have it by special appropriation, to have the sum we ask for preservation and repairs, and I will see that that is done.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SWAYZE. Then, that other feature would come in there. There was an appropriation claimed of $40,000 for Boston and put in there for Boston, and Boston did not get it. The architect would put it where there was the heaviest pulling, if he was human.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would prefer, however, to have them made specific.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The CHAIRMAN. With items of $10,000, $15,000, and $25,000, it seems to me you ought to handle them from the general fund, but when you get extraordinary items as $80,000 or $175,000, why that takes half the general fund. Now, in regard to the mint at Philadelphia.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is for the completion; that is for the new mint.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this complete it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I think it will.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it any more than do it?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When are you going to complete it?

Mr. TAYLOR. We hope to have it completed some time between now and the 1st day of July, 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. So this whole amount is required?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; the whole amount is required.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all the contracts out?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; the last contract is going out on that building on the 15th day of April. There is a proposal from the present contractor, if he secures the contract for the balance of the work he will complete that building by March 1, 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an estimate for machinery, etc.; have you anything to do with that?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; that comes under the Mint bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. That you know nothing about?

Mr. TAYLOR. That I know nothing about.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to House Doc. No. 189, post-office and court-house, Philadelphia. Is this a carefully made estimate in detail?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we have had two of our best plumbing inspectors and best plumbing experts go over it.

The CHAIRMAN. And the whole of it is to be thrown away and replaced?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this need it as badly as Boston?

Mr. TAYLOR. About the same condition; they are even a little worse in this respect than Boston.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is on all fours with Boston's $80,000. When you come to compare the two, is it on all fours with Boston's $80,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it is.

The CHAIRMAN. And not on all fours with the $175,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it is on everyone of them, because this simply applies to the plumbing, and Boston applies to everything else.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that this is absolutely necessary?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In a sense, there is danger to the public service and public property, and absolute danger to the health of the public and the people from this matter?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. You only have to go over there and see it yourself.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that same thing is true as to Boston; as to her $80,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; but not altogether for plumbing. The $80,000 in Boston is not altogether for plumbing.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it is not altogether for plumbing, but it is repairs.

Mr. TAYLOR. What I mean is if you put it on the same level as Boston, Boston would be entitled to her $175,000, because we are simply renewing the plumbing. The plumbing in Boston is as bad as the Philadelphia plumbing. You put that much into it and add other things which are equally as bad in Boston, and Boston is entitled to $175,000.

Mr. SWAYZE. I think both of those buildings were completed in 1884. I furnished both buildings with electric lights and furniture in 1884, and they had the then style of plumbing and closet arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN. Eighty thousand dollars does not replumb Boston?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it in part?

Mr. TAYLOR. In part it does. It supplies new fixtures and all that sort of thing.

Mr. MOODY. They have got in the Boston papers pictures of the water-closets in the Boston building.

Mr. TAYLOR. I am not surprised. I should think they would.

The CHAIRMAN. And the judges' rooms and various other things.

POST-OFFICE, ST. LOUIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Document 186, St. Louis post-office building. The health proposition does not come in there?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; it is an economical proposition here.

The CHAIRMAN. While you are getting along in the St. Louis building, as I understand from this document, you think it would be wise from a standpoint of economy and save about $8,000 a year by putting in $48,000 worth of machinery?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you do that the coming fiscal year you will save $8,000 the year after you get it in?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The query is, iron and steel and everything goes skyward, and is way up now, and probably if you wait another year you might save more than $8,000 in the decrease in the price of iron and steel?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; I do not think you would.

The CHAIRMAN. After this year will not the vacuum be filled and the iron and steel people began to compete and get the prices somewhere where you can reach them with a stepladder?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not believe you will get a material reduction in

the case, because we got the Cincinnati figures practically on the edge of the rise. Then, there is another element which goes into that which is referred to, and that is that the pressure of these boilers is going down every year, and they are getting less and less safe.

The CHAIRMAN. But when you get 80 pounds' pressure for a boiler, that will do for a little electric-light plant, steam heating, and most anything else?

Mr. SWAYZE. That is another building completed in 1882 or 1883, and the whole business was put in there then with the best appliances.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SIOUX CITY.

The CHAIRMAN. For court-house, post-office, and custom-house at Sioux City, Iowa. It seems they want to install a tower clock. Is that building finished?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is finished, and that is the reason we can not use it and put it in without a reappropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You saved $11,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We saved $18,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not intend to put the clock in there, but just because you have that much over they have a notion they want it?

Mr. TAYLOR. They want the tower clock.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

The CHAIRMAN. That tells the whole story. Now in regard to San Francisco.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have money enough; we did not submit anything, as we have money enough.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you got?

Mr. TAYLOR. There is a balance available of $211,000 that is not covered by any contracts, and we have enough, so we do not want any money on that.

TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to the Treasury building at Washington, where you want $8,000?

Mr. SWAYZE. That is for regular repairs and preservation.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you $18,000 this year, and there were some extraodinary repairs this year. We gave you the full estimate for 1900, and then there was a special appropriation of $12,000 in 1898, making altogether $20,000 in 1898.

Mr. TAYLOR. I suppose this $8,000 is because we have asked for a number of special appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. I will refer now to documents Nos. 195, 197, and 265. I will take the first document, 195, from which I see you wish new boilers. You are afraid you will have to wear your overcoats down in that building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Those boilers will not go through another season.

Mr. SWAYZE. They are worn through, and those boilers were old when the boilers were put in in Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis, buildings which we are now talking about renewing. They have been in there thirty years or more.

The CHAIRMAN. Document 197 is in regard to the plumbing system. That is not so urgent as the boilers, however?

Mr. SWAYZE. Well, I really think it is about the same.

Mr. TAYLOR. They are both so urgent that there is not practically any difference between them.

Mr. SWAYZE. Some of those closets are the same as were in there when I came here, thirty years ago. We have never had any member of Congress to urge these appropriations for the Treasury, because we are not in any Congressional district, and I submit they are absolutely necessary. I saw Mr. Folger, and Mr. Windom, and Mr. Manning die, I think, from the poison they got in that building from those old closets. Only last week I ordered the doors and windows left open, with the heat turned off, through all the night, to see if I could change the atmosphere.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you gentlemen are down there I would like you to walk through the basement floor and look into the toilet rooms and I think you will be convinced. If you will not by looking into the toilet rooms, I think you will be by the odor from them.

Mr. SWAYZE. When this work was put in for St. Louis, Boston, and Philadelphia buildings it was the best kind for heating, plumbing, and closets, but we are still working on the same old thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Your last item is the least meritorious of the three, I guess, and that is vaults?

Mr. SWAYZE. Well, take the vault of the Comptroller of the Currency; he has asked for a doubling of the capacity of his vault, and we had that up last week, and the Secretary and Comptroller and the gentleman who was making the estimates were together. They borrowed a vault from the Treasurer of the United States that he says he wants back just as soon as he can get it, owing to the increase of the currency.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had to choose you would take the first items in preference to the last; that is, you would take the boilers and plumbing instead of the vault?

Mr. TAYLOR. I should.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me those are the best for the public service.

Mr. SWAYZE. This is for the protection of the money, as the vaults will not hold the currency.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got your watchmen there, and you depend upon your watchmen.

Mr. SWAYZE. I know that the Secretary and the Comptroller of the Currency considered this additional vault matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you build it from your general fund?

Mr. TAYLOR. The general fund for vaults, lock, and safe work is about $30,000, and this alone is $30,000.

REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs and preservation of public buildings. You had this year $390,000, including a deficiency. Now, if perchance the committee should take Philadelphia, New York, and Boston and treat those separately, those great items more than aggregate this whole amount?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; but you say we have had $390,000 this year. We will have spent that on just little items such as I do not cover on these big items this year.

HEATING, HOISTING, ETC., PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Heating apparatus, public buildings, heating, hoisting, and ventilating. We have been over that in regard to these other matters. You had $155,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate last year was $200,000, and your estimate this year is $200,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We got $125,000 and $30,000 deficiency, making $155,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further you want to say about that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Nothing, except it is very necessary, and each year it grows more necessary, because so many of our small plants need renewal.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS.

The CHAIRMAN. Vaults, safes, and locks. Strange to say you had a deficiency of $7,500?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we bought so many safes for custodians, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is for $30,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

PLANS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next is plans for public buildings. The words in red suggested by Secretary of the Treasury, "including law books and books of reference?"

Mr. TAYLOR. It reads there:

"For books, technical periodicals and journals, law books, and books of reference."

Now, the Comptroller ruled by that language that we are barred from all except French novels, or anything like that, and we have no use for French novels in our office, but we do have use for technical periodicals and books of reference in that way as tools of trade.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want with law books?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have a law department in our office that settles all contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Supervising Architect's office?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not do that through the Solicitor of the Treasury?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the court of final resort, but we have a law division.

The CHAIRMAN. Just to pass on titles?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we do not pass on titles at all. It is law work in connection with the office, checking up all contracts, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Drawing up contracts?

Mr. TAYLOR. It takes care of all contracts there so we keep within the 1,600 pages of law which you gentlemen have provided us with.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. MOODY. You have seen this suggestion of Mr. Courts?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I saw it this noon.

Mr. MOODY. I will read it.

"The Supervising Architect of the Treasury shall hereafter include in his annual report statements showing, under the following titles, the number of custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, and buildings used for two or more of said objects: The actual cost of construction, cost of alterations and repairs, cost of sites, and date of purchase, as to each of said buildings, and the aggregate of such expenditures under each of said titles; also the same information, under their respective titles, as to marine hospitals, quarantine stations, and all other buildings under the control of the Treasury Department."

Mr. MOODY. Now, that information, as I understand it, is already contained in your report, except it is not classified?

Mr. TAYLOR. I noticed that.

Mr. MOODY. Would there be any difficulty in conforming to this provision?

Mr. TAYLOR. None at all; I would be very glad to have that provision made.

Mr. MOODY. And it would be no expense to do it?

Mr. TAYLOR. None at all; it would simply be to get up the duplicate form, and we would get it up in that form more advantageous for your committee work.

PUBLIC BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the House Committee on Appropriations, a communication from the Supervising Architect, of this date, in regard to the post-office and subtreasury building at Boston, Mass.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, March 28, 1900.

SIR: Attention is respectfully invited to Department letter of January 16, last, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, embraced in House Doc. No. 307, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, requesting that an appropriation be made in the sum of $80,000 for improvements to the post-office and subtreasury building at Boston, Mass., and to Department letter of the 12th instant, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Public Build-

ings and Grounds, United States Senate, reporting upon Senate bill No. 3271 appropriating $250,000 for the "reconstruction, repair, and improvement" of this building, which stated that all the work required could be performed for the sum of $175,000. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives has requested a further report in the matter, and I now have the honor to submit the following to you in order that it may be transmitted to Congress through the proper channels.

The request for an appropriation of $80,000 was prompted by due economy in connection with the absolute needs at the building named, and it was considered that the building could be placed in a reasonable condition of repair. The request was made with a view to undertaking supply of new copper work of roof, painting the interior and exterior woodwork of the building, extension of mezzanine gallery, remodeling the plumbing system, and the installation of modern elevators. The costodian of the building, however, has urged with much force and with material grounds that not only should these items have consideration, but that steps should be taken looking to increasing the floor space so necessary for the increased volume of public business, and has recommended, in addition to such modification of the building, that the repairs should include also an entire new roof, the cleaning of exterior stone, work incident to electric wiring, electric fixtures, etc.

I may be permitted to state that any modification of the building in the nature of extension, etc., would not fall as a charge against any appropriation under the control of this Department, and hence with a due realization of the needs of the public business I have the honor to recommend that $175,000 be appropriated in lieu of $80,000 as previously requested.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
(Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SITES, LIMITS, ETC.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, March 29, 1900.

SIR: In response to your verbal request I have the honor to inclose herewith, first, a list of sites authorized by the Fifty-fifth Congress, selected, together with the amount paid therefor in each case; second, sites authorized by Congress and selected, but not paid for, together with the cost thereof, as proposed in each case; third, a list of sites not selected, and fourth, a list of the buildings authorized by said Congress, for which no extension of limit has been asked or will be required.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

Sites authorized by the Fifty-fifth Congress.

SELECTED AND PAID FOR.

City.	Building.	Amount.
Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	$75,000.00
Beaumont, Tex.[1]	Post-office and court-house	7,000.00
Bristol, Tenn	Custom-house and post-office	[1]
Brooklyn, N. Y	Post-office, etc	20,000.00
Brunswick, Ga	Custom-house and post-office	5,250.00
Butte, Mont.[1]	Post-office	1.00
Columbus, Ga	do	6,500.00
Elgin, Ill.[1]	do	18,000.00
Freeport, Ill.[1]	do	17,500.00
Hot Springs, Ark	do	[2]
Jamestown, N. Y	do	13,500.00
Joliet, Ill	do	15,000.00
Kansas City, Kans.[1]	do	20,000.00
Menominee, Mich	do	4,200.00
Monmouth, Ill	do	3,950.00
New Brighton, Pa	do	15,000.00
Newport, Vt	Custom-house, post-office, and court-house	14,800.00
Newport News, Va	Court-house and post-office	27,500.00
New York, N. Y	Court-house	2,195,596.17
Oakland, Cal.[1]	Post-office	50,000.00
St. Cloud, Minn	do	5,000.00
Salem, Oreg.[1]	do	7,500.00
Stockton, Cal.[1]	do	8,850.00
Streator, Ill	do	15,000.00
Tampa, Fla	Custom-house, post-office, and court-house	29,000.00

SELECTED BUT NOT PAID FOR.

Aberdeen, S. Dak	Post-office	$5,168.45
Abilene, Tex	Post-office and court-house	2,500.00
Altoona, Pa	Court-house and post-office	34,775.00
Annapolis, Md	Post-office	20,000.00
Blair, Nebr	do	6,350.00
Carrollton, Ky	do	3,500.00
Cleveland, Ohio	Post-office, custom-house, and court-house	[3]
Clinton, Iowa	Post-office	19,300.00
Creston, Iowa	do	3,500.00
Elizabeth City, N. C	Court-house and post-office	4,000.00
Elmira, N. Y	Post-office and court-house	23,700.00
Fergus Falls, Minn	Court-house and post-office	7,500.00
Fitchburg, Mass	Post-office	30,000.00
Hastings, Nebr	do	9,500.00
Indianapolis, Ind	Court-house and post-office	[4]
Janesville, Wis	Post-office	7,500.00
Joplin, Mo	do	5,000.00
Leadville, Colo	do	12,000.00
Lockport, N. Y	do	7,500.00
Los Angeles, Cal	Court-house and post-office	20,000.00
New Brunswick, N. J	Post-office	29,700.00
New Iberia, La	do	8,000.00
Norfolk, Nebr	do	4,775.00
Norwich, Conn	do	[4]
Oskaloosa, Iowa	do	6,600.00
Winston, N. C	do	3,800.00

NOT SELECTED.

Anniston, Ala	Post-office	
Eau Claire, Wis	Court-house and post-office	
Lawrence, Mass	Post-office	
Rome, N. Y	do	
Seattle, Wash	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office	
Wilkesbarre, Pa	Post-office	

[1] Paid for since January 1, 1900.
[2] Donated.
[3] Government reservation.
[4] Condemnation proceedings.

Sites authorized by the Fifty-fifth Congress—Continued.

NO EXTENSION OF LIMIT.

City.	Building.	Amount.
Annapolis, Md	Post-office	$100,000.00
Baltimore, Md	Custom-house	1,600,000.00
Butte, Mont	Post-office	200,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio	Post-office, custom-house, and court-house	2,500,000.00
Clinton, Iowa	Post-office	100,000.00
Creston, Iowa	do	50,000.00
Elgin, Ill	do	100,000.00
Los Angeles, Cal	Court-house and post-office	250,000.00
New Brighton, Pa	Post-office	75,000.00
New Brunswick, N. J	do	100,000.00
New York, N. Y	Custom-house	3,000,000.00
Salem, Oreg	Post-office	100,000.00
Stockton, Cal	do	156,900.00

PUBLIC-BUILDING ESTIMATES WITHDRAWN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 30, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, United States.
(Through division of bookkeeping and warrants.)

SIR: Referring to the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, which I had the honor to transmit to Congress, it now appears that the following items included therein are not necessary to be provided during this session of Congress, namely:

Aberdeen, S. Dak., post-office, completion of building under present limit	$43,500.00
Abilene, Tex., post-office and court-house, completion of building under present limit	37,500.00
Altoona, Pa., court-house and post-office, completion of building under present limit	75,000.00
Annapolis, Md., post-office, completion of building under present limit	50,000.00
Beaumont, Tex., post-office and court-house, completion of building under present limit	37,500.00
Elizabeth City, N. C., court-house and post-office, completion of building under present limit	25,000.00
Elmira, N. Y., post-office and court-house, continuation of building under present limit	50,000.00
Fergus Falls, Minn., court-house and post-office, completion of building under present limit	37,500.00
Fitchburg, Mass., post-office, completion of building under present limit	50,000.00
Helena, Mont., public building, completion of building under present limit	129,791.72
Joplin, Mo., post-office, completion of building under present limit	25,000.00
Leadville, Colo., post-office, completion of building under present limit	25,000.00
Lockport, N. Y., post-office, completion of building under present limit	25,000.00
New Iberia, La., post-office, completion of building under present limit	25,000.00
Norwich, Conn., post-office, continuation of building under present limit	25,000.00
Omaha, Nebr., court-house, custom-house, and post-office, completion of addition under present limit	350,000.00
Rome, N. Y., post-office, completion of building under present limit	25,000.00

While it is the intention of the Department to push the work on the above-mentioned buildings with all possible dispatch, yet, in each case there being ample funds appropriated for all needs up to the 4th of March, 1901, prior to that date the next session of Congress will be requested to make provision for continuing the work.

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that, while the Department is authorized by law, in most cases, to contract for buildings up to the limit of cost fixed by Congress for their construction, thereby making it unnecessary to appropriate money for making payments on account of construction in advance of the actual needs, in the cases of the court-house and post-office to be erected at Altoona, Pa., the custom-house to be erected at Baltimore, Md., the custom-house and post-office to be erected at Cleveland, Ohio, and the court-house and post-office to be erected at Los Angeles, Cal., no such right to contract is carried by the respective bills, and therefore it will be necessary, if these buildings are not to be delayed, either to appropriate at once the amount of money stated in the estimates above mentioned or to provide such legislation as will render it possible to make contracts within the limit of cost prescribed by law.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC BUILDING LIMITS TO BE EXTENDED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, March 30, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, United States.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, in accordance with your verbal request of Monday last, a statement relative to the United States public buildings under the control of this Department.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

Aberdeen, S. Dak., post-office:
- Original estimate $95,000
- Original limit 87,000
- Amount appropriated 43,500
- Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit 43,500

January 17, 1900, recommended increase of limit of cost to $110,000 on account of the rise in cost of materials.

Abilene, Tex., post-office and court-house:
- Original estimate $87,000
- Original limit 75,000
- Amount appropriated 37,500
- Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit 37,500

January 17, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $108,000 on account of the rise in cost of materials.

Altoona, Pa., court-house and post-office:
- Original estimate $134,000
- Original limit 125,000
- Amount appropriated 50,000
- Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit 75,000

January 17, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $150,000 on account of the rise in cost of material.

Annapolis, Md., post-office:
- Original limit $100,000
- Amount appropriated 50,000
- Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit 50,000

Anniston, Ala., post-office:
Original limit $50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
No further action at present on account of no site having been obtained.

Baltimore, Md., custom-house:
Original limit $1,600,000
Amount appropriated for site 100,000
Estimates, 1901, to commence building under present limit 300,000

Beaumont, Tex., post-office and court-house:
Original estimate $80,000
Original limit 75,000
Amount appropriated 37,500
Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit 37,500
January 17, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $100,000 on account of rise in materials.

Blair, Nebr., post-office:
Original estimate $43,000
Original limit 43,000
Amount appropriated 21,500
Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit 21,500
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $54,000 on account of the rise in the cost of materials.

Boise, Idaho, United States public building:
Original limit $200,000
Amount appropriated 200,000
January 20, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $300,000 on account of the rise in the cost of materials.
February 19, 1900, letter to Secretary of the Treasury called attention to the necessity for increasing the limit, as two sets of proposals had been received, the last for a building contemplating as cheap a construction as the public interests would allow. It appears that about 40 per cent of the entire appropriation must be paid for freight.

Boston, Mass., post-office and subtreasury:
Extension of mezzanine gallery, $9,000, to give additional space which is needed in the post-office proper.
January 15 the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the necessity for modernizing the elevator system, and for a new copper roof, painting, plumbing, and extension of mezzanine floor, which items, on account of their great cost, could not be provided out of the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings. The roof is in a leaky condition and has passed the point of temporary repairs; the plumbing in the building is of an obsolete and most unsanitary character; the hoisting systems are inadequate and costly to operate, and a new system could be installed which would effect so large a saving in the cost as to warrant and justify modern style of elevators.
It is suggested that Congress be asked to appropriate $45,000 for repairs and improvements to building and $35,000 for elevators and work incident thereto.

Bristol, Tenn., custom-house and post-office:
Original estimate $75,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit 25,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $60,000 on account of the rise in materials.

Brooklyn, N. Y., post-office:
Estimates, 1901, to allow of shipping of mail direct from post-office working room to electric cars $6,000

Brunswick, Ga., custom-house and post-office:
Original estimate $97,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimate, 1901, to complete building under present limit 25,000
January 18, 1900, recommended—if first-class building of nonfireproof interior construction be required—increase limit of cost to $95,000.
But if a first-class building of fireproof construction be required, increase limit to $120,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., on account of rise in cost of material:
Amount included in regular deficiency estimate, $100,000, for the completion of the building and approaches, being necessary on account of the rise in the cost of material.
December 9, 1898, it was recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury request Congress to have the above amount included in the urgent deficiency bill.

Butte, Mont., post-office:
Original estimate $225,000
Original limit 200,000
Amount appropriated 75,000
Estimates, 1901, to continue building under present limit 50,000
January 18, 1900, recommended that the limit be extended to $300,000 on account of the necessity for increasing the size of the building over that originally estimated for, and also on account of the increase in the cost of material.

Carrollton, Ky., post-office:
Original estimate $32,000
Original limit 25,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
January 17, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $35,000 on account of the rise in the cost of materials.

Cheyenne, Wyo., public building:
Original limit $250,000
Amount appropriated 250,000
January 20, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $325,000 on account of rise in cost of materials, and because the character of the underlying stratum required excessive substructure work, amounting to $23,000 in excess of the estimate.

Chicago, Ill., post-office and court-house:
Estimates, 1901, for continuation of building under present limit.... $50,000.00

Chicago, Ill., temporary building for post-office:
Estimates, 1901, for annual rental of temporary quarters in the Rand, McNally building 18,845.22
December 8, 1899, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the fact that additional space was needed, and it was recommended that Congress be asked to make an additional appropriation amounting to $7,661.38.

Cincinnati, Ohio, custom-house and post-office:
December 9, 1899, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the necessity of an appropriation of $2,500 to provide suitable facilities for the use of the post-office inspectors, there being none in the building at the present time, and it was recommended that Congress be asked to make the same.

Cleveland, Ohio, post-office, custom-house, and court-house:
Original limit $2,500,000
Amount appropriated 300,000
Estimates, 1901, for purchase of site and commencement of building. 500,000

Clinton, Iowa, post-office:
Original limit $100,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
No additional appropriations have been asked, as no action has been taken relative to site.

Columbus, Ga., post-office:
Limit of cost $156,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
No appropriation asked for.

Creston, Iowa, post-office:
Limit $50,000
Appropriated 25,000
No action taken on account of site not having been obtained.

Cumberland, Md., court-house and post-office:
Original limit $75,000
Amount appropriated 75,000
January 30, 1900, recommended—if fireproof building, without courts, be required—increase limit of cost to $85,000.
If nonfireproof building, with courts, be required, extend limit of cost to $90,000.
If fireproof building, with courts, be required, extend limit of cost to $115,000.
A nonfireproof building, without courts, could be built for the balance of the appropriation.
It appears that no courts are authorized by law to be held at this place.

Detroit, Mich., old custom-house:
January 15 the attention of the Secretary was called to the necessity of placing an elevator to make available the space above the second story, and it was recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate therefor the sum of $10,000.
Dubuque, Iowa, custom-house and post-office:
Original limit $100,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
Estimates, 1901, to complete improvement and enlargement of building under present limit 50,000
Eau Claire, Wis., custom-house and post-office:
Original estimate $135,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $175,000 on account of the rise in cost of materials.
Elgin, Ill., post-office:
Original limit $100,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
Estimates, 1901, for completion of building under present limit, $50,000. No additional required.
Elizabeth City, N. C., court-house and post-office:
Original estimate $75,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimate, 1901, to complete building under present limit 25,000
January 18, 1900, recommended that if first-class building of nonfireproof interior construction be required, increase limit of cost to $66,000, and if fireproof building is required, increase limit to $83,000.
Ellis Island immigrant station:
Limit $1,125,000
Amount appropriated 1,125,000
January 17, 1900, recommended extend limit of cost to $1,325,000, on account of the rise in the cost of materials.
Elmira, N. Y., post-office and court-house:
Original limit $185,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
Estimates, 1901, for continuation of building under present limit 50,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $215,000, on account of the rise in cost of materials.
Fergus Falls, Minn., court-house and post-office:
Original limit $75,000
Amount appropriated 37,500
Estimates, 1901, for completion of building under present limit 37,500
Balance available is sufficient to erect a first-class nonfireproof building.
January 17, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $92,000 for fireproof building on account of rise in cost of materials.
Fitchburg, Mass., post-office:
Original estimate $122,000
Original limit 100,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
Estimates, 1901, for completion of building under present limit 50,000
Balance available is sufficient to construct a nonfireproof building.
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $125,000 on account of rise in cost of materials.
Freeport, Ill., post-office:
Original estimate $84,000
Original limit 75,000
Amount appropriated 37,500
Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit 37,500
Balance available is sufficient to construct a nonfireproof building.
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $100,000 on account of the rise in cost of materials.

Hastings, Nebr., post-office:
Original bill was for site only, and limited cost to $10,000. It is understood that no bill for building has been introduced; but as a site has been provided, on January 18, 1900, it was recommended that the limit of cost of site and building be increased to $92,000, if a nonfireproof building was desired, and to $125,000 if a fireproof building was desired.

Helena, Mont., public building:
Limit, $300,000.
Amount appropriated, $150,000 and cost of site.
Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit, $129,791.72.
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $375,000 on account of the rise in cost of materials.
Amount available, $253,000.
Lowest proposal received January 10, 1900, for construction (except heating apparatus, elevator, and electric wire conduits), $231,553, for using sandstone.

Hot Springs, Ark., post-office:

Limit	$78,000
Amount appropriated	39,000

No action taken on account of difficulty of site.

Indianapolis, Ind., court-house and post-office:

Limit of cost	$1,500,000
Amount appropriated	250,000
Estimates, 1901, purchase of site—commencement of building	500,000
House bill 301 calls for increase to	2,250,000

Jamestown, N. Y.:

Original estimate	$85,000
Limit	75,000
Amount appropriated	37,500
Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit	37,500

January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $95,000, on account of rise in materials.

Janesville, Wis., post-office:

Original estimate	$76,000
Original limit	50,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Estimates, 1901, completion of building under present limit	25,000

January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $60,000 for nonfireproof building, and to $85,000 for fireproof building.

Joliet, Ill., post-office:

Original estimate	$143,000
Original limit	100,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit	50,000

January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $120,000 for nonfireproof building, and to $125,000 for fireproof building.

Joplin, Mo., post-office:

Original estimate	$90,000
Original limit	50,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Estimates, 1901, completion of building under present limit	25,000

January 18, 1900, recommended increase to $70,000 for nonfireproof building, and to $105,000 for fireproof building.

Kansas City, Kans., post-office:

Original estimate	$153,000
Original limit	150,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Estimates, 1901, continuation of building under present limit	50,000

Balance available is sufficient for nonfireproof building.
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $175,000 for fireproof building, on account of rise in cost of materials.

Kansas City, Mo., post-office and court-house:

Original limit	$1,316,000
Amount appropriated	1,316,000

January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $1,351,000 on account of the rise in cost of materials, to properly provide for the finishing of the building, including elevators, painting, cleaning exterior, and golding dome.

Lawrence, Mass., post-office:
Original estimate $200,000
Original limit 100,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
It appears from investigation of special agent from this office, who made two visits to this building, that a suitable site can not be obtained for less than $70,000, as originally estimated, and that the balance available is insufficient for a building of any description.
January 18, 1900, it was recommended to increase the limit of cost to $170,000 for nonfireproof building, and to $200,000 for fireproof building.

Los Angeles, Cal., court-house and post-office:
Original limit $420,000
Amount appropriated 270,000
Estimates, 1901, purchase of site and commencement of an addition to the building under present limit 100,000
No further action or recommendation.

Los Angeles, Cal.:
December 20, 1899, a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury recommending that Congress be asked to appropriate $8,500 for rent and removal of Federal offices while extension is being placed.

Leadville, Colo., post-office:
Original estimate $105,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimates, 1901, completion of building under present limit 25,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit to $90,000 for nonfireproof building, and to $117,000 for fireproof building.

Lockport, N. Y., post-office:
Original estimate $100,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimates, 1901, completion of building under present limit 25,000
January 18, 1900, increase recommended to $85,000 for nonfireproof building, and to $120,000 for fireproof building.

Macon, Ga., court-house, post-office, etc.:
Limit of cost $58,000
Amount appropriated 58,000
No further action.

Menominee, Mich., post-office:
Original estimate $47,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimates, 1901, completion of building under present limit 25,000
Since the original estimate was made it has been found desirable to materially increase the size of the building.
Balance available is sufficient for a nonfireproof building. January 18, 1900, recommended increase to $65,000 for fireproof building, on account of rise in cost of materials.

Monmouth, Ill., post-office.
Original estimate $47,000
Original limit 47,000
Balance available is sufficient to erect a fireproof building of the simplest character and finish.
January 18, 1900, recommended increase to $60,000, on account of rise in cost of materials, to provide a building suitable in character and finish.

New Brighton, Pa., post-office:
Original estimate $65,000
Original limit 75,000
Amount appropriated 37,500
Estimates, 1901, for completion of building under present limit 37,500
Balance available is sufficient for building.

New Brunswick, N. J.:
Original estimate $90,000
Original limit 100,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
Estimates, 1901, for completion of building under present limit 50,000
Balance available is sufficient for building.

New Iberia, La., post-office:
Original estimate $50,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimates, 1901, for completion of building under present limit 25,000
Balance available is sufficient to construct nonfireproof building.
January 18, 1900, recommended increase in limit of cost to $60,000 if it is desirable to erect thoroughly fireproof building, on account of the rise in the cost of materials.

Newport, Ky., post-office:
Original limit $75,000
Amount appropriated 75,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase of limit of cost to $85,000, as it is impossible to complete this building within the limit, and suitably provide for the Government service, on account of the rise in the price of materials.

Newport, Vt., court-house, post-office, and custom-house:
Original estimate $44,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimates, 1901, for completion of building under present limit 25,000
While the original bill designated the building as a court-house, as no courts are authorized by law, the estimate did not cover accommodations therefor, but it appears from data received since the estimate was made, by special agent, that the ground area of this building should be nearly double that originally considered sufficient, in order to accommodate the courts which should be held at this place. On January 18, 1900, it was recommended that if a nonfireproof building was constructed the limit of the cost should be increased to $75,000, and for a fireproof building to $90,000.
February 15, 1900, on account of the conditions and probable requirements of the place, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was informed relative to House bill 4918, that $125,000 would be sufficient to furnish ample accommodations and meet all the requirements of the public service, including quarters for United States courts.

Newport News, Va., custom-house and post-office:
Original estimate $167,000
Original limit 100,000
Amount appropriated 35,000
Estimates, 1901, for completion of building under present limit 65,000
The original estimate was for a building of less area than was considered necessary by the various officials, and on January 18, 1900, it was recommended that the limit of cost be increased to $180,000 for nonfireproof building and to $220,000 for fireproof building, on account of the rise in the cost of materials.
The cost of the site for this building exceeded the estimate therefor by $11,000.

New York City subtreasury vaults:
On December 13, 1899, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the necessity for additional vault space required, the present vaults, under present and probable conditions, being entirely inadequate for the safe-keeping, especially, of the gold coin in charge of the assistant treasurer, and it was recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate for placing such vaults $100,000.
March 28 it was recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury call attention of Congress to the wisdom of making the amount $125,000, to increase the capacity 50 per cent by extending vaults through subbasement.

New York City court-house and post-office:
On January 6, 1900, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the urgent necessity for repairing certain plaster work, and painting portions of the interior, and making other necessary repairs and improvements, and it was recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate for such work $25,000.

New York City, appraiser's warehouse:
Estimate, 1901, to provide additional fire protection $15,000

New York City, custom-house (rent):
Estimates, 1901, for annual rental of building $130,600
On January 22, 1900, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the fact that no estimate had been made for rent of the above building from August 28, 1899, through June 30, 1900, and it was recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate $109,847.12 to cover the rent for the above-mentioned period.

Norfolk, Nebr., post-office:
Act of March 2, 1899, limits cost of site to $10,000
While the site has been purchased, it is not understood that Congress has taken any steps toward the erection of the building, and on January 18, 1900, it was stated that it will be necessary to increase limit of cost to $100,000 for nonfireproof building and to $125,000 for fireproof building.

Norwich, Conn., post-office:
Original estimate $60,000
Original limit 100,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
Estimates, 1901, for continuation of building under present limit 25,000
It appears from report of special agent from this office after original estimate was made that building should be materially increased from the size given; that site will cost 33 per cent more than original estimate. The balance of appropriation is ample for nonfireproof building. On January 18, 1900, recommended if fireproof building is constructed increase limit of cost to $125,000 on account of the rise in the cost of materials.

Oakland, Cal., post-office:
Original estimate $282,000
Original limit 250,000
Amount appropriated 75,000
Estimates, 1901, for continuation of building under present limit 50,000
January 18, 1900, recommended to increase limit of cost to 282,000

Oskaloosa, Iowa, post-office:
Original limit $50,000
Nothing done on account of site, and no appropriations asked.

Omaha, Nebr., court-house, custom-house, and post-office:
Limit $1,800,000
Amount appropriated 1,450,000
Estimates, 1901, for completion of addition to building under present limit 350,000

Philadelphia, Pa., new mint:
Limit $2,000,000.00
Amount appropriated 1,648,624.91
Estimates 1901, for completion of building under present limit .. 351,375.09

Philadelphia, Pa., post-office and court-house:
On December 9, 1899, it was suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury call the attention of Congress to the necessity of appropriating $80,000 for the installation of new plumbing and drainage system to replace the old and inadequate fixtures, and to provide such drainage as will remove the liability of flooding the cellar and damaging machinery and articles stored therein.

Rome, N. Y., post-office:
Original estimate $75,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimates, 1901, to complete building under present limit 25,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $85,000 on account of the rise in cost of material.

Salt Lake City, Utah, court-house and post-office:
Original estimate $321,000
Original limit 300,000
Amount appropriated 150,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase of limit of cost to $500,000, as it appeared upon further investigation that it will be necessary to construct a building four stories high instead of three, and on account of the rise in the cost of building material.

St. Cloud, Minn., post-office:
Original estimate $108,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimates, 1901, completion of building under present limit 25,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $105,000 for nonfireproof building, and to $130,000 for fireproof building.

St. Louis, Mo., post-office and court-house:
December 9, 1899, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the condition of the heating apparatus, which has become so impaired by age as to be inefficient in operation and expensive in repairs, compared with the engi-

neering equipments provided for similar purposes at the present time. The boilers, on account of their deterioration, can only carry 80 pounds pressure; they furnish steam for operating the electric-light plant, the efficiency of which is much reduced on account of the low pressure; the heating is separate from the power plant and is operated by the use of fresh coal, 80 per cent of which, together with a considerable reduction in the cost of operation, could be saved by utilizing the exhaust steam from the electric-light plant. The elevator plant, consisting of two passenger elevators, one freight and two mail lifts, are of a low-pressure hydraulic pattern, and the cost of fuel for operating this system is at least 75 per cent more than that of high-speed electric service. Four high-pressure boilers should be installed; six exhaust heaters, and certain changes made in piping, at an approximate cost of $25,000. The cost of satisfactory elevator equipment would be $23,000. A moderate estimate of the annual saving to be effected by these changes would be: Fuel, $5,000; labor, $3,000; total, $8,000.

The above-named letter recommended that Congress be requested to appropriate the sum of $25,000 for new boilers, and $23,000 for elevator plant.

St. Paul, Minn., post-office, court-house, and custom-house:
Original limit $1,050,000
Amount appropriated 1,050,000
January 20, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to 1,100,000

Sioux City, Iowa, court-house, post-office, and custom-house:
For installing tower clock and making necessary changes incident thereto $11,000, from the balance of the appropriation, or as much thereof as is necessary.

Salem, Oreg., post-office:
Original estimate, exclusive of cost of site $84,000
Original limit 100,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
Estimates, 1901, continuation of building under present limit 25,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $110,000, on account of rise in the cost of materials.

Seattle, Wash., court-house, custom-house, and post-office:
Original estimate $510,000
Original limit 300,000
Amount appropriated 75,000
Estimates, 1901, nothing.
January 18, 1900, recommended increase limit of cost to $775,000, as it appears from data obtained since estimate was made that it will be necessary to construct a larger building than was originally estimated for, and on account of the rise in the cost of materials.

Springfield, Mass., post-office:
Original limit for extension $20,000
Amount appropriated 20,000
January 20, 1900, recommended increase of limit of cost to $27,000 on account of the rise in the cost of materials.

Streator, Ill., post-office:
Original estimate $66,000
Original limit 50,000
Amount appropriated 25,000
Estimates, 1901, for completion of building under present limit 25,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase of limit, if nonfireproof building is constructed, to $60,000. If fireproof building is constructed, to $85,000.

Stockton, Cal., post-office:
Original estimate $130,000
Original limit 156,900
Amount appropriated 115,950
Estimates, 1901, nothing.
No recommendation for increase.

Tampa, Fla., court-house, post-office, and custom-house:
Original estimate $303,000
Original limit 230,000
Amount appropriated 50,000
Estimates, 1901, for continuation of building under present limit 100,000
January 17, 1900, recommended increase of limit of cost to $350,000 on account of rise in cost of materials.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., post-office.:
Original estimate for building, without site..... $135,000
It is understood that a site will cost, approximately..... 50,000
Original limit of site and building 125,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase of limit of cost to $175,000 for non-fireproof building, and to $220,000 for fireproof building.

Winston, N. C., post-office:
Original estimate $63,000
Original limit 50,000
January 18, 1900, recommended increase of limit of cost to..... 63,000

Washington, D. C., Treasury building:
On December 9 the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the necessity for new heating boilers, the old being thoroughly worn-out, having been in use thirty years; the shells are badly pitted and corroded, and retubing has been resorted to so frequently that the original holes in the boiler heads require bushing, and it is recommended that Congress be requested to appropriate $22,000 for new boilers.

Washington, D. C., Treasury building, heating apparatus, pipe tunnels:
In the above-mentioned letter attention was also called to the necessity for new pipe tunnels, the old having become so corroded as to make the necessary repairs to the pipes exceedingly costly and the interruption to public business on account of loss of heat during the making of such repairs is serious, and it is recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate the sum of $15,000 for new pipe tunnels.

Washington, D. C., Treasury building, new plumbing:
On December 8, 1899, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the defective condition of the present plumbing system, which was installed many years ago w ien plumbing was not understood and which constant use has rendered unfit to remain in the building. The present plumbing is a menace to the health of the employees, and the toilet facilities are inadequate, there being one fixture to about 25 persons, the ordinary commercial usage being one fixture for 10 persons. The fixtures are constantly requiring repairs; the floors and partitions are of wood, and retain odors to such an extent as to be noticeable in rooms and corridors adjacent. It is recommended that $40,000 be appropriated for new plumbing.

Washington, D. C., Treasury building, vaults:
On January 9, 1900, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the inadequate vault facilities in this building, especially in the offices of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Register of the Treasury, and it is recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate $75,000 for additional vault facilities.

Washington, D. C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing:
On December 13, 1899, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the necessity for fireproof outbuildings. The present buildings have been constructed during the last twenty years as temporary structures to meet the emergencies of the service, and are unsuitable. Attention of Congress has been repeatedly called to this fact, but no action has been taken. The director states that they are not fit for the occupancy of human beings. It has been necessary to abandon one, as there was danger of collapse. They are a source of danger to the entire neighborhood on account of their combustible character. The machinery located in them is of such valuable character and so necessary to the conduct of the work that its destruction would seriously interfere with the work of the Bureau, and it was recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate $115,000 for outbuildings.

Washington, D. C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing, extension of building:
On December 13, 1899, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the necessity for extending the present building on account of the vast increase of work and the necessity for overcrowding the persons employed in the building to secure the required output, and it was recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate $100,000 to secure additional space, practically duplicating the size of the west wing, which was added by act of Congress dated August 30, 1890.

Repairs and preservation of public buildings:
Estimates, 1901, for repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department..... $400,000

Heating apparatus for public buildings:
Estimates, 1901, for heating apparatus for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department 200,000

Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings:

Estimates, 1901, for vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department..... $30,000

Repairs and preservation for public buildings for 1900. Deficiency:

January 25 the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the inadequacy for repairs and preservation of public buildings of the appropriation therefor, in amount $340,000, of which $50,000 is allotted to marine hospitals and quarantines. January 20 less than 11 per cent of the present appropriation remained unexpended, for which reason it was necessary to refuse many requests for absolutely necessary repairs, and it was recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate the sum of $50,000.

Heating apparatus for public buildings. Deficiency:

January 25 the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the fact that the appropriation for heating apparatus for public buildings, in amount $125,000, was inadequate for the service, and it was suggested that it be recommended to Congress to appropriate $30,000.

Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings. Deficiency:

January 25 the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the fact that the appropriation $3,000 for vaults, safes, and locks was inadequate, and it was suggested that Congress be asked to appropriate $1,347.40 in addition thereto.

February 15 the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the foregoing recommendation relative to vaults, safes, and locks as follows:

"Since that time estimates have been made which would involve expenditures largely in excess of the amount named, and I have the honor to recommend therefor that the request be modified to $7,500 for vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings as a deficiency for the current fiscal year."

Plans for public buildings:

For books, technical publications, law books and books of reference, photographic materials, and duplicating plans required for all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department $4,000

Supervising Architect's office:

December 6, 1899, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was drawn to the necessity for increased appropriation for work by this office if the public buildings authorized by the last Congress are completed without undue delay, and it was recommended that Congress be requested to allow the sum of $40,000, in addition to the sum of $210,000, which is the allowance for this fiscal year.

Tuesday, March 27, 1900.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. R. L. HOXIE, ENGINEER SECRETARY, AND CAPT. THOMAS PERRY, NAVAL SECRETARY, OF LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, gentlemen, there are quite a number of submissions here that are not authorized. In connection with this bill, under the rules of the House, we can not deal with those which are not authorized until the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce exercises its jurisdiction; so that, if it is agreeable to the subcommittee, when we strike the items not authorized we will pass them by and go to the material matters.

TENDER FOR THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

First, there is a document here—House Doc. No. 469—that comes next, noted on the margin of your bill, in which you will notice there was an appropriation made by the act approved March 3 last for a large, powerful sea-going tender. Now, the $30,000 asked for enables you to make this steamer in all respects as you want her?

Captain PERRY. That is the idea, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if this appropriation was made upon this bill, the bill passing, say the 15th of May to the 1st of June, you have your bids so you can award them and make the changes and go right on?

Captain PERRY. We have the lowest bidder ready, and we can make our changes in that time, so there will be no trouble about it whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to build this vessel?

Captain PERRY. About twelve months.

The CHAIRMAN. How many new vessels have you in the process of construction—tenders, etc.?

Captain PERRY. We have that one and one on paper not yet out for the northwest district. Those are all the tenders we have, and the two light vessels—three altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. Two tenders authorized?

Captain PERRY. Two tenders authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the appropriation sufficient for the second one?

Captain PERRY. It is not, sir; and when we come to that point in the estimate, I was going to make some explanation if you desire me to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Two tenders are authorized which will take twelve months to complete. Now, in regard to light-ships, how many are in process of construction?

Captain PERRY. Three.

The CHAIRMAN. Two authorized in the last bill?

Captain PERRY. There are two that have got money enough. The last one fell short, and a special appropriation, I understand, has passed both Houses. That is the one to go on the coast of Maine.

The CHAIRMAN. That is three light-ships in process of construction?

Captain PERRY. Practically provided for.

Mr. MOODY. In the coast of Maine light-ship, I suppose the construction under the new bill will be upon a new competition?

Captain PERRY. It will be. We have asked for bidders, which bids will be opened the 30th of this month—just four days more.

The CHAIRMAN. You substantially tell the whole story in this document?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir; that is it.

ESTIMATES, LANGUAGE OF, REVISED.

(See also letters, pp. 83, 85, 86, 87, 88.)

The CHAIRMAN. Whitlocks Mill light station, Maine. You are provided for there under your general appropriation?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; there is the trouble. You will see in the estimate a number of small appropriations asked for, and the reason is that the appropriations for repairs can not be expended for the erection, as we call it, or the establishment of that station, because we have to purchase land, and we can not buy land out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. From the general appropriation you can establish a light if you had the land?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; and we have not bought land for that reason. The board suggested you allow us to expend the appropriation for the purchase of land, and it will cover fully a dozen of these little items in there this year.

The CHAIRMAN. What language would you want for that and what limitation?

Major. HOXIE. The appropriation should read as it does at present, and after the word "for" and before the words "incidental expenses" insert, "personal services and purchase of land and." The board also suggests that the word "rebuilding" be stricken out and the word "protecting" be substituted. I will give the reason in a moment for each of these changes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should that be changed to "protect?"

Major HOXIE. Because we have had to expend something like $26,000 in doing work of that character, and we are in doubt whether the Comptroller will authorize it.

The CHAIRMAN. For protecting?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir. It is not rebuilding, it is not improving a house or grounds or building, and it does not properly come under any of that phraseology, and besides that the board proposes now to cover every building by a separate item of the appropriation. The board suggests for that, "for the remodeling and reconstruction of existing buildings, and for the erection of necessary auxiliary structures at light-house stations where such work is urgently required." The object of that is to permit the committee to place a limit upon this radical reconstruction of buildings under appropriations for repairs. Quite often we have to expend several thousand dollars in doing it, and it is really practically constructing a new building, and it seems hardly to be justified by the title, at least, of the item of appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You cut your estimate in two and ask to have——

Major HOXIE. Cut it in two; yes, sir; and we make a separate item there to take the place of the word "rebuilding," for two reasons. In the first place, we want the committee to give us a limit under that head of the amount of money that the committee is willing to allow us for practical reconstruction, practically a new building, and another thing we want authority for putting up necessary auxiliary structures, because the Comptroller will not permit us to construct under this appropriation any building whatever unless it has previously been appropriated for by specific legislation; that is to say, that the light-house station is constructed and we have not got money enough to put up a boathouse, and the appropriation is expended entirely without that, the Comptroller will not permit us to spend this appropriation in putting up the boathouse.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we were to make this change as you desire it, could you not go along and build keepers' dwellings wherever you wanted to?

Mr. MOODY. As auxiliary structures?

Major HOXIE. That is what we would like to do, but you give us the limit of cost of such auxiliary structures. It is primarily intended not for that purpose, but for the purpose of little buildings, such as barns, outhouses, boathouses, and things of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether we recommend it or not, you would like the words enlarged here for repairing, protecting, and rebuilding, if this other does not go in?

Major HOXIE. We want the rebuilding in if you do not put that in.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you.

Major HOXIE. Then coming down to the other matter about the land; that can be arranged after the word "for" by inserting "personal services and purchase of land and."

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want "personal services" for?

Major HOXIE. For the reason the Comptroller will not permit us to

pay the office and field forces of the various districts out of our general appropriation unless we have it specifically inserted in the appropriation itself.

The CHAIRMAN. You could use this for personal services without limit if you put in "personal services," could you not, if you wanted to? I do not say you would, but if you wanted to.

Major HOXIE. The people we employ are these: Assistant engineers, overseers, superintendents and inspectors, carpenters, all kinds of mechanics, and all laborers, constantly engaged in repairing these works all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay them from?

Major HOXIE. From this general appropriation for repairs. Now, this force is variable, of course, depending entirely upon the appropriations made for that work, and it is impossible to reduce them to such a basis, as, for instance, a departmental office. We handle it precisely as the Engineer Department handle the appropriations for river and harbor work.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Comptroller been passing the accounts?

Major HOXIE. He has up to this time, but he has given notice that we must bring it to your attention and have it cured in these items. He says he will not do it any more.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, after all, I guess if he will not do it any more he ought not to have done it at all.

Major HOXIE. It is disagreeable to have our accounts hung up.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for the purchase of land; you think there is no danger of an abuse of that if we put in this language you desire? For instance, I should dislike very much to put in a clause for the purchase of land when you could go and pay $15,000 or $20,000 for a site somewhere.

Major HOXIE. We should not do that, for the reason we could only pay for establishing and repairing day marks, pier heads, and other beacon lights, which are comparatively insignificant structures. We should not expect to pay more than a few hundred dollars for the land; and, by the way, Mr. Chairman, I have some special expenses for the purchase of land for fog signals in this, and for the same reason. The first case in point is Esopus Island fog signal.

WHITLOCKS MILL LIGHT STATION, MAINE.

The CHAIRMAN. We will reach that presently. Take Whitlocks Mill light station, Maine. That is for the purchase of land. How important is that?

Major HOXIE. It is of very considerable importance. It is a small light. It is about the first on the list, and it is very important, and it is being maintained now without any authority of law. The light is on private property, and the whole thing is only $250.

The CHAIRMAN. Any reason to believe you could not continue to maintain it in that manner?

Major HOXIE. Well, I do not say there is, because I suppose the owner would continue to put up with it for some time longer, but we do not know when he might send us off at any time.

NARRAGAUGUS LIGHT STATION, MAINE.

Major HOXIE. That is in a similar situation, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they got a light there now?

Major HOXIE. If we can buy the land, we can do it.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you a light there now?
Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been there?
Major HOXIE. I could not tell you from memory.
Captain PERRY. It has been there a long while; it is a very old light.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you built a road to it?
Major HOXIE. No, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have not a title, really, to the land where the station is, if you get the road?
Major HOXIE. Yes; we have the title where the station is, but we want this to buy the right of way out of it.
Mr. MOODY. How was it in acquiring the site for the light you did not acquire the right of way to get to it?
Major HOXIE. It was done very long ago, and the records do not show why, but I presume it was someone's carelessness.

KENNEBEC RIVER LIGHTS BOATHOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Kennebec River lights boathouses, Maine. Can not you pay that from the general appropriation?
Major HOXIE. That is the difficulty; we can with the construction and repairs item of appropriation. The Comptroller now will not let us put up those buildings; they are new buildings. They were not provided originally, and although indispensable now and we must have them, he says we must have specific authority for it in the appropriations for repairs, so that we can do it.
The CHAIRMAN. And yet heretofore you have built them?
Major HOXIE. It has been done, I think, some time ago, but the Comptroller has taken this position for a long time, now; ever since I have been in the board.
The CHAIRMAN. You are not building any this year?
Major HOXIE. No, sir. He does not permit us to put up any new buildings. That is why we need the authority to put up auxiliary structures in each of these instances, and that includes the putting up of boathouses.
The CHAIRMAN. I thought this was the same item for repairs we looked at a moment ago?
Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; it will be paid for out of the appropriation for repairs, and we would not need a special appropriation for it.
The CHAIRMAN. Then repairs wants "purchase of land and"—that would be enough, even if you strike out "personal services."
Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; and I provide for auxiliary structures in that supplemental item there. If you do not give the supplemental item, we need to put in "construction of minor auxiliary buildings."
The CHAIRMAN. Minor auxiliary buildings would mean residences for light-house keepers?
Major HOXIE. I should not so construe it; I should not think so. No; I do not think the board contemplated in that item the construction of light-keepers' dwellings. It is auxiliary structures which are not dwellings.
Mr. MCRAE. Can not you distinguish this in some more specific terms than "auxiliary structures, etc."
Major HOXIE. "Outbuildings" it might be called—outhouses. An auxiliary structure is not a light-keeper's dwelling.

The CHAIRMAN. I was just trying to see if we could not get some language there.

Major HOXIE. "Other than keepers' dwellings" could be put in there and that will limit us to the specific sum for these extraordinary repairs as you may call for, and these minor auxiliary buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this item as a very necessary item?

Major HOXIE. I do, indeed. These boathouses are very much needed.

Mr. MOODY. I know they were very much needed at Gloucester this summer.

Major HOXIE. Yes.

LONG ISLAND HEAD LIGHT STATION, MASSACHUSETTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Long Island Head light station, Massachusetts, for removal of station to new site, etc.?

Major HOXIE. We tried the experiment there with regard to that and it broke every pane of glass in the lantern with the exception of two, and it is very necessary to remove that building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a very necessary light.

Major HOXIE. Oh, yes, sir; one of the most important lights in Boston Harbor. It is on Long Island Head.

The CHAIRMAN. How far would you have to move it?

Major HOXIE. I think the site is not over a hundred yards or so from where it is now, probably less than that, if I remember the contour of the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Would 300 feet make any difference?

Major HOXIE. All the difference in the world. It is now right in the battery, and some of the guns are within 50 feet of it. It is that place on Long Island Head——

Mr. MOODY. I know where it is, and it is a very important light.

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; it is one of the oldest lights we have.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you contemplate a removal of 300 feet would prevent the damage?

Major. HOXIE. Yes, sir; we will put it where it will be safe if we get the appropriation to move it. Of course we will take certain precautions.

The CHAIRMAN. And where it will be useful as well?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

EASTERN POINT LIGHT-STATION, MASSACHUSETTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Eastern Point light-station, Massachusetts, for the construction of a boathouse?

Major HOXIE. That is the same thing which comes right in; if you will give us authority under the general appropriation for repairs we will not ask for a special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This is necessary, is it?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; it is necessary.

PLUM BEACH LIGHT STATION, RHODE ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Plum Beach light station, Rhode Island, which is for the purchase of a suitable lens apparatus, etc. Can not you buy that from the general appropriation?

Major HOXIE. Well, the idea is to reimburse the special appropriation. Plum Beach light station cost a good deal more than the board

estimated originally, and there were several appropriations made for it, and finally the last was not sufficient, and we are short just that amount of money. Now we have to put up a fog signal. It is true we might possibly get the Comptroller to consent to it, but ordinarily he holds where a specific appropriation has been made for the establishment of a light and fog signal you can not couple with it any general appropriation. It has been the custom of the board when we use a lens which is in stock—any lenticular apparatus which is quite expensive—that when we use that from the stock, that then we should reimburse the stock.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got the lens all right?

Major HOXIE. We have got the lens in there which we borrowed from the general stock.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it being used?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the lens you will keep?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now in the same connection you want for the establishment of a fog signal $1,343. The general appropriation would cover that?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; the Comptroller would not allow us to spend it, and he would not allow us to put a fog signal there; at least I do not think he would; he has refused heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. Purely because it is specifically appropriated for.

Major HOXIE. Yes; light and fog signals.

The CHAIRMAN. If it were not for that you could use the general appropriation?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I am showing my ignorance about that, but have you got fog signals in stock?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; we can not keep those in stock. They are varied—from the ordinary trumpet to the steam whistle or siren with operating apparatus—and ordinarily they take an engine, and the board inclines now to the explosive-oil engine, which compresses the air, and that compressed air is sent through the whistle or siren and makes the noise.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a very important light, is it?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; it is an important light in Narragansett Bay.

FORT WADSWORTH FOG AND LIGHT SIGNAL STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Fort Wadsworth fog and light signal station, New York, which is for moving the fog and light signal station from Fort Tompkins to Fort Wadsworth, $10,200. It seems that this was appropriated for once before.

Major HOXIE. No, sir; only the moving of the fog signal, and the cost has been very much increased by the attitude of the War Department with reference to the matter of moving. We have to move that light-keeper's dwelling, and they will not give us the site where the light goes up to construct the dwelling, so we have to move it away off by itself, and we can not make a combination structure. However, that does not enter materially into the question. The authority asked now is to move the light, but if they gave us the land we could combine the light and the dwelling.

Mr. MOODY. Why do you move the light?

Major HOXIE. Well, it is a matter that was decided before I came into the board, and I have not looked into it.

The CHAIRMAN. The light is in use?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And an efficient light?

Major HOXIE (to Captain Perry). Well, can you tell anything about that?

Captain PERRY. I can not.

Major HOXIE. This antedates both of us.

Mr. MOODY. Is not that the place where they complained a good deal about the searchlight annoying them very much?

Captain PERRY. No, sir; that is the island.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the reason the War Department gives—the trouble of which you speak?

Major HOXIE. Well, the reason was simply that they did not feel like giving that part of the fortification of Fort Wadsworth for the construction for a permanent dwelling for the light keeper, as they think it will interfere with the operation of the guns, the discipline of the fort, etc. The effect is simply to separate the light from the keeper's dwelling. Ordinarily we put up a small building for the keeper and put the light on the roof. (See also letter, p. 88.)

ESOPUS ISLAND FOG-SIGNAL STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Esopus Island fog-signal station, New York.

Major HOXIE. That is in the same category again. It is to authorize the buying of land; we can buy it here.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an important light?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; it is an important light. Pardon me, that is for a fog signal, and we should have the general appropriation for fog signals amended.

The CHAIRMAN. "Personal services and."

Major HOXIE. That was the omission.

The CHAIRMAN. It is "for establishing, replacing, duplicating, and improving fog signals and buildings connected therewith and for repairs and incidental expenses for the same." That is as broad as it can be. You want that amended so as to read, "and buildings connected therewith and for repairs and personal services and incidental expenses of the same?"

Major HOXIE. Now, I would like to add to that "and purchase of land." This is a matter which has come before the board since that letter was written, and it was brought up primarily by this Esopus Island station.

The CHAIRMAN. You want "and purchase of land?"

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "Or purchase of site"—which?

Major HOXIE. I believe either would do. It is the land for the site.

The CHAIRMAN. This land will cost $1,200?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; the land and the erection of the fog signal together.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you own the land there?

Major HOXIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is on private land?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir. We have the right to rent land for post lights only. Sometimes we just simply take possession and nothing is said about it.

FIRE ISLAND INLET RANGE LIGHTS, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. Fire Island Inlet range lights, New York.

Major HOXIE. That is the same story. Let us buy the land and you can drop the item.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next you submit is for a new tender.

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To take the place of what?

Captain PERRY. We have three tenders in that district, and they are all old and out of date. We have the *John Rodgers*, a side-wheel steamer not adapted to going outside to sea, having a low guard. She was built in 1883, a side-wheeler out of date and not of the class we are requiring there. The next one is a small side-wheel steamer, the *Cactus*, built in 1865, and she is about done up. The other is the *Gardenia*, with a small propeller, used more particularly on the inside of the harbor of New York. Now, we need one to go outside, particularly for the light-ship at Fire Island, which has been there since 1896, and the other light-ship at Sandy Hook, Scotland light-ship, and to attend to the buoys, which are always increasing. We need an outside vessel very urgently, and the board has been receiving letters ever since I have been in this chair now, and they say that they have to have something or they can not get along, and they say that they would have to borrow something. Naturally we have not anything to loan, and this is something that is urgently needed, and the price of it will be more than is submitted here.

The CHAIRMAN. How many tenders have you submitted? This is one now. You only submit one in the Third district?

Captain PERRY. It is not very many. There are none in the Fourth, none in the Fifth, none in the Sixth, one for the engineers in the Seventh, none for the Eighth, none for the Ninth, and none for the Tenth. There has been a special letter written about a small one for the Eleventh on the lakes, calling for $65,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk suggests you have estimated for five, including the engineers and inspectors both.

Captain PERRY. One goes for the Northwest, the Thirteenth district, urgently needed up there; that is the Alaskan district. That is one of these and the other one is in the Ninth, on Lake Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN. That is on the lakes?

Captain PERRY. On Lake Michigan, in the Ninth district.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you submit for five new tenders in the various districts?

Captain PERRY. It seems so. I have not counted them up.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the most important? Suppose you get one, which one would you choose? Suppose the Government would appropriate for only one?

Captain PERRY. Were you speaking now in reference to this special letter which has gone in?

The CHAIRMAN. I have not examined, but the clerk informs me that you have submitted for five.

Captain PERRY. They are all important. We have on the Mississippi River one that has all gone to pieces; it is rotten, and really

dangerous to run. That one is very important there, and if we do not get the other one by and by we will have to stop out there. That is a very important matter on the Western rivers, and they will be crying out there unless we get the other one. The New York one is a very important matter there, and I should say that the ocean-going tender at New York is the most important. Is the lake——

The CHAIRMAN. Do you include any for the lakes this time?

Captain PERRY. We do; one for the Tenth district, the Buffalo district, that has been asked for several years to take the place of the *Hayes*, which is needed on account of the increased number of gas buoys and the greater amount of commerce, which is ever increasing on the lakes, and there is no comparison between to-day and even two years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you were only going to get one, you would say the first one of importance is the one on the Mississippi River or this one?

Captain PERRY. I should say they are equally important. If we do not get that one on the Mississippi River we have to stop those lights. Since I have been here they have been crying that they were not able to go another trip; that the boat was rotten, and that it was going to pieces.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that tender to cost; do you recollect?

Captain PERRY. I think we asked for $65,000 for that. That is not in print; that is a special letter. That is on the Lower Mississippi River, the Sixteenth district, with headquarters at Memphis.

The CHAIRMAN. We have not received that estimate. Now, the most important, if you are going to put it, would be——

Captain PERRY. Would be New York.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you said the Mississippi River?

Captain PERRY. You said you had not received that letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we might receive it?

Captain PERRY. I could not say it is more important than New York, but I should say they are equally important; they are both very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Which would you build, if you had to build one or the other?

Captain PERRY. I should build the New York one and let the Western rivers go, because they are less important lights; that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have a lot of tenders for New York which you say are being used, and you say this is worn out?

Captain PERRY. We have got to have one in New York or we will be left without anything. It is going to pieces there. They are out of date, and side-wheelers, and we need an ocean-going tender in the New York district.

The CHAIRMAN. Almost as important as a tender for the Mississippi River?

Captain PERRY. I would not say that, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not say almost as important as New York?

Captain PERRY. If I could only have one, I should say I would take the one in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Where would you take the second one?

Captain PERRY. On the Mississippi.

Mr. MCRAE. How many have you for the Mississippi district?

Captain PERRY. Only that one.

Mr. MCRAE. And you have got three in New York?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. I understand you rank these, then, the Mississippi below New York, not because of the service, there is no such rank in necessity, but because of the comparatively great importance to the commerce.

Captain PERRY. The comparative greater importance to the commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. The Mississippi River is to cost $65,000?

Captain PERRY. I think $65,000 is the amount asked for in the special letter.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess you had better write us about it.

Captain PERRY. Very well, sir. That amount for the New York district boat I suggested will not be enough now on account of the increased price of labor and material, and it will be about $120,000. I should think the board would have to have $120,000 for the construction of that vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better write us a letter revising the estimates. If you put in any, it would be better for you to have a supplemental estimate.

Captain PERRY. Very well; I will write that immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. And look into this Mississippi matter, too.

Captain PERRY. I will have a special letter written about the Mississippi River.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the five, if you were to have any you would say those two?

Captain PERRY. I should say those two. Remember, Mr. Chairman, I am only speaking of mine. These five include engineers and inspectors also, and I am speaking only of the inspectors when I say this, because I have not paid so much attention to the engineers.

Major HOXIE. What the engineers ask for, which we will come to presently, are great big boarding houses which carry a large amount of freight, material, etc., in going around the district and repairing, and they need to be great big freighters and to carry accommodations for a great many men and have a large amount of stuff, and they are quite different from the buoy tenders, and two of those are asked for, which we will come to presently.

The CHAIRMAN. They are second in importance to those other two?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; I do not think so at all. We do not either of us think that way, because we agree that a team has got to have both horses.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I was speaking for the good of the service.

Major HOXIE. That is what governs us, sir; but one of these tenders I have asked for is very necessary in the Ninth district, and I will show you that presently when we come to it.

Mr. MOODY. There is this difference between the engineers and the inspectors' tenders; the inspectors' tenders are liable to be called upon to go anywhere in any kind of weather, and if you are called upon you have to go, but the engineers' tenders can accommodate themselves somewhat to weather conditions.

Major HOXIE. They can in some districts, of course, but when you get out on the Pacific coast that is not the case; you have got to have very good tenders there, and we have one. They are to go out to sea.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got that one?
Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; out there, the *Columbine*.

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "Staten Island light-house depot, New York." You have had that since 1891?
Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; we have been a long while working at it.
The CHAIRMAN. When are you going to finish it?
Major HOXIE. As soon as you give us the money.
The CHAIRMAN. How much will it take to finish it?
Major HOXIE. $134,300, and the sooner you give it to us the more economically we can do the work. We have got the greater part of it done already.
The CHAIRMAN. You are using it comfortably now?
Major HOXIE. Under some very serious disadvantages. For instance, there is an oil house that needs to be replaced badly. It is a constant menace to the whole property.

NORTHWEST POINT ROYAL SHOAL LIGHT STATION, NORTH CAROLINA.

The CHAIRMAN. Northwest Point Royal Shoal light station, North Carolina.
Major HOXIE. That is a very important light, which is threatened with destruction and has been in such a precarious condition that we have dismantled it and only maintain a very inferior light there, which requires no attention except once in five or six days. It is a very important light. Since we have reduced its brilliancy in that way there has been a wreck said to have been caused by the absence of the light and there have been a number of complaints and the people down there are clamoring for its restoration.
The CHAIRMAN. Can you repair without its being washed away by the next big hurricane?
Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; but you understand the shoal is changing. Of course when you put a light out upon a shoal you can not be sure of that ground.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you not want a light-ship there?
Major HOXIE. That could not be very well placed there, I imagine.
Captain PERRY. It would be better to have a light-house there; this is on an inland water.
The CHAIRMAN. It is on inland water?
Captain PERRY. Yes, sir; on one of the bays of North Carolina, inside Cape Hatteras there.
Major HOXIE. It marks the entrance into Pamlico Sound. We do not put up light-ships except where they are needed because they cost so much to maintain.
The CHAIRMAN. Is this of second importance?
Major HOXIE. It is of first importance, sir. The commerce is not that of great cities, but it is of first importance to the commerce of Newbern and Pamlico Sound there and the communications the board have received upon the subject are intense since the light went out. It is of very great importance.
The CHAIRMAN. You have stopped using it?
Major HOXIE. No, sir; we have stopped using the light as it was,

but we put in a temporary light in the place of it. We have removed the expensive apparatus and put in something inferior, and taken the keeper out because it is not safe for him to be there.

The CHAIRMAN. And your light is at same place?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; we maintain the light, a feeble light, inside that structure, but it is insufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. A gas buoy would not do?

Major HOXIE. That would not do at all; that is not far enough seen.

The CHAIRMAN. You say $30,000. Do you say that understandingly? Foundations are pretty difficult to get there.

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; I say that because we know the type of construction and what it has cost heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. My experience has been that you never know when you finish the light-house, and my recollection is there has always been trouble about the foundation, possibly not at this exact point, but generally on the North Carolina coast. It is a very dangerous coast.

Major HOXIE. Of course we are building on sand out there, so you have to take some chances.

The CHAIRMAN. Nothing but a light-house will do?

Major HOXIE. Nothing but a light-house will do there; a light-house and fog-signal station.

The CHAIRMAN. A light-ship is not indicated at all?

Major HOXIE. No, sir. A light-ship would cost $10,000 a year to keep up, even if you can anchor it there, and this costs about $600 or $800.

CAPE FEAR LIGHT STATION, NORTH CAROLINA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Cape Fear light station, North Carolina. This seems to be for completing, and you estimate $35,000?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; that is the original estimate, and we do not see any reason to change it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any commencement there?

Major HOXIE. Last year we succeeded in buying the land, and we paid $4,000 for land worth $500.

The CHAIRMAN. You have authority to contract?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; for that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not made a contract yet?

Major HOXIE. We have not; but we can build that, I think, in about eighteen months.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; but there is no reason why—you now have $35,000?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have only used about a thousand of it. Now, having authority to contract to cover the whole $70,000——

Major HOXIE. We have used $4,000 of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Having authority to contract, to complete twelve months from now, if you make the contract an appropriation next March would furnish the money?

Major HOXIE. Well, with $70,000 in sight we can make much better terms.

The CHAIRMAN. Respectfully, I do not see why. In other words, it is understood among contractors nobody has ever waited a minute

for an appropriation under a contract. Now, this has stood for several years—this $35,000 appropriation was made is 1899, two years ago, with authority to contract for the whole $70,000.

Major HOXIE. We have been holding up on the purchase of land and had the same trouble all along the coast; we can not get any at a reasonable price.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now got the site?

Major HOXIE. And paid for it.

The CHAIRMAN. About what time do you expect to make a contract?

Major HOXIE. Within two months. That will give us just a month within the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is to be completed within the next eighteen months?

Major HOXIE. Yes; within that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, they will not do more than $35,000 worth of work in that year?

Major HOXIE. I think so; I would like to get a little more even if we can not get this $35,000.

Mr. MCRAE. Will it take eighteen months to finish a light-house of that sort?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; we have to count on some delays in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-five thousand dollars would run you at least until the beginning of the next session?

Major HOXIE. I suppose the board would not insist upon that particularly if you want to strike it out, but I am afraid we will need it and we would not have it to pay the contractor off.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not pay him except as he completes his contract?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; but of course we could draw the contract in such a way as to make it come due; but we would have to pay a high price if we did.

CAPE FEAR RIVER RANGE LIGHT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Cape Fear River range light. The general appropriation is available for that purpose?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; but it is a pretty large sum of money, and of course we should probably have to buy land there. You can very well see, Mr. Chairman, that these small items would make quite a hole in this general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a good argument to increase the general appropriation.

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; but that is a very large sum to spend out of the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next seems to be a claim for reimbursing losses of light keepers; there is no law providing for this reimbursement?

Captain PERRY. The board has no money to pay it from, and it seems to be a very just claim, and it has been before the committee, I think, for the last five years.

Mr. MCRAE. You have no authority to adjust it, either?

Captain PERRY. None at all. We can do nothing without the action of Congress.

CAPE SAN BLAS LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Cape San Blas light station, Gulf of Mexico, Florida. Can you remove it economically? Can not you build a new one better?

Major HOXIE. That is what we will practically do; we will use the interior of the old structure and put it in the new. What we will do is not to remove it bodily, but to take it down and rebuild it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this an important light?

Major HOXIE. Very important.

The CHAIRMAN. It says here "for completing;" you must have started on it.

Major HOXIE. We have been working at it for a long while, and it has cost more than was anticipated.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will you expend there altogether?

Major HOXIE. We have expended $20,765.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there ever any limitation placed upon it.

Major HOXIE. That was the appropriation, that was all. There was appropriated $20,000 August 30, 1890, and $4,500 June 4, 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. $24,500 appropriated?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that been expended, or any portion of it?

Major HOXIE. A greater part of it; $20,765 has been expended, and we have a balance in the Treasury of $3,887.49.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you know $15,000 will build it? That is just an estimate?

Major HOXIE. That is the estimate; yes, sir; but we think it will do it.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the meantime the other light is being used?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; but it is in a very dangerous condition, and is liable to come down at any minute.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is a very important light and ought to be attended to?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

TENDER, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next item is tender for the seventh light-house district for construction and repair service.

Major HOXIE. Well, of the two I would pass that if you asked me which; I think the board would pass the seventh rather than the ninth district.

Captain PERRY. I should think so.

Mr. MCRAE. Where is the ninth?

Major HOXIE. On Lake Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the seventh district?

Major HOXIE. On the Florida coast.

Mr. MCRAE. You say the one on the lakes would be more important; would this be second?

Major HOXIE. This would be second.

SAND ISLAND LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is another claim for reimbursement. Now we come to the eighth district. For rebuilding the Sand Island light

and fog signal station, $65,000. Your light is all right you have there now, except you are afraid you will lose it?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; there is great danger of losing it. If we had gotten that appropriation it would have saved the expense of the protection work. We have spent on protection work there $20,000 out of the appropriation for repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. When?

Major HOXIE. This last season, during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN. $26,000?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you could now say it is pretty safe?

Major HOXIE. I would not guarantee it; I would not insure it. We did the best we could for it. It was a heroic remedy necessary. That light cost $125,000, and it is of great importance, being the entrance to Mobile Bay.

Mr. MCRAE. What do you want to do?

Major HOXIE. This $65,000 is to build a skeleton structure so that can be moved over on the sand if necessary. That island is right against the Mobile channel, and appears now to be cutting away to the westward. The records of the last thirty years show it has been going through all sorts of vagaries. The light-house was chosen at what was apparently a point of rest. Now at the very intersection where there seemed to be a point of rest the light-house was placed. Now it has made another shift, and they have got deep water all around it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not a light-ship the remedy?

Major HOXIE. No; it would not do at all; it is a sand bank, and light-ships have got to have plenty of room to swing in and plenty of water. It is good where you have not anything to build on, but where you have got a shoal or the water is not too deep you want to put a light-house.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had this money you would build a skeleton structure at the same place?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; right on the same spot, but farther back in the direction toward which the erosion is now progressing. And we would put it somewhat in the shelter of this artificial protection that we have built around the base of the old tower, and I am sure that the board will not expend that money if it finds there is no reasonable chance that that protection we have put around the old tower will save it. If this erosion should stop now and we find that it should not increase the board would not spend that money.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you should find it increases and it washes out the next month, would you go to work and put in another one?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; very rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. From your general appropriation?

Major HOXIE. We can rebuild, and I suppose the general appropriation would be applicable, but we would not have the money by the time we got around, and $65,000 is an awful hole in it, and by the time we got around with these twelve hundred and odd lights and the necessary regular repairs that appropriation would be pretty well gone.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no use of both of these lights?

Major HOXIE. If we get the $65,000 and find the old tower is going and we can not save it and our work of protection is a failure we will build this skeleton structure at that point on the shoal above water where we think the erosion will not come and then we will transfer the light,

machinery, and everything else in this tower to this place and let the tower go.

The CHAIRMAN. And you spent last year $26,000.

Major HOXIE. About that in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. You fixed that tower and you are not sure whether it is fixed or not?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; we never can be sure of a thing of that sort. It depends entirely upon when this erosion stops.

The CHAIRMAN. You may have the erosion up to the new one inside of ten months?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; not inside of ten years, but if we did the present tower is a masonry tower and can not be removed and is a very expensive construction, but this will be a skeleton iron and steel tower, which can be taken down readily and moved to another site at a very slight cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Along all this chargeable coast of North Carolina do you not think that it all ought to be of the same type of construction?

Major HOXIE. I think it is desirable. These old masonry structures in these places were put up a good many years ago when structural iron was not in such general use.

The CHAIRMAN. This is absolutely necessary if the other does wash?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; it is indispensable; we can not get along without that light.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, if this was to wash out; in fact, it is so important a light you would devote your general fund to it?

Major HOXIE. We might, if we had it at the time available.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; but you would not build this, however, until it did wash out?

Major HOXIE. We would build it just as soon as we were sure it was going to wash out. If the work that we have done fails to save that tower, we know it is doomed.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not know that until when?

Major HOXIE. Some time during the next year, if we have any bad storms.

SABINE PASS LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Sabine Pass. There is not much commerce at Sabine Pass, is there?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; it is getting to be quite important, but I could not give you the statistics. You can get them from the annual report of the Chief of Engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want to say about this? The authorization of this, March 3, 1899, seems to be at a cost not to exceed $50,000?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the matter; can not you build that for $50,000?

Major HOXIE. It is utterly impossible.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Major HOXIE. It is in 20 feet of water, and the material alone will cost that, and the construction will cost at least $30,000. The construction is something like that South Shoal light—a skeleton construction [exhibiting].

The CHAIRMAN. What are we going to do there; this is new work?

Major HOXIE. They propose to put in their work similar to this in the South Shoal; they are exactly in the same condition. Now, this here cost $90,000——

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that built?

Major HOXIE. This is at South Shoal, Louisiana; not very far off; very nearly in the same neighborhood—off the coast of Louisiana.

The CHAIRMAN. But still this act was passed under the lead of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce?

Major HOXIE. The naval secretary calls my attention to some statistics of commerce in the board's annual report:

"Sabine Pass as a port of entry has grown rapidly. The receipts and shipments for 1896 and 1897 show an increase from $199,042 in 1896 to $475,288 in 1897. It appears from the records that 99 vessels entered and cleared during 1897; that there were 403 trips made, and that 104,333 was the net registered tonnage. Of these vessels that passed out, many drew 23.6 feet."

Mr. MOODY. Some counts up on our coast showed over 75,000 vessels entered and counted.

Major HOXIE. This is not comparable to Boston.

Mr. MOODY. I mean up along the north shore—north of Boston.

Major HOXIE. This does pretty well for Texas.

Mr. MCRAE. It is only recently they could get in there at all, since the Government improvement of the Pass.

Major HOXIE. I think you will find a much more definite statement in the annual report of the Chief of Engineers—in his report of river and harbor improvements.

Mr. MCRAE. What is a jetty light?

Major HOXIE. That is a minor light to mark the entrance of the Pass.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., FOG SIGNAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Michigan City, Ind., fog signal, $5,500. That is authorized, as I understand it?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; authorized February 20, 1899.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an important station, or an important light signal?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Sometimes they are authorized when they are not very important and I wanted to find out.

Major HOXIE. The board considers it necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a very important light?

Major HOXIE. It has been considered at a regular meeting of the board with a full attendance.

TENDER, NINTH DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we come to the item of tender and other purposes. This seems to be a tender for the engineer of the Ninth district; that is, the Lakes?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; that is very important, as that district is open all the year round.

The CHAIRMAN. That, you said, was the most important one you had?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir. Now, I can give you an idea of that. We had to charter a steamer last season, and for about seven and a half months ordinarily we paid at the rate of $12,000 for her service during that time, and the next season, if we have to charter again, the engineer there estimated it will cost fully 40 per cent more, and that is $18,800.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by chartering; do you mean somebody furnishes the vessel, coal, and everything?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; it is simply an ordinary charter to furnish the vessel and crew, and the Government furnishes everything else.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had this tender you would furnish the vessel and crew?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the expense of the crew?

Major HOXIE. I can give it to you in very good shape here.

The CHAIRMAN. If you please.

Major HOXIE. We have there in the Eleventh district, which is close by, the *Amaranth*, with a tonnage of 743.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a Government vessel?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; that is a Government vessel and she has 672 nominal horsepower. This chartered vessel had only a tonnage of 230 and 146 nominal horsepower. The chartered vessel would cost, this season, all expenses paid, payment of charter, and the expenses of running her, $18,800 for a season of seven and one-half months. The new tender, costing $100,000, the running expense would be only $12,000, with four times its capacity, and interest and depreciation at 10 per cent would be $10,000, making the cost for the season of $22,000, with four times the capacity, nearly five times, and I think it is a liberal allowance of 10 per cent for depreciation and interest.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include pay of crew?

Major HOXIE. It includes everything; yes, sir. The cost of the running of the *Amaranth* is about $12,000 a season.

The CHAIRMAN. And you put the interest and depreciation——

Major HOXIE. At $10,000, making a total cost of $22,000, whereas the chartered vessel will cost $18,800 for one-fourth of its capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not hire a vessel of better capacity for less money in proportion?

Major HOXIE. In the first place we could not get it at all. The engineer states in that district it will not be possible; the transportation on the lakes calls for every vessel in sight. We can only get third or fourth rate vessels.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you need one of such capacity as the *Amarant?*

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; we need a good big substantial vessel—a big freighter to carry bricks, mortar, cement, lumber, and things of that sort.

DEPOT, NINTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is depot for the Ninth light-house district, Wisconsin. How have you got along heretofore?

Major HOXIE. With other depots not so advantageously situated.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are the other depots; where are the nearest?

Major HOXIE. Chicago, and Michigan City opposite. Those are the nearest now in operation.

The CHAIRMAN. Both on Lake Michigan?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this would be on Lake Michigan also?

Major HOXIE. I think it would be economical to have it right there, because it is the headquarters of the officer in charge, and it is economical to have a little place where he can store things to load his tenders.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been no specific authorization for this depot?

Major HOXIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have those at Chicago and Michigan City got a good capacity?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; there is plenty of room. I have not visited either one, but my recollection is that neither are very well equipped, and not much money has been spent on them.

The CHAIRMAN. The lake is open at one place as much as another?

Major HOXIE. Oh, yes, sir; that is simply a question of bringing a depot close to the headquarters of the officer himself and close to the purchasing place to get a center for distribution where the tender will be. You know we have to have depots established for the naval secretary; he has to have depots for buoys scattered all around so they do not have to carry them too far, as they are very bulky.

The CHAIRMAN. As far as being at the headquarters of the officer, we might have Mahomet go to the mountain if you could not make the mountain go to Mahomet?

Major HOXIE. Headquarters are chosen with a view to market for supplies, where they can buy to best advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of supplies do you mean; what are the nature of the supplies you buy?

Major HOXIE. Mostly hardware, structural ironwork, and all building material.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you buy in Chicago better than anywhere else on the lakes?

Captain PERRY. It is to have a place for the tenders to go and lie up.

Major HOXIE. I have not been to either one of those two places, and I am speaking a little in the air, but my impression is the cost of real estate in Chicago has been prohibitory.

The CHAIRMAN. Down in South Chicago and Calumet?

Captain PERRY. The board states here:

"The inspector with difficulty finds temporary accommodations at Chicago wharves for his tender. There is no place more accessible than Milwaukee where it can make its headquarters. It is estimated that a light-house depot could be established at Milwaukee for not exceeding $50,000, and the board recommends that an appropriation of this amount be made therefor."

TOLEDO HARBOR LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Toledo harbor light and fog-signal station, Ohio. That seems to have been authorized, and this is to complete. Is it to complete within the limit?

Major HOXIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the limit?

Major HOXIE. The limit was $75,000, and it is going to cost $100,000, and the board has asked for an increase in the limit. If the limit can

be increased, we will not ask for any more money at present. The bids came in only a few days ago.

The CHAIRMAN. You want us to break the limit there?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have had $37,500, and that is all you have had so far?

Major HOXIE. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. And your estimate is $37,500, which would be the limit; but you say that would not do you any good?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; we have recently just opened the bids, and found the cost is going to be $100,000. Everything has gone away out of sight; prices are up beyond what we thought when this estimate was made.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you authority to contract there?

Major HOXIE. For $75,000; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not contracted, in fact, because you can not?

Major HOXIE. We rejected all the bids because we found them above the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. If you got what you want here it would be an extension, and it would read:

"And the total cost of the Toledo harbor light and fog-signal station, Ohio, is extended to $100,000."

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; that will be satisfactory to the board at present without any more money at all.

Mr. MCRAE. If you strike out the $75,000 and put in $100,000, will not that fix it?

The CHAIRMAN. We have not got this language in that is printed in brackets. How long before you can make your contract?

Major HOXIE. I suppose it will be proper to readvertise. The plans are already to go ahead and do the work, and the board thought it was its duty to reject all the bids, and I suppose we would have to readvertise, which would delay us thirty days, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take you to do the work?

Major HOXIE. Probably from twelve to eighteen months. We can go on with this entire work if we could get that limit extended at once so we can get a contract.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is an extension of the limit to $100,000, and no appropriation?

Major HOXIE. I think the board will be satisfied with that.

DETROIT LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. Detroit light station, mouth of Detroit River, Lake Erie, Michigan.

Major HOXIE. That would drop out with the authorization to purchase lands from the repairs appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a very important work?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; very important. That boathouse is very much needed.

TENDER TENTH DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for a tender for the Tenth lighthouse district. Where is that?

Captain PERRY. Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not so important as the others?

Captain PERRY. No, sir; that is an old tender, built in 1876.

The CHAIRMAN. This is not so important as the one for the Ninth district? This is not an engineer's tender?

Captain PERRY. No, sir; this is an inspector's tender.

ROCK OF AGES LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Rock of Ages, Michigan, light and fog signal station.

Mr. MOODY. Has that been authorized?

Captain PERRY. That has never been authorized.

Mr. MOODY. Is there not some dispute about the desirability of that light? I have an indefinite idea on that subject.

Major HOXIE. I am not aware of any. I have been over the whole subject quite recently, and I have not seen anything of that sort; but there is a very radical difference of opinion as to what the cost would be. It is going to cost $125,000, and not $50,000.

Mr. MCRAE. Your revised estimate says $150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not authorized; you are clear on that?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; it is not authorized.

EAGLE RIVER LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. Eagle River light station, Michigan. Is this an important light?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; and it has been hanging a long while.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it as important as the Rock of Ages?

Major HOXIE. More so, because it is a light already established. The Rock of Ages is in considerable demand, but it is a new one, and this other light has been established for some time.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Sand Hill, compared with Eagle River?

Major HOXIE. About 150 or 200 miles apart, although I do not remember.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a long removal. The note would seem to indicate it was authorized February 15, 1893.

Major HOXIE. Here it is [producing map]. If you keep this you can follow them right along.

The CHAIRMAN. How far do you make them apart?

Major HOXIE. I am only speaking from recollection, and I said 150 miles; but I do not think it is that far, from the scale on that map.

The CHAIRMAN. This light is all right. What is the real necessity for moving it?

Major HOXIE. Well, it is needed there, and it is not needed here.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure it is authorized? Here it says in 1893.

Major HOXIE. It is an old standing matter, authorized in the act approved February 15, 1893—seven years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the removal was authorized?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; the moving of this light to Sand Hills at a cost not to exceed $20,000 was authorized by the act approved February 15, 1893, and no appropriation therefor has as yet been made.

Mr. MCRAE. Can you do it for $20,000; that is what you estimated?

Major HOXIE. I would have to stand on the estimate of the board.

POINT PINOS LIGHT STATION, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Point Pinos light station, California, $2,000.

Major HOXIE. That again you can throw in the general repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that important?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; that is very important.

Mr. MCRAE. Would we not save a lot of detailed work here if they were to take this work and go over it and mark out all the items that could be eliminated if we gave them the amendment they wished?

Major HOXIE. I have done this with this office copy I have, but we are nearly through now.

PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Pigeon Point light station, California, for enlarging the light-house site, etc., $5,000.

Mr. MOODY. How much land do you propose to acquire for $5,000?

Captain PERRY. I think it is all on which this building stands.

Major HOXIE. It is simply land; it is not very much. That would come under the same rule if you only give us money enough on the general appropriation.

NEW YORK SLOUGH LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. New York Slough light and fog-signal station, California. Is that very important?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the grade of importance? That was authorized in 1893 and the appropriation has never been made.

Major HOXIE. It is very difficult to answer that question as I understand you to put it, because a light which is of infinite importance to a small amount of shipping is just as important to them as a light in New York Harbor is to the commerce of New York. It is an important light.

OIL HOUSE, CAPE MENDOCINO LIGHT STATION, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. For the construction of a fireproof oil house at Cape Mendocino light station, California, $1,000. Where is Cape Mendocino?

Captain PERRY. It is the most westerly point on the California coast.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been appropriated heretofore?

Major HOXIE. Nothing except the general appropriation. We have a general appropriation for oil houses, but the limit is $550. I have a statement upon that subject when you come to the item. It can not be built in excess of the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this pretty important?

Major HOXIE. These oil houses are of great importance, because as it is at present the oil in a good many cases is stored in buildings very inflammable, and sometimes right under the light tower or in the keeper's dwelling, and they need to be isolated. A large quantity of oil is kept on hand.

RELIEF LIGHT VESSEL, TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH DISTRICTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is relief light vessel for the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts.

Captain PERRY. And that is a very important matter, if I may be permitted to speak of it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, this is a precautionary measure, and in the event one of the three should be disabled this is to take the place of one of the three?

Captain PERRY. It happens at this present moment the one stationed at the Columbia River bar, a very important place, lies on the beach, and has been there for three months. The Light-House Board is in the hopes of eventually saving it, but there is nothing there to take the place, and this light vessel would be the one that would be there. All the shipping interests are in a wild state of mind out there, and I think that a measure has been introduced into Congress already, without regard to the Light-House Board, by some Senators and Members from the Pacific coast.

The CHAIRMAN. That has not been authorized?

Captain PERRY. No; it has not been authorized, but it has been asked for before and it has been necessary. We have one off the San Francisco bar that we wanted to repair a short time ago, but they made such a row about it as soon as we got it off that we had to send it out. They wanted a vessel chartered and we could not charter anything. Eighty thousand dollars, however, will not build that now.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take what to build it now?

Captain PERRY. One hundred thousand dollars. As in the other case, I will address a special letter on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. I commend you, also, to call it to the attention of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. You might send two letters, one to them and one to us.

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

TENDER FOR ENGINEER, TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is tender for the engineer, Twelfth light-house district, for construction and repair service. You have given the comparative importance of these various tenders?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; that is desirable; but if it must be sacrificed to the others the Tenth should be built.

DESDEMONA SANDS LIGHT STATION, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to fixed aids, Desdemona Sands, mouth of Columbia River, Oregon. Is this an effort to get rid of a light-ship?

Major HOXIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is additional to the light-ship?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was appropriated for this light?

Major HOXIE. Eleven thousand dollars.

Mr. MCRAE. What was the limit?

Major HOXIE. That was the limit of the appropriation, and then there was a long delay in acquiring title to the site; and in the meantime navigators were consulted and they wanted it elsewhere, and to put it

where it is of the best advantage would cost $24,000, but we will have to pay nothing for the site.

The CHAIRMAN. You get the site for nothing?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you used this $11,000?

Major HOXIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It takes $35,000 altogether?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; I meant $24,000 in addition to the appropriation already available.

The CHAIRMAN. This has never been authorized?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; there was an appropriation made of $11,000 June 11, 1896.

Mr. MOODY. That was an appropriation to put the light-house at Fort Stevens, and the effect of this is to make the same appropriation available for another place and to appropriate the additional amount which is required by the change of location.

Major HOXIE. I suppose it is thought we could, without any legislative act, be permitted to put it in the new place if it did not cost too much.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the legislative act; have you got it there?

Major HOXIE. No, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. This light is going to serve the same purpose?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; to serve the same purpose.

TONGUE POINT LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. Tongue Point light-house depot, Oregon. How much of that is for track?

Major HOXIE. I have not a detailed estimate, but that could be sent you, and the principal cost will be the isolated oil house. You see it is a depot; it does not stand in the same class as oil houses contemplated in the appropriation for oil houses. They are storehouses for oil—large buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need this badly?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; very badly for the storage of oil.

The CHAIRMAN. The next one is for erection of storehouse for engineers' supplies, etc., at the same place. How does that rank in accordance with the other?

Major HOXIE. It is possibly of less importance than the other item, because that oil is dangerous stuff to handle, indeed, and you must have a place to store it, and it is very important. Of course these depots are established at first with comparatively little to do and little to store in them, but every year they put more and more in them.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

(See also letters, pp. 83, 85, 86, 87, 88.)

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to the Light-House Establishment; supplies of light-houses.

Captain PERRY. Will you let me interrupt you for one moment? The legislation on that the board would like to have changed for the same reason that the engineer secretary explained—on account of the

Comptroller, after having paid out of these appropriations for forty-eight years certain items for personal services of the clerks in the inspectors' offices and the personnel on board of the tenders, disallowed an account making a test case of it, and after a great deal of correspondence and explanation he said we might go on until we had an opportunity of calling the attention of Congress to it, and they would then have the opportunity of changing that. Otherwise it would be disallowed hereafter right along. Therefore we are able to pay these items now, but he states it is not proper, and we can only do it until we get an opportunity to change it. What we ask is that after "not to exceed three hundred dollars" in that item to insert the words "personal services."

Mr. McRAE. And traveling expenses?

Captain PERRY. It comes right after, I should rather say, the word "stations."

The CHAIRMAN. He has kicked at that also?

Captain PERRY. That will be all that will be necessary: to insert those words in that appropriation, and also in the salaries of keepers of light-houses and expenses of light vessels, and expenses of buoyage and lighting of rivers. In fact, that is inserted in each one of the appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, Mr. Comptroller says, "I will legislate for this year, under the existing language, but I will not legislate for next year."

Captain PERRY. That is it.

Major HOXIE. But still he makes it very uncomfortable for us.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know any law which authorizes that.

Captain PERRY. There is no law, it is only a ruling, and it has gone on, as I say, for forty-eight years.

Major HOXIE. He predicates it upon this: Here is a memorandum I made from his opinion. He quotes these two sections; 3678 of the Revised Statutes:

"All sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others."

And section 3682:

"No moneys appropriated for contingent, incidental, or miscellaneous purposes shall be expended or paid for official or clerical compensation."

Quoting the foregoing, the Comptroller announces that he will not allow expenditures from the general appropriations for the light-house establishment for official and clerical compensation after opportunity has been given of calling the matter to the attention of Congress. He predicates his opinion upon those two sections of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. MOODY. I did not understand it was clerical compensation you wished to pay under this appropriation.

Major HOXIE. A part of it is clerical—the clerical force of the engineers and inspectors.

Captain PERRY. In my case, I have all the officers and crews of all the tenders, making 1,300 peoples' salaries.

Major HOXIE. Of working force in making repairs.

Mr. MOODY. If you are going to separate this from this general appropriation ought not it to be specifically appropriated for, so we can keep track of it? Would it not be proper to separate it?

Captain PERRY. Hardly, because it is a large——

Major HOXIE. And it is a varying force, dependent upon the size of the appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. That could be true still if it was appropriated for specifically instead of lumping it, as all these other matters.

Major HOXIE. We could not tell you the amount of the appropriation, but this has been the practice, and the Comptroller is now ignoring the practice of all his predecessors since 1852.

The CHAIRMAN. He states that he can legislate for this year, but says he will not legislate for next year, if he is legislating—that is, I do not think he can.

Mr. MCRAE. They can do a great deal you do not think about.

Major HOXIE. It would save us a good deal of annoyance if you would put that in. The board will promise you not to take any advantage of it. It will be only to go on and continue the practice of the board since 1852.

Mr. MCRAE. What do you understand by these words "personal services?"

Major HOXIE. The payment of the office force required in the office of the district engineers, the district inspectors—there are 16 each of them—the assistant engineers, the overseers, inspectors, mechanics of all kinds, of crews, all tender laborers, and to pay for the employment of every man who is concerned in the expenditure of this general appropriation.

Mr. MCRAE. Can not you describe this in some other way than by this general term of "personal services?"

Major HOXIE. That phrase might be changed.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you not have an official designation for these people—for each class of these people?

Major HOXIE. They are employees.

Mr. MCRAE. Why not name such as you could and call the balance "and other employees."

The CHAIRMAN. This is pretty far-reaching—"and other incidental expenses necessary for the service." Now, that runs all through the public service, and if you amend to satisfy the Comptroller here I do not see but what you will have to amend all along the line.

Mr. MCRAE. Generally we do designate in more specific terms than we do here, for if he has 1,300 men there ought to be some way of designating them—overseers, clerks, or whatever they are.

Captain PERRY. The Comptroller took as a case the inspector's pay roll for a certain month of the Fourth light-house district and disallowed it. There was a good deal of correspondence about it, and he saw he stopped the operations of the Light-House Establishment if he went on, and that if the inspector could not pay he would have to dismiss his crew, and everything would stop; and he did not want to do that, so he said that he would pass these accounts until the Light-House Board had an opportunity to bring it before Congress.

Mr. MCRAE. In other words, he suspended the law?

Major HOXIE. As he understood it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you want the words inserted, "personal services and traveling expenses of civilian members of the Light-House Board." That is submitted in this document here, No. 438?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the use of that?

Captain PERRY. One member of the Light-House Board, Colonel Franklin, a civilian, resides in Boston and he gets a notification that there is to be a board meeting in Washington on a certain date and he comes over and has been paid his traveling expenses out of that appropriation until the Comptroller disallowed them and said the appropriation did not allow that. So he is coming now without receiving any compensation at all. He gets no pay as a member of the Light-House Board and gives his services for nothing, and it is simply to be able to pay him his actual necessary traveling expenses from his home to the board and from the board back to his home.

The CHAIRMAN. There is but one civilian member?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir; situated that way. There is another civilian member who is Chief of the Coast Survey and resides in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. That is Mr. Pritchett?

Captain PERRY. Mr. Pritchett; so he has no trouble and there are no traveling expenses for him.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this man, merely ornamental?

Captain PERRY. Oh, no, sir. The Light-House Board is composed of two engineer officers of high rank, two naval officers of high rank, and two civilians of high scientific attainments, with the Secretary of the Treasury as president, and two secretaries (in this case Major Hoxie and myself), making a total of nine. Colonel Franklin is one of the civilian members, and he has been for a great many years, and is pretty generally present at the regular monthly meetings, and he comes now, paying his expenses back and forth, receiving nothing for it.

Mr. MOODY. Could the board be reduced in number to advantage?

Captain PERRY. It is created by law and it could not be reduced in number. It was created in 1852.

The CHAIRMAN. This man is not in the employment of the Government?

Captain PERRY. Not at all. He is not receiving a penny from the Government for anything.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in addition to the note you submit in regard to the $500,000 for supplies of light-houses? You have got $450,000 for the current year and there is a deficiency.

Captain PERRY. I should say, with the increased price of everything that has gone on since this estimate was made, that we will do very well if we squeeze through on that. We have not asked any increase above the $500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get a deficiency this year?

Captain PERRY. There has been no deficiency.

Mr. MOODY. Your note states that a duty of 45 per cent must be paid on imported supplies; is there not a provision in the tariff law which provides for a drawback in case things are used by the Government?

Captain PERRY. We got no drawback.

Mr. MOODY. I thought there was.

Major HOXIE. There is a rebate on lenses, optical instruments.

Captain PERRY. We import gas buoys.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got "personal services" all through here.

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

SALARIES, KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Salaries of keepers of light-houses; you have a deficiency of $10,000, making $750,000.

Captain PERRY. The number of keepers have increased and is constantly increasing.

EXPENSES, LIGHT VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of light vessels; you have a deficiency this year of $100,000.

Captain PERRY. On account of some very unusual matters, of the wrecking of some vessels and some extraordinary gales, and the increase in the price of material, particularly in chain, on which we expend a good deal of money.

EXPENSES OF BUOYS.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of buoys. Your estimate is the same, $550,000?

Captain PERRY. It is the same, and I think it is rather small; but we will not ask for anything more.

EXPENSES, FOG SIGNALS.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of fog signals. You want $200,000?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; that is $23,000 and some odd dollars less than the estimates of the district officers last year.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Lighting of rivers. You have $300,000, and your estimate is $400,000—the same as it was last year. Survey of light-house sites, $1,000.

OIL HOUSES.

Now, oil houses for light stations. That is a new item you propose here?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; and I can tell you all about that, as I have a memorandum very carefully prepared of what it is going to cost to go through.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase it from $5,000 to $15,000?

Major HOXIE. We shall need to build 145 more oil houses. They will cost $63,092.72; say $63,000. That makes the average cost about $435.19. If the limitation was on the average cost it would work no harm, because some of those are estimated at $1,000, a few of them, and quite a number, are over $500, and others down as low as $250 and $300.

The CHAIRMAN. You say here you want to build 145, and they cost how much?

Major HOXIE. An average of $435.19.

The CHAIRMAN. What would that aggregate be?

Major HOXIE. $63,092.72.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not expect to build all this year?

Major HOXIE. No, sir. I am telling you the outcome of the whole

business. We are getting into an appropriation now for oil houses. It was only $5,000 a year for some time. We asked for $15,000 this year, so as to go ahead; and we would like to have that limit of cost of $550 or $500 applied to the average cost, so as to permit us to build a few of these oil houses to exceed that.

PUERTO RICAN LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Puerto Rican light-house establishment.

Captain PERRY. That is only in the case they should come under the jurisdiction of the United States Light-House Establishment.

Mr. MCRAE. Are they not now?

Captain PERRY. They are not now.

Mr. MCRAE. I thought our navigation laws applied to Puerto Rico. I am sure, by the order of the President.

The CHAIRMAN. That is purely a military order.

Mr. MCRAE. No; it extends to commerce.

Mr. MOODY. We passed, in the House, a bill the other day on that subject.

Mr. MCRAE. I made an inquiry and found the navigation laws have been extended.

Mr. MOODY. Who is paying this money now?

Captain PERRY. The Army, the military government of Puerto Rico. It is not under our jurisdiction, the same as Hawaii, and we have asked for an appropriation there in order to meet it if it should be put under our jurisdiction.

Mr. MOODY. Then it would have to be accompanied by an appropriation?

Captain PERRY. That is the reason we have asked it, so in case it should be turned over we shall have the money to pay it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not Hawaii under your jurisdiction?

Captain PERRY. No, sir; we thought it might be put under it, and therefore we wanted to be prepared for it. The money would not be available if it was not.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND FOG SIGNALS IN ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. Light-houses and fog signals in Alaska.

Captain PERRY. That is a very important matter.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no authorization there?

Major HOXIE. No, sir.

Captain PERRY. The Light-House Board is receiving petitions and memorials, and the Senators and Members of Congress have been before the board constantly for the last three or four months.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce must legislate.

Major HOXIE. They have it before them now.

The CHAIRMAN. This is like a hundred other matters you have here now, not authorized, and no legislation, and this is not an authorization committee; it is an appropriating committee. The next item is the establishment of wireless electrical communication.

Captain PERRY. That is not authorized, sir.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1900.

SIR: Referring to the letter from the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, addressed to the naval and engineer secretaries, Light-House Board, dated December 15, 1899, and transmitting certain printed pages covering the estimates for light-houses, etc., from the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1901, as prepared for the committee, this Department has the honor to present, at the instance of the Light-House Board, the following suggestions for the consideration of the committee:

FIXED AIDS.

On page 24, item, "Little River Head fog signal, Maine," strike out the word "steam," so that this paragraph will read:

"Little River Head fog signal, Maine: For establishing a fog signal at Little River Head, entrance to Cutler Harbor, Maine, ten thousand five hundred dollars."

This change is recommended because the word "steam" was inadvertently inserted in the original estimate. Under the conditions ordinarily prevailing upon the Eastern coast other types of fog signal are preferable.

On page 24, item, "The Sisters, Sheepscot River, Maine," and on page 25, item, "Halibut Rock day mark, Maine," strike out both items.

These aids to navigation have already been constructed upon the assumption that the isolated rocks upon which they are located were not private property and that no purchase of sites was necessary.

TENDER AND OTHER PURPOSES.

On page 26, item, "Tender for engineer First and Second light-house districts," strike out the item.

Recent examination of the tender *Myrtle*, now in use by the engineer of those districts, has shown that with a moderate expenditure for repairs the tender can be made serviceable for several years longer and the purchase of a vessel to replace her can be postponed.

FIXED AIDS.

On page 43, item, "Rock of Ages, Michigan, light and fog-signal station," strike out "fifty thousand dollars," and insert "one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars."

In a recent report from the engineer of the Eleventh light-house district, received since this estimate was originally submitted, it is estimated that the cost of establishing a light and fog-signal station on the Rock of Ages will be $125,000, and either this amount must be appropriated or a less amount, coupled with authority to contract for the work at a total cost of $125,000.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

On page 52, item, "Repairs of light-houses," strike out the word "rebuilding" and insert the word "protecting;" also insert, before

the words "incidental expenses," the words "personal services, the purchase of land, and," so that this item will read:

"Repairs of light-houses: For repairing, protecting, and improving light-houses and buildings; for improvements to grounds connected therewith; for establishing and repairing day marks and pierhead and other beacon lights; for illuminating apparatus and machinery to replace that already in use, and for personal services, the purchase of land, and incidental expenses relating to these various objects."

"Rebuilding" of fixed aids is covered by the item on page 53 in italics, for "the remodeling and reconstruction of existing buildings," etc. The estimate for this has been separately submitted in connection with that for the erection of necessary auxiliary structures, for the purpose of enabling Congress to fix a definite limit to expenditure for such repairs as amount to practical reconstruction of existing buildings, and to confer the necessary authority for such minor auxiliary structures as can not be constructed without such specific authority.

The insertion of the words "personal services" is recommended, because the Comptroller of the Treasury has given notice to the Light-House Board that payment for "official and clerical services" out of the general appropriations for the Light-House Establishment, as heretofore worded, will not be permitted after opportunity has been afforded to bring the matter to the attention of Congress. In the expenditure of the appropriation for repairs of light-houses it is necessary to employ laborers, mechanics, overseers, superintendents, draftsmen, civil engineers, clerks, etc. The force so employed is a variable one and can not be provided for by specific annual appropriation. It is analogous to the force employed by the Engineer Department of the Army in the expenditure of appropriations for river and harbor work and for fortifications, and the practice of the board has been uniformly the same as the practice of the Engineer Department of the Army in respect to the payment of the working force from the general appropriations for the work. It will now be necessary to provide specifically in the general appropriations for the payment of this force in order that the accounts of the officers charged with the expenditure may be allowed by the Comptroller.

10. The words "the purchase of land" are recommended to be inserted, because under existing law the Light-House Board has authority only to purchase land "for a new light-house" from any appropriation which may be made for such new light-house. Cases are of frequent occurrence where the proper expenditure of the appropriation for repairs of light-houses involves the purchase of land for establishing and repairing day marks and pierhead and other beacon lights, or for the proper protection of existing structures. The sum of money involved is usually insignificant, but requires under existing law a specific appropriation. The expenditure is germane to the objects of the appropriation for repairs of light-houses, and should be authorized in connection therewith.

It is proposed to insert the word "protecting," because at the sites of many light-houses on the seacoast the structure itself may remain intact while menaced with destruction unless protecting works can be built around it, and the authority of the Light-House Board for the construction of such protecting works appears to be doubtful as the appropriation has been heretofore worded.

On page 55, "Expenses of fog signals," insert immediately before

the words "incidental expenses" the words "personal services, and," so that this item will read:

"Expenses of fog signals: For establishing, replacing, duplicating, and improving fog signals and buildings connected therewith, and for repairs and personal services, and incidental expenses of the same, two hundred thousand dollars."

The explanation is the same as in the foregoing item of appropriation for repairs of light-houses.

Respectfully, L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 6, 1900.

SIR: Referring again to the letter from the clerk of your committee addressed to the Light-House Board on December 15, 1899, transmitting certain printed pages covering the estimates for light-houses, etc., in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1901, as prepared for the committee, and asking suggestions as to errors or omissions, this Department has the honor to present, at the instance of the Light-House Board, the following further suggestions for the consideration of the committee:

The board suggests that on page 52, item supplies of light-houses, line 5, before the words "and not exceeding three hundred dollars," insert the words "personal services;" on page 53, in the item salaries of keepers of light-houses, add, after the word "necessary," in the second line, and before the words "and similar" the words "personal services;" on page 54, in the item relative to expenses of light vessels, add in the second line after the word "supplies" and before the words "and temporary employment" the words "personal services;" on page 54, in the item relative to expenses of buoyage, in the third line, after the word "spindles" and before the words "and for incidental expenses" add the words "personal services;" on page 55, in the item relative to lighting of rivers, in the first line, after the word "for" and before the word "establishing" insert the words "personal services."

The insertion of the words "personal services" is recommended because the Comptroller of the Treasury has given notice to the Light-House Board that payment for official and clerical services out of the general appropriations for the Light-House Establishment, as heretofore worded, will not be permitted after opportunity has been offered to bring the matter to the attention of Congress.

In the expenditure of the appropriations for supplies of light-houses, salaries of keepers of light-houses, expenses of light vessels, expenses of buoyage, and lighting of rivers, it is necessary to employ clerks, sailing masters, mates, engineers, etc., in the sixteen light-house districts. The force so employed numbered 1,249 on June 30, 1899, but it varies from time to time, and can not be provided for by specific annual appropriations. It has been the custom of the Light-

House Board from its creation in 1852 to pay such persons from the appropriations named. It will now be necessary to provide specifically in the appropriations named, in some such manner as is suggested, for the payment of this force, in order that the accounts of the officers charged with these expenditures may be allowed by the Comptroller. No further appropriations than those specified will be required to accomplish this object.

Respectfully, L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDER, THIRD DISTRICT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, March 28, 1900.

SIR: In answer to your oral question of yesterday, when I was before your committee, as to how much more will be needed to build a tender for the inspector of the Third light-house district than is stated in its estimate made two years ago, the board has the honor to reply:

Since the original estimate was prepared as to the cost of this vessel there has been a large increase in the cost of labor and materials required for her construction. It has also been found necessary, from additional information since received, to provide the tender with a towing machine and several other details, the better to fit her for use in towing light vessels and in coaling them on their stations in the open Atlantic, and to better enable her to meet the heavy and increasing demands of this growing service.

In view of the foregoing facts, the board is of the opinion that at least $30,000 should be appropriated in addition to the $95,000 asked for in the estimate for this tender on page 202 of the current Book of Estimates; that the board should be authorized to contract for a tender which shall not cost, complete and ready for service, more than $125,000, and that $62,500 be appropriated therefor this session of Congress.

Respectfully, THOMAS PERRY,
Captain, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT ESTIMATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 28, 1900.

SIR: Referring to the appearance before your committee of the representatives of the Light-House Board on March 27, 1900, when the appropriations of the Light-House Establishment were under consideration, this Department has the honor to submit, at the instance of the Light-House Board, a form of appropriation for repairs of

light-houses and expenses of fog signals which, it is thought, will meet the views of your committee, and will provide for the necessities of Light-House Service, as follows:

Repairs for light-houses:
For repairing, rebuilding, and protecting light-houses, and for repairing and improving existing buildings and grounds connected therewith; for establishing and repairing day marks and pierhead and other beacon lights; for illuminating apparatus and machinery; and for compensation of employees of district officers, the purchase of sites for aids to navigation, and for all necessary expenses incidental to these various objects..... $669,200
For remodeling and reconstructing keepers' dwellings, and for the erection of necessary auxiliary structures other than dwellings, at light stations where such structures are urgently required..... 30,800
Expenses of fog signals:
For establishing, replacing, duplicating, repairing, and improving fog signals and buildings connected therewith; and for compensation of employees of district officers, the purchase of sites for fog signals, and all necessary expenses incidental to these various objects..... 200,000

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1900.

SIR: Referring to the appearance before your committee of the representatives of the Light-House Board on March 27, 1900, when the appropriations of the Light-House Establishment were under consideration, this Department has the honor to submit, at the instance of the Light-House Board, a form of appropriations for supplies of light-houses, salaries of keepers of light-houses, expenses of light vessels, expenses of buoyage and lighting of rivers, which it is thought will meet the views of your committee, and will provide for the necessities of the Light-House Service, as follows:

Supplies of light-houses.—For supplying fog signals, light-houses, and other lights with illuminating, cleaning, preservative, and such other materials as may be required for annual consumption; for books, boats, and furniture for stations, and not exceeding three hundred dollars for the purchase of technical and professional books and periodicals for the use of the Light-House Board, and other incidental expenses, and for compensation of employees of district officers, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Salaries of keepers of light-houses.—For salaries, fuel, rations, rent of quarters where necessary, and similar incidental expenses of not exceeding one thousand four hundred light-house and fog-signal keepers and laborers attending other lights, and for compensation of employees of district officers, seven hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Expenses of light vessels.—For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and temporary employment and incidental expenses of light vessels, and for compensation of employees of district officers, four hundred thousand dollars.

Expenses of buoyage.—For expenses of establishing, replacing, and maintaining buoys of any and all kinds, and spindles, and for incidental expenses relating thereto, and for compensation of employees of district officers, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Lighting of rivers.—For establishing, supplying, and maintaining post lights on the Hudson and East rivers, New York; the Raritan River, New Jersey; Connecticut River, Thames River, between Norwich and New London, Connecticut; the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Bordentown, New Jersey; the Elk River, Maryland; York River, Virginia; James River, Virginia; Cape Fear River, North Carolina; Savannah River, Georgia; Saint Johns and Indian rivers, Florida; at Chicott Pass, and to mark navigable channel along Grand Lake, Louisiana; at the mouth of Red River, Louisiana; on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, and Great Kanawha rivers; Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, California; on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, Oregon; on Puget Sound, Washington Sound, and adjacent waters, Washington; and the channels in Saint Louis and Superior bays at the head of Lake Superior, and for compensation of employees of district officers, the Light-House Board being hereby authorized to lease the necessary ground for all such lights and beacons as are for temporary use or are used to point out changeable channels, and which in consequence can not be made permanent, three hundred thousand dollars.

Respectfully, L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

FORT WADSWORTH LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 28, 1900.

SIR: Referring to the appearance before your committee of the representatives of the Light-House Board on March 27, 1900, when the appropriations for the Light-House Establishment were under consideration, this Department has the honor to submit, at the instance of the Light-House Board, further explanation of the item, Fort Wadsworth light and fog-signal station, New York, $10,200, as follows:

In its annual report for 1892 the Light-House Board recommended that the light at Fort Tompkins be removed from its present location to an angle of the stone fort at Fort Wadsworth, for the reason that in its present position it is too far back from the point it is intended to mark, and that it does not properly indicate the channel leading into New York Harbor. It was also recommended that a fog signal be established at the same point for the benefit of commerce, because the one at Fort Lafayette, on the opposite side of the channel, is too far distant to be of use to vessels using the Fort Wadsworth side of the channel. The blue print accompanying this letter will show the relative positions here referred to.

At that time the cost was estimated at $1,500, and in 1896 an appropriation of this amount was made for this purpose, but it has been

found that the cost will be greatly increased by the necessity for building new structures and for separating the keeper's dwelling from the light, no other disposition being practicable with due regard to the requirements of the War Department.

The fog signal has been temporarily established at the new site, and to complete the establishment of the light and fog-signal station at Fort Wadsworth the sum of $10,200 will be required.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, *March 28, 1900.*

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospitals, taking it up in sections, the aggregate of your appropriation for the current year is $20,050. Your estimate for 1901, the coming year, is $85,015. Now, I would like to go through these, one by one. The first is marine hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. WYMAN. Can I interrupt you?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. WYMAN. There is one item before that on page 11 about the building for the laboratory.

LABORATORY, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the purchase of a site and the erection of the necessary buildings and quarters for a laboratory for the investigation of infectious and contagious diseases?

Dr. WYMAN. You will notice the terms of that appropriation, "for the investigation of infectious and contagious diseases and matters pertaining to the public health." If you will kindly run your eye through the letter which is submitted with that, it shows the necessity for this appropriation. We asked for this last year, and I am satisfied that it would be a very wise measure to give us this building. The necessity for the building itself is set forth in this letter fully.

The CHAIRMAN. That covers the ground there?

Dr. WYMAN. It covers the ground. This wording in this appropriation, if passed, would be of material benefit to the Marine-Hospital Service, inasmuch as it declares I should make these investigations of infectious and contagious diseases and matters pertaining to the public health.

The CHAIRMAN. When you first submitted that estimate you thought you could build it for $25,000?

Dr. WYMAN. We thought then that might be built by securing the site of the old Naval Observatory grounds, but we have found we can not.

The CHAIRMAN. How commodious are your present quarters?

Dr. WYMAN. They are in the fourth story of the Butler Building.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the hospital service?

Dr. WYMAN. No; I beg your pardon, for the laboratory.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. WYMAN. The laboratory is confined to the fourth story of the Butler Building and to the rental of some sheds on a lot in the neighborhood, where we keep our animals which are undergoing investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have how much of the Butler Building?

Dr. WYMAN. We have the whole building which faces this way.

The CHAIRMAN. That is just one-third of it?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The others are utilized by the Coast Survey?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you off for quarters; your work is growing, is it not?

Dr. WYMAN. The work is growing very much.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is that building going to be sufficient?

Dr. WYMAN. If we could get this laboratory out of the way it would be sufficient for immediate needs for two or three years, perhaps. We ought really to have the whole of that building.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean?

Dr. WYMAN. The rest of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. The other two-thirds?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had that you would not need the laboratory?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir, we would, because the laboratory should be outside of the office building proper; it should be set off by itself, and should be a building where these experiments can be conducted with perfect safety, but with ground enough on which to erect the necessary stables and outbuildings for the use of the animals, which are an essential part of the work of the laboratory.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government owns some land adjacent to the Coast Survey building there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been more or less talk about taking that Butler Building, the whole of it, and using it for committee rooms. Would you find it difficult to get quarters in the city for your work?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it would be. We need all the room we have got there, and more, too. It would be a very difficult thing to find a suitable place for our bureau; it is a big bureau. It was suggested several years ago that the Coast Survey be given a new building on the property which is owned by them on the farther side of the red building, and that when this was done the whole of this building could be turned over to us. That is what we have been hoping for eventually.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this $50,000 would you count for lot and how much for laboratory?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, that is pretty difficult to say. We would have to divide it up according to the price of the land, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you build your laboratory for $25,000 if you had the site?

Dr. WYMAN. I suppose we might.

The CHAIRMAN. But you want it out clear away from the city?

Dr. WYMAN. We want to get it out a little ways, but not too far.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know; I am in doubt whether we have jurisdiction in the premises, but probably the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee may; but let that be as it may; we will consider it afterwards.

Mr. MOODY. Your bureau was established by law and its duties defined by law?

Dr. WYMAN. No; not distinctly as a bureau by law. It is the Marine-Hospital Service, which was founded in 1798, originally for the care of sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine.

Mr. MOODY. How is it there has grown up with that service this great amount of purely scientific work?

Dr. WYMAN. In the first place, Congress has from time to time legislated and put particularly scientific work upon us. They gave us the investigation of the nature of smallpox two or three years ago, and it has also grown out of the quarantine law, which gave us charge of epidemic diseases, and we investigate their nature. Not only that, but in the care of sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine, of which we treat about 52,000 annually in our several marine hospitals, it is necessary to investigate the nature of the diseases incident to them, and we ought to establish this laboratory partly on that account. So this, Mr. Chairman, if it can be granted, would give us a status that I would be very glad to have.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimates for marine hospitals in the aggregate, while your appropriations for the current year are $20,000, for the year 1899 were $56,000, and your estimate this year is $85,000. I wish, in running through these one by one, you would indicate, if you please, which are the most important. Take the marine hospital in Cleveland. We appropriated for the current year for isolation ward and mortuary $3,500. Now, you submit for improvements of hospital and grounds $17,120. What is the nature of those improvements?

Dr. WYMAN. I will give that to you in detail in a moment, but you must remember that this hospital was for years turned over to the city of Cleveland under a lease, and after the expiration of the lease they gave it up and we took it up again and conducted it as a regular marine hospital. It was in very bad repair and it is in a nice part of the city, where it adjoins a very fine State institution, and the authorities desired to make it creditable, and I will ask Dr. Bailhache, who has charge of the marine-hospital division of our bureau, to read the facts relating to this request for this appropriation.

Dr. BAILHACHE. I will premise by saying the regulations require the officers to make an estimate to the bureau of what is necessary for the ensuing year to take care of the hospitals, and we always scrutinize those estimates. Now, the estimate for Cleveland is $33,620, and in figuring it up we reduced it to $17,120, so we do not give the entire amount asked for; but we go over it very carefully before we present it to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Each man in charge of a hospital naturally magnifies his work.

Dr. BAILHACHE. Not necessarily so; they are changed every four years anyhow, and it is no special reason why they should improve the quarters for themselves; it is for the general good.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the items which make up this improvement for hospital and grounds?

Dr. BAILHACHE. Now, the items which are stricken out, I will give an idea of them——

The CHAIRMAN. I would rather have those that are left in.

Dr. BAILHACHE. These are the items—new mansard roof, $8,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Why a new mansard roof; is the other bad?

Dr. BAILHACHE. It is worn-out and leaks. The mansard roof is weather-beaten and worn-out.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but does it keep the rain out?

Dr. BAILHACHE. It leaks.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it can not be repaired? Is it style, or absolutely necessary? That is what I want to get at.

Dr. BAILHACHE. Well, we consider it absolutely necessary or we would not have put that in, while we struck out other things which we did not think were absolutely necessary. Grading and improving grounds—that is necessary for the reason there has been a good deal of filling around the building, which washes down upon the property.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is that?

Dr. BAILHACHE. That is $5,000. Sidewalks and curbing and roadways, that is necessary, you might say the city requested it, which should be done in front of the Government building, and that is $2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government owns that land?

Dr. BAILHACHE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Free from tax, is it not?

Dr. BAILHACHE. Yes, sir. Then the new building for the storage of lumber, tools, etc., as there is no building for storing those things from the weather, but that is a small building, costing $500. They want a connecting corridor between the building containing the laundry, the tubercular or consumptive ward, $620, making a total of $17,120.

Mr. MOODY. That does not include completion of isolation ward or boiler house at Cleveland?

Dr. BAILHACHE. That, I suppose, would belong to the architect.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the necessity of a connection between the consumptive ward and the laundry?

Dr. BAILHACHE. That is simply to have that under cover in case of storm.

Mr. MCRAE. I got the idea you wanted to connect them?

Dr. BAILHACHE. Yes; by a corridor.

The CHAIRMAN. You know nothing about these two documents?

Dr. BAILHACHE. They have been sent in by the architect.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not commenced the construction of that isolation ward?

Dr. BAILHACHE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the most important, an appropriation for the isolation ward, boiler house, etc., or your item for $17,000?

Dr. BAILHACHE. I do not think we ought to be called upon to decide that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got any opinion about it? I just want to ask your opinion.

Dr. BAILHACHE. It is for you to decide.

The CHAIRMAN. No; I am trying to find out. I want to get the facts, so I can decide.

Mr. MCRAE. We do not know anything except what we get from you.

Dr. BAILHACHE. I can not decide; the Surgeon-General can decide.

Mr. MOODY. For instance, there is quite an extensive provision for building sidewalks, curbstones, etc., and we do not know anything about it. If the sidewalks are worse than most of the sidewalks in Washington, I think they out to be rebuilt; but they may be very good sidewalks.

Dr. WYMAN. I think the roof is as important as anything, and I have been out there myself and have seen it. I believe the items mentioned, if you ask which we prefer, this $17,120 or the isolation ward and mortuary, I should say, take the improvement of hospital and grounds, $17,100.

The CHAIRMAN. How about your boiler house there?

Dr. WYMAN. I have not seen that; that is not mentioned here; but that boiler house is very necessary; I know that.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk says he wrote you and you overlooked it, calling attention to these documents. How nearly self-sustaining is this hospital service?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, it is self-sustaining when the funds from the tonnage tax are sufficient to sustain it.

The CHAIRMAN. And the tonnage tax is covered into the Treasury?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not there a permanent appropriation of that?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; there is.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your income from it for the last year, say?

Dr. WYMAN. In the neighborhood of $835,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend?

Dr. WYMAN. Six hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the balance of it?

Dr. WYMAN. Subject to the expense of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that fund together is available?

Dr. WYMAN. Oh, between $500,000 and $600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Six hundred thousand dollars?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; you could make this payable from that fund if you chose.

The CHAIRMAN. What can you use that fund for; it is a permanent appropriation.

Dr. WYMAN. For the relief of the sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you use this for repair of hospitals and all that kind of thing?

Dr. WYMAN. We can, excepting there is a general appropriation for repairs and preservation of all public buildings, marine hospitals included, and that being in there, being a specific appropriation, the general appropriation can not be used for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we omit that; what would you do then?

Dr. WYMAN. This would be available then.

The CHAIRMAN. You can use any or all of it, and that would cover isolation wards and all necessary repairs; would it cover enlargement.

Dr. WYMAN. It would cover repairs, at any rate; but I am not prepared to say whether it would cover the erection of new buildings or not without special legislation. We have always gone to Congress for special authority for putting up a building.

Dr. BAILHACHE. Under the head of repairs we have added to a build-

ing, but we have not erected actually a new building—a new building separate from other buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have added from this fund?

Dr. BAILHACHE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So you piece out where the appropriation for repairs runs short?

Dr. BAILHACHE. No; we could not do that; but we have done it before——

Dr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, we do not erect a new building out of this fund. We would have to come to Congress for the use of this fund to erect a new building, as I understand it; but if you leave out of repairs and preservation the inclusion of marine hospitals, then this would be available for repairs, as I understand it.

Mr. MOODY. Let me get into the record section 15 of chapter 121 of the act of 1884, which contains this language:

Secs. —— of all other acts and parts of acts providing for the assessment and collections of a hospital tax for seamen are hereby repealed, and the expenses of maintaining the Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be borne by the United States out of the receipts of duties on tonnage provided for by this act, and so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for that purpose—

indicating that it was available for whatever might be fairly described as the expenses of maintaining the Marine-Hospital Service.

Mr. MCRAE. That would not necessarily follow that he could build a hospital with it?

Mr. MOODY. Well, "maintain" is pretty broad.

Mr. MCRAE. But "maintaining" implies something to maintain.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would confer with the Comptroller of the Treasury (possibly you had better see him in person) and let your letter state, after you do see him and call his attention to the legislation of 1884, and ask him just what this permanent appropriation is applicable for, whether repairs, whether if appropriations for repairs are insufficient, whether this is available, whether if no appropriation is made this is available, whether for enlargement of buildings, whether for construction of sidewalks and improvement of marine hospitals, and whether for the building, where the service is required, of marine hospitals. In other words, exhaust the subject.

Dr. WYMAN. I will be very glad to do that. I think it would be a good thing to do it, and I will be glad to have instructions from you to make that request. (See p. 101.)

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you make that request, and do it in the next day or two, keeping a copy of your letter. After you have conferred with him you had better write him a formal letter and get a formal answer, and then give us a copy. We would rather you would do that than the committee ourselves, although we could do it, perhaps, ourselves. It would bind you and bind him, as Mr. Courts thinks, from recollection of the Dockery Act, and we would be very glad to have it as soon as you can get it.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to have you either in that or some subsequent letter give any reasons which in your mind exist, if any do exist, why this tonnage tax should not be paid into the Treasury.

Dr. WYMAN. It is paid into the Treasury.

Mr. MOODY. Covered into the Treasury so that it can go out only under annual appropriations?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish when you get that answer to your letter you would revise your estimates about as follows: Give us an estimate or a statement of what, in view of that opinion, you can and will use this money that is permanently appropriated for during the coming year. Secondly, after you have ascertained that and given us a statement for our general information as to that matter, revise your estimates and give us an estimate as to the amount that you desire to submit for this service for the coming fiscal year aliunde your permanent appropriation, including these special items given by the Department.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; the things that can be paid for out of the regular fund and the things that, after the opinion of the Comptroller has been received, that can not be paid for out of the regular fund, making an estimate of each.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely. I wish, also, that you would give us in your estimate a comparative statement as to the importance of these various improvements that you submit.

Dr. WYMAN. All right. May I suggest one thing?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Dr. WYMAN. Before we leave the marine hospital fund proper, page 16:

Medical books and journals for the use of the Marine-Hospital Service bureau may be purchased during the fiscal year 1901 at a cost not to exceed $500, and paid for from the appropriation for the Marine-Hospital Service.

I should like to have the word "medical" stricken out from there, as we have to buy various kinds of books. We prefer to have in, "Indispensable books and journals."

I suppose there will be no objection to that. There are books of reference which we buy, and some of them are not strictly medical, but they relate to our work.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you want the books to be useful to you?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Could you not get some word describing the character of the books, or some two or three words?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; "books of reference and journals."

Dr. BAILHACHE. We could not even buy a dictionary under this.

Dr. WYMAN. We have always had this privilege before.

Mr. MCRAE. I have not heard in the past of your bureau having purchased books, but in some of the bureaus they have been buying novels and all sort of stuff like that, and that is the reason these restrictions have been put in.

QUARANTINE SERVICE—QUARANTINE STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we come to the quarantine stations. Now, when we asked you about these matters submitted by the Supervising Architect you ought to know about your own service; you ought to know about those as well as the other matters you submit.

Dr. WYMAN. I received the letter from Mr. Courts, and I expected to have presented those matters, and if you will allow me I will do that later.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would include those items in your replies.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have for the quarantine stations this current

year $73,500 on an estimate of $168,000. Your estimates now are $248,400?

Dr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, I trust you have read my letter there dated November 10.

The CHAIRMAN. This bubonic plague you speak of abounds in the temperate zone as well as elsewhere?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it may go anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been as far north as England?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; and in north China.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the black plague they had——

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; in the fifteenth century.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say it abounded in north China?

Dr. WYMAN. It was there at the date of the writing of this letter, and it is still there, and it has been in Japan, and in Hongkong and other parts of China. It is also in Honolulu, and we have been very hard pressed this winter in our efforts to keep it out of the country. It is prevailing also in Santos, Brazil, and it is reported in Rosario, Argentine Republic, and Buenos Ayres, and it has cost us a great deal of hard labor, and I trust we shall be successful in keeping it out, but even now it is a question whether it may not be in San Francisco. I have strong hopes it will prove it is not there, but it is at the present moment undetermined.

The restrictions we have been obliged to make have been very strict, and in view of the necessary impediment to commerce by reason of these restrictions it is only due to commerce, to the merchants and the shipping fraternity, that we have every facility provided us for rapidly disposing of these suspected vessels, holding them no longer than is necessary, and in doing what we can for the comfort of the people who are obliged to be held in quarantine. I have gone over this myself with great care and I believe, Mr. Chairman, you will be doing the right thing if you give us every one of these estimates just as requested. We have had an eye to economy, and I would not spend one dollar more than was necessary on any Government plant; and when I see how the State quarantines are equipped and how the quarantine plants of other countries are equipped, and know what the necessities are of our own country, I feel very urgent on this matter of having our national quarantine defense in proper order.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, are all these estimates which you give us here—you speak of ten or thirteen?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Those ten are mentioned here; does that cover all the estimates for the quarantine service?

Dr. WYMAN. Of the quarantine stations; yes, sir.

QUARANTINE STATION, REEDY ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. Reedy Island?

Dr. WYMAN. Reedy Island is one of our important stations. Dr. White has charge of the quarantine division of my bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the station I saw at the mouth of the Delaware?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. We want an extension of the gangway to run out from the private landing of our steamer there to the island, from the pier. You know the pier is out some 1,500 feet from the island.

The CHAIRMAN. I recollect.

Dr. WYMAN. And we have no way of getting into the island with a steamer. The depth there is not sufficient at the island, and we want a gangway to the landing pier out there, so that the medical officer and attendants and those who have to go from the pier to the island may conveniently do so. Then for landing pier on the Delaware side. You know they go from the Delaware side of Reedy Island over to Fort Penn for mails and supplies, and we want a landing pier on that side of Reedy Island—the farther side from the river as you look from Reedy Island—and that is $2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does that cost?

Dr. WYMAN. Two thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Any improvement to that building there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. We have got a good building there, and we are all right. We have got a fine station there.

QUARANTINE STATION, DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

The CHAIRMAN. For quarantine station, Delaware Breakwater.

Dr. WYMAN. We have there, as you understand, a quarantine system on the Delaware River. We have at the Delaware Breakwater 40 acres of ground inclosed in a fence, and the object of that station is to have a place for holding the immigrants or other passengers who are taken from an infected ship. The ship itself is sent to Reedy Island. We have all the facilities for its thorough disinfection, but the suspects must be held down at the breakwater. Now we have no quarters there for ship's officers and cabin passengers, people of that class. We have estimated that such a building would cost $6,000. It has been asked for repeatedly, and the people of Philadelphia and the State board of health who are interested in that station have asked it of us to make this provision, and it ought to be provided there for the accommodation of the ship's officers and cabin passengers. Then there is a crematory, $1,250, and bulkheading of the shore line to prevent the sea from washing away the land from the station.

The CHAIRMAN. They have a State system of quarantine?

Dr. WYMAN. They pretend to have one above ours.

QUARANTINE STATION, BRUNSWICK, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Quarantine station, Brunswick, Ga. You propose there to remove the station, to purchase a site, and erect buildings and equip them. What is the necessity for removing that station?

Dr. WYMAN. The present site is too near the city, and we do not own it, and we want to own a site, and we want to get it farther away from the city.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a plant have you at the present site?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a temporary plant, a cheap plant put up in the nature of a shelter. We have a very fine disinfecting chamber, which is of course movable, and we have a pier for the discharge of ballast and some ballast machinery.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this as of first-class importance at Brunswick?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

QUARANTINE STATION, GULF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for quarantine station, Gulf. I see you want a crematory there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In all, you want there $7,000?

Dr. WYMAN. You remember that is the station on Ship Island, which is a refuge station for ships from the Mississippi coast and from the coast of Alabama. For example, Mobile maintains a State quarantine at the entrance of Mobile Bay, but if they get an infected ship they send it immediately to Ship Island.

Mr. MCRAE. That is opposite Biloxi?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; and it is very necessary that that should be thoroughly equipped in every way there.

QUARANTINE STATION, SAVANNAH, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Jumping a lot of these others, I see you propose to make quite a large expenditure as to Savannah—$30,000. That is a practical creation of a plant there?

Dr. WYMAN. If you will allow me to read what the Secretary of the Treasury stated about that in his annual report, which is very short:

Savannah quarantine.—In April a proposal was received from the mayor and city council of the city of Savannah to turn over the function and plant of the Savannah quarantine to the Marine-Hospital Service. This tender was made at the time when large bodies of troops were being returned to the United States from Cuba, using Savannah as a port of entry. The quarantine work connected therewith devolved almost entirely upon the Marine-Hospital Service, and such fact, together with the expressed confidence of the city of Savannah in the Marine-Hospital Service, led to this tender.

The quarantine was accepted under section 8 of the act approved February 15, 1893,[1] and the buildings leased at a nominal figure for two years, the proposal being that at the expiration of this period the Government should purchase the property of the Savannah quarantine at a price to be fixed by arbitration, or, if the city of Savannah desired to resume its quarantine functions, any improvement made by the Government should be paid for by the city at a price to be fixed by arbitration. The Department, being unauthorized to formally accept these terms, agreed to recommend to Congress the legislation necessary to carry out the intent thereof. Accordingly, the necessary appropriation is recommended in the Book of Estimates. The transfer was effected on April 18, and the station is now being conducted as a national quarantine station.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you pay for it; do you recollect?

Dr. WYMAN. This is for the purchase of a building and disinfecting plant, $20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a fair price?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it was a fair price. We had a board called to examine very carefully all the buildings, and they made an estimate of what they thought should be paid.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to make improvements on that same site?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a good site?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

[1] SEC. 8. That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a State quarantine station the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use, if, in his opinion, they are necessary to the United States.

QUARANTINE STATION, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. At San Diego you estimate for improvement of station, wharf extension, buildings, and crematory, and addition to water supply, $23,750. How much of that is water supply?

Dr. WYMAN. While Dr. White is hunting that up I would like to say they have started a new line of steamers between San Diego and Japan and China, and the commerce of the port seems to be very materially increasing, and the necessity of this station has become more and more urgent and the improvements to the station more necessary. We have had a station there, but it never was fully established.

Dr. WHITE. The water supply was only a matter of $250. It is for guttering to carry rain water into a cistern which is put on the spot.

QUARANTINE STATION, SAN FRANCISCO.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this San Francisco item—that amounts to what?

Dr. WYMAN. One hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to ask a general question about San Francisco and all these places. It is a pretty large appropriation that you submit, and you make a pretty strong plea for it, jumping from $70,500 for the current year to $248,400, and you speak of the bubonic plague and other troubles that come from the tropics by the changed conditions. All this $248,000 is fairly, now, for this purpose and this purpose is not an excuse?

Dr. WYMAN. Not at all, sir. These are necessary equipments to the national system of quarantine, just as necessary as properly constructed war vessels are necessary to have and to hold in readiness for use which may originate at any moment, and for use which is regular, at any rate.

Mr. MCRAE. If you got what you have asked for, will you then be prepared to protect us?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

QUARANTINE SERVICE—MAINTENANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, it seems to me that this appropriation for maintenance and ordinary expenses ought to be the ordinary appropriation for your ordinary force, not for treating either the bubonic or any other plague of an extraordinary character, because, as I understand it, all these extraordinary expenses would be paid from the general appropriation for the prevention of epidemics?

Dr. WYMAN. Whenever there is something that is decidedly an emergency and is not palpably chargeable to the quarantine, then we may use the epidemic fund; but for the regular equipment and administration of quarantine stations we do not use that epidemic fund and we should not. We have had $175,000 for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get a deficiency?

Dr. WYMAN. We got a deficiency; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include these two new stations?

Dr. WYMAN. No; it does not include Savannah, but it includes Astoria.

Mr. MCRAE. Then $200,000 will not be sufficient, or will it?

Dr. WYMAN. We think it will be sufficient.

Mr. MCRAE. And cover Savannah?

Dr. WYMAN. Savannah and Astoria, but it is not too much.

The CHAIRMAN. The rate of salaries would not be affected by this appropriation, whether it is $150,000 or $200,000?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The salaries of your people are all fixed by law?

Dr. WYMAN. By regulation.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you one further question in regard to the item for prevention of epidemics: How much of that fund is unexpended now; do you know?

Dr. WYMAN. We think we may have at the end of this fiscal year possibly $25,000 left.

The CHAIRMAN. You would suggest what now for that appropriation for the coming year?

Dr. WYMAN. I would suggest that be made $500,000 instead of $300,000. I have spoken to the Secretary of the Treasury about it, and he has authorized me to make that statement to you and he approves of that suggestion; and also if it is necessary he will write a letter to that effect, and I am satisfied it would be safer to have that amount on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not used at all except in extraordinary cases?

Dr. WYMAN. Excepting for extraordinary measures. We maintain out of this our foreign inspection service. When we send medical officers abroad they are paid for out of this epidemic fund; and in case of an epidemic in this country, just as we had an epidemic at Key West of yellow fever last fall, the measures necessary to prevent its spread are paid for from this fund.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you spent this year from this fund?

Dr. WYMAN. About $275,000, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Expended the current year?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is about the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take you to give us a statement of that in detail?

Dr. WYMAN. I can give it to you at any time; I have it already made up.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give us a detailed statement of the expenditure of this fund for the last year.

Dr. WYMAN. You mean the last fiscal year; all right, I will do that with pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN. An itemized and a detailed statement, and then cover the last ten years with an aggregate statement—not a detailed, but an aggregate statement as year by year.

Dr. WYMAN. All right, we make a report of this every two months to the President.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this detailed statement made in your report?

Dr. WYMAN. It is published in the annual report.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a detailed statement there?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, not by the two months, but a detailed statement for the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I mean so much paid to A, B, C, and D?

Dr. WYMAN. Of course there are a great many items we grouped, but we make an itemized statement. (See p. 108.)

The CHAIRMAN. Let that itemized statement cover the expenses and salaries paid, the service, and so on?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And we will be very much obliged to you. I wish you would have the Secretary write us this letter about the $500,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. If you will allow me now, there is one thing which I think has been overlooked, and that is in regard to furniture and repairs to furniture, which has not been brought up yet. We would like to be left out of it, so we can buy this furniture and repairs of furniture out of the marine-hospital fund. I have got it marked here in this book, and I can tell you about it in a second. I think a letter has been written you on the subject. This is on page 115, "Furniture and repairs to furniture." It reads:

For furniture and repairs of same, and carpets for all public buildings, marine hospitals included.

Now, we want you to make that "marine hospitals not included."

The CHAIRMAN. Just leave marine hospitals out.

Dr. WYMAN. Of course, the object of this is to throw that expense on the marine-hospital fund.

The CHAIRMAN. You can tell better about that when you get your answer to your letter from the Comptroller.

Dr. WYMAN. All right.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to your request for a statement of the relative importance of the several items submitted in my estimates for marine hospitals, I have the honor to furnish the same, as follows:

1. Cleveland—improvements to hospital and grounds:		
New mansard roof and finishing floor	$8,500	
Grading and improving grounds	5,000	
Sidewalks, and curbing roadways	2,500	
New building for storing paints, lumber, and tools	500	
Brick corridor connecting main building, laundry, and wards	620	
		$17,120
2. San Francisco:		
Isolated ward	1,500	
Mortuary	1,000	
Surgeon's house	8,000	
		10,500
3. Port Townsend:		
Steam laundry	1,500	
Mortuary	1,250	
Disinfecting house	1,250	
		4,000
4. Mobile:		
Steam heating	4,500	
Isolation ward	2,500	
		7,000

5. Louisville:		
Steam laundry	$2,500	
Fence	2,500	
		$5,000
6. Chicago:		
Iron fence		2,500
7. Detroit:		
Cement floors	1,030	
New operating room	565	
		1,595
8. New Orleans:		
Storerooms	700	
Drain tiling	1,500	
Extension of carriage shed	200	
Coal bins	200	
		2,600
9. Wilmington, N. C.:		
Grading grounds and fencing reservation		1,000
10. St. Louis:		
Sidewalk and iron fences		8,700

It would appear from the Comptroller's opinions, copies inclosed, that the above items are payable from the Marine-Hospital Fund, and might be omitted from the sundry civil appropriation bill, together with the items in House Doc. No. 312 (subsequently mentioned), provided the specific appropriation for marine hospitals included in the annual appropriation for "Repairs and preservation of public buildings" is omitted in terms.

Complying further with your request, I include in this statement the several requests for additional appropriations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, based on information received from the Supervising Architect, and which are before you in House Documents, viz:

Document No. 258, House of Representatives: Marine hospitals at St. Louis and Cleveland:

For the construction of an isolation ward and annex to the marine hospital at St. Louis, Mo $1,000

In explanation, I have to say that an appropriation of $1,860 for the construction of an isolation ward and an annex to the marine hospital at St. Louis, Mo. (Digest of Appropriations, 1897), has proved to be insufficient, although effort has been made to obtain proposals within said appropriation.

For the erection of an isolation ward and mortuary for the marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio $2,500

An appropriation of $3,500 for the erection of an isolation ward and mortuary at Cleveland, Ohio (sundry civil act, March 3, 1899), is also inadequate. The sketches for this building were prepared in as cheap a form as seemed wise, yet the appropriation for the estimated cost thereof was inadequate.

Document No. 308, House of Representatives: Laundry at the marine hospital, Detroit, Mich $3,000

An appropriation of $3,000 for the construction of a laundry building at Detroit (sundry civil act, March 3, 1899), was found to be inadequate, even after preparing drawings for as cheap a building as it is advisable to erect, and an additional sum of $3,000 will be required to properly construct and complete the building.

Document No. 312, House of Representatives. Equipment of new building at marine hospital, Chicago, Ill.:

The proper equipment of the building now being erected at the marine hospital at Chicago, with heating apparatus and laundry machinery, will require the following sums:

For boiler plant	$4,500
New stack	2,000
Pump, radiators, and piping	1,600
Pipe connections between proposed boiler and main building	2,000
Pipe tunnel	2,700
New laundry machinery	2,700
	17,500

Document No. 457, House of Representatives. Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio. $2,500

An appropriation of $8,000 (sundry civil act, July 1, 1898) for the erection and completion of a boiler house and stack for the marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, is inadequate, and at least $2,500 additional are required to properly construct the building and stack.

Document No. 456, House of Representatives. Hospital at Boston, Mass.... $1,500

The appropriation of $5,000 (sundry civil act, March 3, 1899) for the erection of a laundry building at Boston, Mass., was found to be inadequate, and it was impossible to secure a proposal for the erection of said building at the figures appropriated, and at least $1,500 additional will be necessary to construct this building.

(Increased cost of material explains largely the need for the above increased appropriations.)

Referring to the foregoing items (mentioned in House documents), with the exception of those mentioned in Document No. 312, which might be omitted from the appropriation bill as legally payable from the Marine-Hospital fund, it would appear to be necessary to include these in the appropriation bill, inasmuch as specific appropriations have already been made for the work which they are intended to complete.

I inclose herewith marked copies of two decisions which have been received from the Comptroller, which appear to me to give the information which you requested me to obtain.

If the items which I have mentioned are left out of the appropriation bill, of course it would then be necessary to amend the language of the general appropriation for "Repairs and preservation of public buildings," on page 12 of the committee's copy of the appropriation bill, so that it would read "Repairs and preservation of custom-houses, court-houses, and post-offices, and quarantine stations, and other buildings, and the grounds thereof, under the control of the Treasury Department, marine hospitals not included, hundred and thousand dollars, of which amount the sum of $25,000 to be used for quarantine stations."

These, and like items, together with the growth and constantly increasing needs of the service, its contemplated establishment in Hawaii, and the fact that the receipts from tonnage taxes are variable, render it obviously advisable to maintain its present availability for use.

With regard to the $25,000 for the repair and preservation of quarantine stations, I would add that the quarantine stations, 14 in number, are located in places greatly exposed to severe winds and storms, and the wooden buildings and the piers are subject to unusual accidents and unusual wear and tear.

The items, then, which it is suggested should be included in the appropriation bill are simply those mentioned in House Docs. Nos. 258, 308, 456, and 457. It is desirable, also, to have the special authority of Congress to erect the surgeon's house, $8,000, at San Francisco, and the isolation ward, $2,500, at Mobile. Of first importance, also, is the appropriation for the hygienic laboratory, and I beg leave, besides, to invite your attention to the appropriation for the Fort Stanton Military Reservation, which was not mentioned in the hearing. It is desired to have this recognition of this station by Congress, the object of this sanitarium for the treatment of the consumptive patients of the service having been fully set forth and explained in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of which I inclose.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: By your reference of the 18th instant I have received a communication from the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service requesting my decision of the question whether the appropriation for the expenses of the Marine-Hospital Service may be used for—

improving or adding to and properly equipping the buildings and grounds in possession of the Treasury Department, known as the Fort Stanton Military Reservation, said buildings and improvements being necessary for the care and treatment of patients of the Marine-Hospital Service.

In this communication the Supervising Surgeon-General says:

I inclose herewith copy of Executive order, dated April 1, 1899, reserving and setting apart for the use of the Marine-Hospital Service the Fort Stanton abandoned military reservation in New Mexico, containing 10,240 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon.

This action was taken at the request of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing these buildings and this tract of ground for use by the Marine-Hospital Service for the care and treatment of patients of this Service who are afflicted with tuberculosis.

The Executive order referred to is as follows:

It is hereby ordered that the Fort Stanton abandoned military reservation, N. Mex., containing 10,240 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon, be, and it is hereby, reserved and set apart for the use of the Marine-Hospital Service.

Excepting that the force and effect of this order shall not apply to any lands to which, prior to the date hereof, valid claims may have attached under the homestead and mineral-land laws.

The Supervising Surgeon-General further says:

The Marine-Hospital Service has formally taken possession of the Fort Stanton Military Reservation, a custodian has been appointed by the Treasury Department, and a commissioned medical officer of the Service has been placed in charge.

It now appears that since the abandonment of the station by the military authorities the buildings and various appliances have been injured or removed, necessitating repairs to buildings and purchase of various implements, such as electric-light plant, pump for water supply, etc. The fund from which these expenditures must be paid is the Marine-Hospital fund, and there appears to me to be no question as to the legality of utilizing this fund in this manner.

There are numerous precedents, one of which is mentioned in the annual report of the Service for 1884, on page 27 of which will be seen a statement to the effect that an executive building and pavilion wards, greatly needed at that time, were erected on the marine-hospital reservation at St. Louis, Mo., at a total cost of over $33,000. I will add that the funds of the Marine-Hospital Service are amply sufficient for the work required. Attention is invited to section 4803, Revised Statutes, which sets forth the objects of the Marine-Hospital fund. * * *

The question occurs whether the title to the property, as held by the Marine-Hospital Service under the Treasury Department, affects in any way the legality of extensive repairs to these buildings, or, if desired, the erection of a new structure upon the reservation. Also whether the right to the payment for these repairs out of the Marine-Hospital fund is affected by the annual appropriation in the sundry civil bills (see act making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses, etc., approved March 3, 1899, p. 4). This appropriation is for "repairs and preservation of custom-houses, court-houses, marine hospitals, and quarantine stations, and other public buildings and grounds thereof." The sum of $60,000 is to be used for marine hospitals and quarantine stations under the control of the Treasury Department. The buildings on this reservation were not under the control of the Treasury Department at the date of the passage of this act. No estimates were made for repairs of these buildings, and therefore the said appropriation appears to be not available therefor. Marine hospitals are public buildings which have been erected under special acts of

Congress in each instance. It is believed that the Fort Stanton buildings, having been erected for military purposes, and not by any special act of Congress as a marine hospital, the appropriation for repairs and preservation of marine hospitals can not be legally applied thereto.

In the operations of the Service buildings are leased as marine hospitals, and it has been decided that the repairs thereto can not be paid out of the aforementioned appropriation for repairs and preservation. Patients are also cared for in special hospitals under contract.

The appropriation for expenses of the Marine-Hospital Service is a permanent indefinite appropriation, which is made by section 4803 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of June 26, 1884 (23 Stat., 57). By section 4803 it was provided that "the fund for the relief of the sick and disabled seamen," arising from a tax upon seamen for hospital purposes—

is appropriated for the expenses of the Marine-Hospital Service, and shall be employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the care and relief of sick and disabled seamen employed in registered, enrolled, and licensed vessels of the United States.

By the act of June 26, 1884, the tax on seamen was repealed, and the following provision was therein made:

The expense of maintaining the Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be borne by the United States out of the receipts for duties on tonnage provided for by this act; and so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

The terms of this appropriation are sufficiently broad to authorize the proposed expenditures for "improving or adding to and properly equipping the buildings and grounds" referred to. Therefore, unless there are limitations or restrictions placed upon its use by other laws, I think it may be used for these purposes. It is to be observed, however, that among these purposes is that of equipping the buildings. The Supervising Surgeon-General also speaks of the necessity of extensive repairs to the buildings and the purchase of various implements, "such as electric-light plant." Specific appropriations are made for furniture and carpets; for fuel, lights, and water, including electric-light plants; for heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus; of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, among which marine hospitals are specifically included; and for repairs and preservation of such buildings. (Sundry civil act of March 3, 1899.) As these appropriations make more specific provision for the objects specified than is made by the appropriation for expenses of the Marine-Hospital Service, they alone are authorized to be used for these objects.

It is a well-established rule of construction that an appropriation which makes more specific provision for a particular object than is made by another appropriation is exclusively applicable thereto, although if such more specific provision was not made the other appropriation would be applicable. (1 Comp. Dec., 126, 236, 317, 417, 563; 3 id., 83, 439; 4 id., 594, 649.) Where Congress has appropriated a specific sum for a particular object or class of objects, that is a manifestation of its intention to limit the amount to be expended therefor to the sum specified.

The fact mentioned by the Supervising Surgeon-General, that these buildings were not under the control of the Treasury Department at the date of the passage of the sundry civil act, does not, I think, affect this construction. Congress has appropriated a definite sum of money to be expended upon and in connection with public buildings under

the control of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1900, and I think no greater sum can be properly expended for those objects without further authority.

Respectfully, yours, R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: By your reference of March 8, 1900, you request my decision of the question whether the marine hospital fund is applicable to payment for farm tools to be purchased for the marine hospital at Fort Stanton, N. Mex., or whether such an expenditure would be properly payable from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings.

The act of June 26, 1884, section 15 (23 Stat., 57) contains the following provision:

> The expense of maintaining the Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be borne by the United States out of the receipts for duties on tonnage provided for by this act, and so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

The only specification in this appropriation is for "the expense of maintaining the Marine-Hospital Service." An express provision is not necessary for every item of expenditure under an appropriation. Where an appropriation is made for a specific object, by implication it confers authority to incur expenditures which are necessary or appropriate or incidental thereto, unless there is another appropriation which makes more specific provision for such expenditure or unless they are prohibited by law. (6 Comp. Dec., 90.)

The Fort Stanton abandoned military reservation in New Mexico, containing about 10,240 acres, with the buildings thereon, was set apart by Executive order dated April 1, 1899, for use by the Marine-Hospital Service in the care and treatment of patients suffering with tuberculosis. (6 Comp. Dec., 836.) It is understood that it is in contemplation to use the farm tools which it is proposed to purchase in raising food for the patients so afflicted, and to afford them healthful employment. I am clearly of opinion that the appropriation for the expense of maintaining the Marine-Hospital Service is applicable to the purchase of farm tools for this purpose.

The purchase of such tools for the purpose indicated appears to have no connection with the repair or preservation of public buildings, and I am also clearly of opinion that the appropriation for the latter object is not applicable to the purchase thereof.

Respectfully, L. P. MITCHELL,
Acting Comptroller.

NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to represent that for a number of years the matter of prevalence of tuberculosis of the lungs among seamen has been one which has given the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service

and the Bureau much food for reflection in that such a large percentage of the chronic cases in the hospitals are of this character, and that no appreciable favorable results are obtained in their treatment. Orders have been issued for the isolation of tuberculosis patients, inasmuch as it is now positively known that this is a contagious disease; but this isolation is, as a matter of administration, very difficult, and there is no doubt that the keeping of tuberculosis patients in a hospital ward with patients who have been received for other diseases endangers the latter. At least four regularly commissioned officers of the service, one hospital steward, and a number of attendants have contracted tuberculosis by reason of their intimate association with the patients of this character in the wards.

Therefore, in the interests of other patients in these hospitals, in the interests of the medical officers of the service, the stewards and attendants who attend them, it is very desirable that these patients should be removed. Moreover, as indicated above, their improvement under present conditions is hopeless, yet it is known absolutely that many of them would completely recover and others would materially improve, so that they could live long lives of usefulness, if they were placed under proper climatic and hygienic conditions such as I will shortly mention.

It is proper to state here that tuberculosis, being a preventable contagious disease, is one that is engaging the attention of sanitarians throughout the world, and that efforts are being made everywhere to prevent the spread of this disease, which causes, it is estimated, 25 per cent of the total death rate of the United States. It appears to be the duty of the Government to do all in its power to aid in this grand movement.

The elimination of this disease from the seafaring classes is especially incumbent upon the Treasury Department and the Marine-Hospital Service. These sailors come to our hospitals and remain a sufficient length of time to leave, if able to leave at all, and to again ship on board their vessels where, in the narrow confines of the forecastle, they spread the disease among other sailors with whom they are so closely associated. Therefore, any effort made to eliminate this disease from among the sailors is a very essential factor in preventing the spread of the disease among all classes of our population.

It is well known that in the southwestern portion of our country there is territory still belonging to the United States Government where the climatic conditions are such that patients afflicted with this disease when removed there will ultimately recover. It is therefore proposed to establish a marine hospital in this section and to remove there from time to time, as can be done most easily and economically, the marine-hospital patients afflicted with this disease.

This subject has been under consideration and a matter of conversation and of correspondence by myself for a number of years, and in 1878 I broached the subject of a ranch for the treatment of these sailors. A number of articles touching upon the subject are included in the Annual Reports of the Marine-Hospital Service, contributed by several officers, as follows: One by Passed Asst. Surg. J. O. Cobb on "Incurable tuberculosis cases in the North" in the report for 1893, another by Passed Asst. Surg. W. D. Bratton on "Arid region sanitariums for the treatment of tuberculosis cases," and recently a report has been received from Passed Asst. Surg. J. O. Cobb going somewhat into details with

regard to the proposed sanitarium. From this last report, a copy of which is inclosed, it will be seen that the cost of maintaining these tuberculosis patients in the Marine-Hospital Service—10 per cent of the number of patients in the hospitals to-day being of this character—is almost as great as would be the cost of transporting and maintaining them in a sanitarium established in Arizona or New Mexico, and that with proper management and slight necessary legislation the cost of maintaining them would be much less than at present, and that the sanitarium might in due course of time become self-supporting.

In accordance with your letter of November 14, 1898, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, requesting that all the facilities possible be extended to Passed Asst. Surg. J. O. Cobb, detailed for this investigation, in ascertaining what abandoned military reservations or other public lands are now available in the arid regions of Arizona and New Mexico, Dr. Cobb has completed this inquiry, the results of which are embodied in the inclosed report. From this report it will be seen that there are a number of available reservations well located near railroads, with abundant water supply and good grounds for grazing and gardening, which, by Presidential order, can be turned over to the Treasury Department for the purpose mentioned. I believe that there will be no legal objection to at once establishing such a sanitarium, and the funds are sufficient. Before further action, however, it is necessary to determine which of the reservations reported on by Dr. Cobb is most available, and I have, therefore, to recommend that I be authorized to detail him for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the places named in his report, and of such other places as may be suggested to him en route. It is believed that Dr. Cobb can complete this tour within three or four weeks, and upon receiving his report I will bring the matter again to your attention.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
April 1, 1899.

It is hereby ordered that the Fort Stanton abandoned military reservation, New Mexico, containing 10,240 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon, be, and it is hereby, reserved and set apart for the use of the Marine-Hospital Service, excepting that the force and effect of this order shall not apply to any lands to which, prior to the date hereof, valid claims may have attached under the homestead or mineral-land laws.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: In response to your request I transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures made from the epidemic fund each year for the

last ten years, with a statement, itemized so far as practicable, of the expenditures during the last fiscal year.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Statement of expenditures, account epidemic fund, fiscal years 1890 to 1899, inclusive.

1890	$48,103.28
1891	30,361.17
1892	57,267.67
1893	184,334.16
1894	324,211.66
1895	44,031.18
1896	58,602.16
1897	33,052.38
1898	217,529.93
1899	273,864.52

Summary of expenditures for fiscal year 1899.

For maintenance of foreign medical service:		
At Habana, Cuba, for expenses of inspection service, including salaries of medical officers, inspectors, boatmen, and other employees, as well as office rent, medical supplies, repairs to boats, disinfectants	$9,577.93	
At Rio de Janeiro and Yokohama, maintenance of inspection service, principally salaries of inspectors	4,502.74	
		$14,080.67
Sanitary inspection service in the United States, including the salaries of inspectors, their traveling expenses, telegrams, disinfectants, vaccine matter, and various miscellaneous expenditures at the following stations:		
Alexandria, Va	2,167.28	
El Paso, Tex	1,381.10	
Eureka, Cal	339.00	
Hoaquim, Wash	550.00	
Washington, N. C	816.00	
Los Angeles, Cal	45.00	
Newbern, N. C	243.96	
San Francisco, Cal	192.00	
Special inspection service	1,620.89	
For partial payment on the disinfecting steamer *Senator*, first, second, and third payments	22,617.00	
For the maintenance of a medical inspection service on the transports of the United States Army plying between the United States and the West Indies	4,685.27	
For supplies, disinfectants, repairs, etc., on the barge *Protector*	2,029.86	
For medical supplies, vaccine, etc., at various stations	3,382.23	
Autoclaves at various stations	1,477.40	
For alteration of the south barracks at Delaware Breakwater, preparatory to the reception of troops at that point	483.46	
For transportation charges on camp equipages in connection with epidemic work, and on disinfectants and other articles of a similar character incident to epidemic work	6,964.62	
For traveling expenses of officers and employees engaged in epidemic work	5,711.48	
		54,706.55

Expenses attendant upon yellow fever epidemics:		
Establishment and maintenance of four detention camps, salaries, traveling expenses, supplies of all sorts, transportation charges, vaccine, and small miscellaneous expenditures incident to the suppression of the spread of yellow fever in Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas	$164,293.26	
For the maintenance of an inspection and disinfection service at Atlanta, Ga	1,275.57	
For disinfection material at Brunswick, Ga	115.45	
For the maintenance of a temporary quarantine station at Montauk Point, N. Y., during the return of troops from Cuba	4,636.58	
Scientific investigation of yellow fever, including salaries of the officers detailed upon this commission, their traveling expenses, laboratory supplies, and other miscellaneous expenses attendant upon the investigation	8,651.19	
		$178,972.05
Foreign quarantine:		
For the maintenance of stations at Honolulu, Cuba (other than Habana), Puerto Rico, Mexico, Central America		14,815.17
For the preparation of Fishermans Island, Cape Charles Quarantine, for its possible use for returning troops		281.10
Savannah, Ga., Quarantine:		
For the purchase of the tug *Theckla*	$5,000.00	
For the maintenance of the station	6,008.98	
		11,008.98
Total		273,864.52

WALTER WYMAN.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. I. KIMBALL, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Mr. MOODY. What changes in existing law regarding increases of appropriations do you suggest to the committee?

Mr. KIMBALL. On page 59 there is a typographical error: "For one superintendent of the coasts of Virginia," etc., should be "for the coasts of Virginia," etc. That is in the fourth paragraph.

Mr. MOODY. All these salaries proposed are just as they are in the existing law?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. On page 60, I understand you increase the number of keepers from 274 to 277; what is the cause of that?

Mr. KIMBALL. That is in consequence of additional stations.

Mr. MOODY. Have they been erected?

Mr. KIMBALL. They have been erected and are to be erected.

Mr. MOODY. And be completed when?

Mr. KIMBALL. We expect them to be completed during the next fiscal year.

Mr. MOODY. No appointment will be made, of course, until they are completed?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir; we never make an appointment until just before the crews go on at each station. Then down on page 61 you will find in italics the words "including use of additional land where necessary." That is a change from the existing law.

Mr. MOODY. What is the purpose of that?

Mr. KIMBALL. The object of that is to meet the objection of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the payment out of any existing appropriations for the use of additional land where it may become necessary to an existing station. For instance, the ravages of the coast frequently encroach upon our land in such a way that we have to move the station, and still do not move it off our land entirely, but we need additional space in the rear so as to make up what we have lost.

Mr. MOODY. Well, that you would rent and not purchase?

Mr. KIMBALL. No; we would purchase or acquire by donation. We acquire a good many sites——

Mr. MOODY. This language would not authorize the purchase: "Including use of additional land where necessary."

Mr. KIMBALL. I will tell you: The law under which we purchase sites is different from other existing laws in regard to obtaining sites for public buildings. Under the existing law we simply obtain the use and occupation of land.

Mr. MOODY. And not a full title?

Mr. KIMBALL. And not a title in fee. That has been submitted to the Comptroller, and he says it would meet the objection.

Mr. MOODY. You have paid out of this appropriation heretofore?

Mr. KIMBALL. Always have.

Mr. MOODY. This is a new ruling?

Mr. KIMBALL. That is all.

Mr. MOODY. What other change in that paragraph?

Mr. KIMBALL. Two lines below, after the word "stations," I want inserted the words "pay of assistants to inspector and superintendents of construction of stations."

Mr. MOODY. What is the necessity of that?

Mr. KIMBALL. The Comptroller has ruled that we can not pay for the personal services of clerks or services of assistants to superintendents of construction, and we have to have them. The law requires that all life-saving stations shall be constructed under the supervision of two captains of the Revenue-Cutter Service, and they constitute the superintendents of construction; that is statute law. Now, we have to have assistants—that is to say, when we are building the stations; for instance, if we are building three at a time they can not personally be present, and it is necessary to have some one person present to see that the contractors comply with the contract.

Mr. MOODY. Is he not paid out of the appropriation for construction of that station?

Mr. KIMBALL. A new station would be, but we have to rebuild stations quite often. The old ones, put up in the early days of the service, have to be reconstructed. You will notice on the top of page 61, "Rebuilding and improvement of same."

Mr. MOODY. Hitherto you have paid for this service out of this appropriation?

Mr. KIMBALL. Always paid it out of this appropriation, and it always passed the accounting officers. It has passed three different Comptrollers; that is, three different Commissioners of Customs. Before the Dockery Act was passed the Commissioner of Customs exercised the functions of Comptroller so far as the customs matters were concerned and so far as this service was concerned. Then three different Comptrollers have passed it, and five different Auditors have always passed these accounts.

Mr. MOODY. Now, I notice you propose to insert the word "rent" after the word "storage."

Mr. KIMBALL. Now, we have a storehouse in New York and we have one at Grand Haven and one at San Francisco, from which supplies are distributed to different stations, etc., and he says that the word "storage" will not answer there, but we must put in the word "rent."

Mr. MOODY. You have hitherto paid that under this appropriation?

Mr. KIMBALL. Always. It has never been objected to. In fact, these matters have been actually brought to the attention of the Auditors and the Comptrollers before the expenditure was first incurred. I never make an expenditure from the appropriation about which there is the slightest question about its going through the accounting officers.

Mr. MOODY. There is a small increase in your estimate for the coming year over the appropriations for last year. Is that represented by the three new stations?

Mr. KIMBALL. That is for the new stations. Now this pay of assistants and inspectors also includes some clerks we employ in the New York office, and it is all in connection with rendering assistance to these inspectors and the superintendents of construction.

Mr. MOODY. It has all hitherto been paid out of this same appropriation?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes; I submitted this whole thing to the Comptroller, and he said this language would obviate the difficulty. This trouble exists throughout all the departments. The Light-House Board had the same difficulty.

Mr. MOODY. We are meeting it at all points.

Mr. KIMBALL. It is a pretty close construction that the Comptroller has put upon us.

Mr. MOODY. You estimate for establishing new life-saving stations the same amount that has been appropriated for several years?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; and I was in hopes that we would not have to make more appropriations for that, because nearly all the stations have been authorized and will be built in the course of two years, perhaps.

COMPENSATION OF SURFMEN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, March 30, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to make the following statement with reference to the necessity of increasing the compensation of surfmen employed in the Life-Saving Service to the extent of $5 per month each during the period of active service, as urged by me before the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill.

It is first necessary to give an account of the legislation of recent years with reference to the matter. By the act of July 22, 1892, which passed the Senate by a unanimous vote on January 23 of that year, and the House on July 20 by an overwhelming majority (149 yeas and 39 nays), the compensation of surfmen, which had previously fluctuated, was fixed at $65 dollars per month each—the sum now

urged—and it was supposed that this sum would continue as the established rate for at least many years to come. In 1894, however, a bill was introduced to extend the period of active service on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from eight to ten months in the year, and while it was under consideration in the House a proviso allowing the established rate of $65 to those surfmen only who should serve a period of eight months or less and reducing the compensation of those who should serve a longer period to $60 per month was proposed as an amendment and insisted upon by a small minority at a time when, if the point of "no quorum" had been raised, the bill would have failed. In order to save the bill the amendment was reluctantly agreed to by the majority.

The discrimination in the wages of the surfmen resulting from this provision, by reason of the difference in the periods of active service for which the men enlisted, created great discontent among them and led to serious complications and embarrassment in the administration of the Service. The discrimination was felt more in the lake districts than elsewhere, inasmuch as under the law declaring that the season of navigation should constitute the period during which the stations on the lakes should be manned, some stations, especially on the lower lakes, were necessarily open a few days longer than eight months in the year, while others, particularly on the upper lakes, were open a few days less than eight months.

To obviate the difficulties as far as was practicable at that time, at the next session of Congress a provision was inserted in the act making appropriations for the Service extending the period for which surfmen could be paid the rate of $65 to eight and one-half months. This somewhat relieved the situation, although it continued to be serious, the discrimination now being chiefly in favor of the lake as against the ocean coasts, and in favor of one man in each of the 154 manned stations on the Atlantic coast against his six comrades in the same station and all others employed on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the term of service on the lakes rarely if ever exceeding eight and one-half months, and there being an extra man (called the winter man) employed for a period of five months (from December 1 to May 1) in every station on the Atlantic. All surfmen on the lakes and the extra man on the Atlantic, therefore, received $65 per month, while all the others on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts received but $60.

This inequality not only excited much dissatisfaction among the men, and a feeling that they were being unjustly dealt with, but induced constant efforts on the part of the best surfmen to secure the shorter period of service, because experts in surfing, boating, and fishing on the Atlantic coast—such as the surfmen are—can command much better wages outside during the late spring and early autumn than have ever been paid in the Life-Saving Service—a fact which the authors of the law evidently were not aware of.

These conditions proved so demoralizing to the service, and the necessity of uniformity in the rate of the pay of the surfmen became so urgent, that I finally felt compelled to appeal to the Committee on Appropriations for a uniform rate at some figure, even at the lower rate of $60 per month if $65 could not be granted. In the act making appropriations for the current fiscal year, therefore, the rate of $60 was provided for all surfmen.

The higher rate would have been better and more nearly adequate

to the deserts of the men, but I have no doubt that the rate allowed would have proved sufficient to retain them in the service, and that the uniformity secured would have restored contentment, so that it would not now be necessary to urge an increase had it not been for the recent remarkable advance in the wages of labor and the cost of living. The wages of labor, however, especially skilled labor, have advanced to such an extent, the cost of living has so increased, and business conditions have so generally improved that the resignations by the surfmen to accept more lucrative positions are very numerous and constantly increasing, and on the other hand the number of applications for places are so decreasing as to seriously injure the entire service, while in some localities actual paralysis is imminent. In the lake districts over 15 per cent of the surfmen have resigned for the sole purpose of accepting better wages or going into business on their own account, and in every district the list of eligibles do not afford sufficient names to fill the vacancies.

In his quarterly report, dated September 28, 1899, the superintendent of the Ninth life-saving district states that uneasiness and dissatisfaction are rife among the surfmen on account of the reduction of their pay when wages ashore and afloat are advancing and the cost of living increasing, and calls attention to the fact that in nearly all cases of resignation—which are very numerous—the reasons given by the men have been that they could do better elsewhere and live with their families. He adds that he has sent out many notices to cities and towns in his district (Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, etc.) inviting applications for places as surfmen to fill vacancies, but that the effort is almost barren of results. A letter received from him within a day or two states that there are many vacancies in his district, with the immediate prospect of more, and that the list of eligibles is entirely exhausted. This fairly represents the situation in the other lake districts.

During the past summer the wages of seamen on the lakes were $1.75 per day with board, and were increased to $3 in the fall. Of course, the Life-Saving Service, paying $2 per day without board, can not compete with shipmasters for even common seamen. The surfmen, however, have to be superior men, certified by a surgeon of the Marine-Hospital Service to be physically sound, and must be within certain limits of age, height, and weight. They must also be especially expert in their calling—in short, picked men. It must be remembered, moreover, that they receive no allowances whatever beyond their monthly pay, must supply their uniforms, must live apart from their families, and contribute to the maintenance of two households—their home and the station mess—all this, to say nothing of the exacting and dangerous character of the service required.

The condition of affairs upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is scarcely better. In the Gulf district for several months the service has depended for crews largely upon whomsoever could be obtained from the outside without examinations, and who, perhaps, could not pass them—emergency men. The records show that seven-eighths of those who have left and are leaving the service for better paying positions outside are men who have served in the stations for years, the most competent and reliable.

The foregoing facts will, I think, satisfy the committee of the absolute necessity of restoring the rate of $65 per month which Congress

with such unanimity established in 1892. It seems to me that the only question is whether that rate will be sufficient to stay the tide of depletion and induce qualified men to seek admission. It is hoped that it will, in view of the prospect of constant employment during good behavior which the service holds out, the attachment to the service which those who belong to it always evince, and the fascination it seems to have for those without.

To pay the surfmen at the rate of $65 per month each, the amount of $88,330 would be required in addition to the estimate submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, making the total sum to be inserted at the end of the paragraph, on page 61, in the committee's copy of the bill, $1,396,310, instead of $1,307,980, as stated in the estimate. The word "five" should also be inserted after the word "sixty" in the ninth line from the bottom of page 60.

Respectfully,

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

CHANGES IN LANGUAGE OF ESTIMATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1900.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the letter from the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, addressed to the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, dated December 15, 1899, and transmitting certain printed pages covering the estimates for the Life-Saving Service from the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1901, as prepared for the committee, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the committee, with my favorable recommendation, the following suggestions of the General Superintendent:

On page 61, line 4, after the word "stations" and before the words "traveling expenses," insert the words "pay of assistants to inspector and superintendents of construction of stations;" also, on page 61, line 14, after the word "storage" and before the word "repairs," insert the word "rent." It will be observed that the words "including the use of additional land where necessary" have already been inserted in the bill (p. 61, line 2), having been included in the original estimate of the General Superintendent for the expenses of the year.

The changes above referred to are recommended because the Comptroller of the Treasury has given notice that no credit will be given in the settlement of the accounts of the service for disbursements of the character indicated by the words inserted out of the general appropriations for the Life-Saving Service after sufficient time has elapsed in which the attention of Congress can be called to these matters, unless the law be so changed as to provide for such expenditures.

This ruling of the Comptroller, as to the various items of expenditure in question, is entirely at variance with the construction that has heretofore been placed upon the law, as such items have been passed by the accounting officers for more than twenty years, and the legality of the practice has not, until now, been questioned.

In regard to the clause "including the use of additional land where necessary," authority of law already exists to acquire the use of land, whenever deemed advisable, in the act approved March 3, 1875, which reads as follows:

> And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it advisable, to acquire, by donation or purchase, in behalf of the United States, the right to use and occupy sites for life-saving or lifeboat stations, houses of refuge, and sites for pier-head beacons, the establishment of which has been, or shall hereafter be, authorized by Congress.

But, in the Comptroller's view, there is no appropriation from which the expense of such acquisition can be paid, unless the acquisition be for a site for a new life-saving station, payment for which can be made from the appropriation for "establishing new life-saving stations * * * authorized by law."

The encroachments of the sea and the ravages of storm often compel immediate retreat and the removal of a station farther back upon the lot originally acquired for a site, involving the necessity of obtaining additional adjacent land. Sometimes the acquisition of entirely new sites is necessary. It also frequently happens that the proper expenditure of the appropriation for "rebuilding and improvement of stations" requires the acquisition of additional land to make proper provision for additional and improved apparatus and equipment, as well as for the adequate accommodation of the crews who dwell in them. The amount of money involved is usually insignificant, but under the ruling of the Comptroller a specific appropriation is required.

In regard to "pay of assistants to the inspector and superintendents of construction of stations," the employment of such persons has been indispensable almost since the organization of the service, and the vouchers for their payment have always been allowed by the various Auditors and Comptrollers; but the Comptroller now holds that, the services being of an official and clerical nature, their employment should receive express or specific authorization by Congress in some act of appropriation or otherwise.

The inspector absolutely requires assistance in the performance of the duties imposed upon him by law and regulations. Assistance is specially needed in the matter of the superintendence of the constrution of boats, boat carriages, mortar carts, etc., and the manufacture of articles of equipment and the inspection of materials and workmanship. The inspector also has charge of the storerooms of the service in New York City, which is the distributing point for outfits and supplies for life-saving stations and houses of refuge. The work of handling and shipping supplies and articles of equipment for the service, preparing bills for the same, and conducting the correspondence incident to carrying out the inspector's duties is very considerable.

It is provided by section 4249 of the Revised Statutes, that all life-saving stations shall be erected under the supervision of two captains of the revenue service, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be under his supervision. For the sake of economy the inspector of life-saving stations is appointed to serve as one of the superintendents of construction.

Pursuant to the above-mentioned law, superintendents of construction are required to supervise the erection of stations, and under the regulations they have to inspect all material and workmanship and to prepare, whenever called upon by the general superintendent of the

Life-Saving Service, plans and specifications for new stations and for alterations, additions, and repairs to old ones, and submit them to him for approval. They are also required to supervise any incidental or extensive alterations or repairs to existing stations when directed by the general superintendent. It is therefore apparent that it would be impossible for the superintendents of construction to perform all these duties without assistance. As the number of new stations in process of construction and the amount of rebuilding, improvement, and repairs to stations that is going on vary considerably from time to time, the force employed in connection with such work is necessarily a variable one, and can not be provided for by a specific annual appropriation. When the business is in such condition that the services of any assistant are not required, it is customary to furlough such assistant without pay until his services are again needed.

The insertion of the word "rent" in the appropriation is necessary, because the Comptroller holds that rent is not provided for in any clause of appropriation for the Life-Saving Service, and that the rental of all necessary premises should be obtained by specific appropriation.

Proper care of the property provided for under the heads of appropriation for "outfits," "supplies," etc., and the economical and businesslike distribution of said property to the various stations at such times and in such quantities as may be required, create the necessity for the Government to have control of a storehouse in which goods may be safely kept and from which they may be sent to the points desired. The word "storage" in the appropriation has been considered by the general superintendent as authorizing the rent of a storehouse, but the Comptroller has held that "storage" does not include rental.

It is also necessary to provide office room for the inspector and superintendents of construction of stations and certain other officers of the service, and the force employed under them. Such office room is an absolute necessity for the carrying out of various express provisions of law, and the rent should be authorized in connection with the general appropriation for the service.

In asking that these changes in the wording of the appropriation for the Life-Saving Service be made, there is no intention to change in any way the methods of operating the Life-Saving Service, nor of incurring a single dollar of additional expense. On the contrary, these changes will simply have the effect of explicitly authorizing the service to be carried on in the same manner as heretofore, in so far as the items recommended to be inserted are concerned.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, *March 29, 1900.*

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. C. F. SHOEMAKER, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit here in your estimate a change in language?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 63, near the bottom, you ask: "For leasing and improving property for revenue-cutter purposes." What is the object of that?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The object of that is to overcome the objection of the Comptroller, and this little item was suggested by him as the way to cover our renting of docks and conveying of water, for instance, along a dock to a vessel through a pipe which we would have to pay for, or for repairing a shed on a dock to hold coal, or renting a dock for the purpose of overhauling a vessel and breaking out her contents, moving them ashore, and a place for the men to sleep while the vessel was being overhauled, and he claimed that there was nothing in the law that had been previously passed authorizing such a thing as that. I simply made the point that we had been doing it for forty years and there had not been the slightest objection.

The CHAIRMAN. He has passed the accounts?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not know whether he has or not.

The CHAIRMAN. He has?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not know whether he has or not. You see there is no account brought to him, except on a question raised by his experts here.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would inquire and see whether these accounts were passed or not.

Captain SHOEMAKER. I would know it if they had not, but they have not raised any question so far, but he intimated that the question would be raised, and suggested this as a way out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, he goes on and does all you want him to do, but he wants the law changed as he wishes?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Well, I would not like to say that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have had no trouble about it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I have none, but they are hanging all around me. Look at the trouble that Mr. Kimball has had, and the light-house people. They have not reached my accounts, and that is the reason we have not had the trouble.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Is not the trouble with Mr. Kimball, and the whole trouble is that he wants to employ regularly a clerk or two who are not appropriated for?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not think it confines itself to that. I think that it ramifies his whole business. It prohibits him from hiring storage and all that kind of thing, just as it does anybody else, according to the Comptroller. Now, I am perfectly willing if you can change that to what I have got it here, and try him another year with it, and then come back to you if he still objects.

The CHAIRMAN. But I do not like to make the change, it may lead to an abuse. "For leasing and improving property for revenue-cutter

purposes." I do not know; you might lease and improve property costing a million dollars under that authority, and I do not want to give it to you.

Captain SHOEMAKER. It will not increase the appropriation one cent.

The CHAIRMAN. I say that is likely; but it seems to me that whatever is incident to the service under our language that appropriations can be utilized for. But suppose you should lease a piece of property for ninety-nine years, and say, "Well, from this appropriation I will take $500,000?"

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes; but we can not do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Or $100,000?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We can not lease property but one year at a time.

The CHAIRMAN. Why, it seems to me that would give you authority to do it.

Captain SHOEMAKER. For that fiscal year; that is all that it was ever understood for. We never did that, and our leases never run over a couple of hundred dollars, and the whole thing only amounted to $2,000 a year, and it does not increase your appropriation one cent.

The CHAIRMAN. We have already appropriated in a separate bill for the *Thetis*?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for 1899 $1,100,000?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you did not expend it all by $100,000?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect what you expended for 1898?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Just about even.

The CHAIRMAN. About $1,100,000?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is just about it.

The CHAIRMAN. How did it happen you spent less for 1899?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That unexpended balance was on the appropriation for 1898, and that came over from the fact, under the law, the Navy were to pay the expenses of the cutters and all that sort of thing, and they returned it to us at the end of the fiscal year, when we could not use it. That accounts for the unexpended balance of that year.

The CHAIRMAN. The turning of these cutters back to you in 1900 made some extraordinary expenditures?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Oh, yes; lots of them, in different ways.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you used all the $1,100,000 and the reappropriation of the other $100,000?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; and it was running behind very considerably, and we would have to come back for a deficiency of at least that much. I suppose this leads up to the appropriation for the present year?

The CHAIRMAN. The current year I am talking about. I want to see whether these same exceptional conditions will exist.

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; they will, and we must have at least $1,200,000 to run that service for the year.

The CHAIRMAN. On account of the cutters having been taken during the war?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Not all on that account. It is on account of the increased cost all along the line. There is not a single thing that

enters into the ship's economy which has not advanced from 25 to 100 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. You need this estimate?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I need $1,200,000, and I do not think we can possibly get through with less. I have never asked you for a dollar that has not been perfectly straight and to the point. Now, I would like to go back to the first item on page 63, if you do not object; and I want to say in as strong terms as I can that I would like to have that stand as we have inserted it.

Mr. MCRAE. Could not you change it this way—so as to say "for temporary leases and for the improvement of property?"

Captain SHOEMAKER. Oh, certainly; it can be changed to that, if that will benefit, if that will cover it. I am agreeable. For temporary leases, because they are temporary. We can not make a lease for over a year, and they would not pass it if we tried it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are right about that.

Captain SHOEMAKER. We hire a piece of property with the refusal for another year, and when we need it we take it again, if the price is right and there is no effort to beat us.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been authorized two revenue cutters. One of the first class for the lakes?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The limit of cost was $165,000?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the appropriation was $82,500?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; and authority to enter into contract.

The CHAIRMAN. And then there was one for the Pacific coast?

Captain SHOEMAKER. At $225,000; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those ships under construction?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have not been let yet?

Captain SHOEMAKER. They will be let, one probably to-day and the other on the 3d of April.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to complete them?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not know. If I may judge from what has gone before in the construction of vessels, they agreed to construct this one in twelve months; and I think if we got her six months after the date of the expiration of the contract we will do well.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be eighteen to twenty months?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have power to contract, and you do not submit any estimates this year?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No; that will not come until the next session of Congress.

FISH COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE M. BOWERS, FISH COMMISSIONER, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. W. DE C. RAVENEL, ASSISTANT IN CHARGE OF FISH CULTURE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an increase in the first item of the office of the Commissioner, in an aggregate, from $24,660 for the current year to $27,000. You submit first a private secretary at $1,200. Have you had a private secretary heretofore?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has been performing the duty?

Mr. BOWERS. I have detailed occasionally one of the stenographers of the commission. This private secretary is one of the recommendations made by the President in his order excepting certain positions in the classified service.

The CHAIRMAN. How many stenographers have you there?

Mr. BOWERS. In the whole department?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in the office there?

Mr. BOWERS. We have 8 or 9 in the different divisions. We have got a number who are carried as copyists and clerks who are really stenographers.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there are 8 or 9?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This force is under the civil service?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees have you altogether?

Mr. BOWERS. In Washington we have about 47 or 48, and all throughout the country something like 280, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, outside the city?

Mr. BOWERS. That includes all.

The CHAIRMAN. And all the officials in charge of the stations everywhere?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; and laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. Do your people have thirty days' leave of absence?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And steady employment?

Mr. BOWERS. And steady employment.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is there anything else you want to say in reference to the office of the Commissioner?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, I have recommended an increase of three firemen who are now receiving $45 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I notice that.

Mr. BOWERS. In section 2 of the legislative, executive, and judicial bill an amendment was made giving the firemen and watchmen at the rate of $720. It is hardly fair to our Department that our firemen should be expected to perform their duties for $45 a month, and it is not sufficient for Washington City for a man to live on. Now again, Mr. Cannon, I have asked, too, for an additional messenger. The work of our commission has doubled within the past ten years, and it is important that we should have another messenger in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. You have but one messenger?

Mr. BOWERS. We have three.

The CHAIRMAN. And your force is 48 employees?

Mr. BOWERS. The messengers, you understand, do all the copying and janitor's work and everything of that kind in the Department, besides running errands and performing such other duties as are given them.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean press copying—copying letters?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they do the janitor service?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And run errands? Here are three janitors and messengers. Those are the ones?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a janitress at $480.

Mr. BOWERS. That is a woman who is virtually a charwoman.

The CHAIRMAN. What you ask is another messenger—at what?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, I have recommended heretofore for messengers they ought to receive $50 a month, and I have recommended an increase to $55. The other Departments, though, pay their messengers $60 a month.

OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next is the office of accounts.

Mr. BOWERS. In that office I have asked for an additional clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Who audits your accounts?

Mr. BOWERS. The disbursing agent of the commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Which auditor?

Mr. BOWERS. The Auditor for the State and other Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit here an increase of salary and an additional clerk?

Mr. BOWERS. And one clerk of class one. It has been necessary on several occasions I should employ additional help, and I have been compelled to do that from this appropriation for contingent expenses; and the work of that Department, just as I stated a few moments ago, has virtually doubled in the past ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in lieu of the authority which you speak of now you want an additional clerk?

Mr. BOWERS. In that office of disbursing of accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. And if that is put in the authority to employ from the contingent fund could be dropped out?

Mr. BOWERS. It is only occasionally that it has been necessary to employ additional help, and I have transferred people from other divisions whenever I could consistently do it.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the office of the architect and engineer.

Mr. BOWERS. Well, in that case, as I have in several other instances, I have recommended an increase of those clerks from $720 to $900. In every instance in my department those clerks are stenographers, with the exception of one, and it is impossible to keep a stenographer at $720, and it seems to me that the Fish Commission is being used as training school for the other departments. We keep them from

thirty to sixty days and a transfer is asked for, and we have to take in some new man.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to assent to the transfer?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; for a man can not afford to put himself in a position of objecting to a man bettering his condition.

DIVISION OF FISH-CULTURE.

The CHAIRMAN. Division of fish-culture. There is submitted an increase of salary?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; that recommendation I have made on several other occasions—the superintendent of car and messenger service—and in that division I have asked for one additional clerk.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Where does Mr. Everman, whom they are writing to us about, come in?

Mr. BOWERS. He comes in later.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Not in this?

Mr. BOWERS. Not in that division; he is in the division of scientific inquiry. It is important and essential that we should be given a clerk in the division of fish-culture simply on account of the increase of duties and labor in the commission. We have had 12 new stations since we have had an additional clerk in the Department.

AQUARIUM, CENTRAL STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an increase there in the salary of the superintendent from $960 to $1,200?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. That superintendent is also superintendent of our station at Bryans Point, Maryland, during the summer, and he performs virtually the duties of a superintendent who receives $1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Superintendent where?

Mr. BOWERS. At the central station here at present.

The CHAIRMAN. And is also superintendent at——

Mr. BOWERS. He has charge of the work at Bryans Point, Maryland. I have asked you at the central station for two additional laborers from the fact that we have established a museum which is visited by thousands of people, and it is necessary to have some one conduct them through the building; and I would be very glad to have you come down and view it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a better show than the Smithsonian?

Mr. BOWERS. I think we have in that line.

Mr. RAVENEL. They have abolished the fishery section of the Smithsonian.

Mr. MCRAE. They have no fish show there?

Mr. RAVENEL. Nothing but what we have in the Fish Commission. There is a little aquarium in the Zoological Park also.

FISH PONDS, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the fish ponds at Washington?

Mr. BOWERS. I have asked there an additional laborer at $600. That work is constantly increasing, and it is absolutely necessary to have an additional laborer to keep the grounds in better order than they have been in the past, and it is proper that that should be the best-looking station we have.

CRAIGS BROOK STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. At Craigs Brook Station you estimate for——

Mr. BOWERS. Three laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. There you have one skilled laborer at $600 and one at $540.

Mr. BOWERS. And three additional laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. You drop out one, and that is an increase of two.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; that is one of our pond stations. It is one of the best stations in the East, and we have nearly 200 acres of land there, and we are constantly enlarging the station by the building of additional ponds, and it is essential to have more help at that station.

ST. JOHNSBURY STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a document on that point, House Doc. No. 494. Are you running the station there now?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you doing any good?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, we are doing as much good as can be expected with the present supply on hand. What was your output last year?

Mr. RAVENEL. We distributed last year about a million trout from there. The present water supply is very abundant, but is from the Sleeper River, which warms up in the summer so we can not use it, and in winter it is too cold, and it is only really good water for three months in the year, or, rather, six months in the year—three months in the fall and three months in the spring; and the scheme suggested there is for the use of the Sleeper River in forming a large reservoir just outside the station, which would give us a perpetual supply of cold water. It is a well-known fact that in a lake 40 or more feet deep in New England the temperature does not vary but a very few degrees during the year, and I think that the scheme suggested here would undoubtedly insure us with an abundant supply of water for almost any purpose, certainly for any fish-cultural purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What has this station cost altogether? Do you know?

Mr. RAVENEL. No, sir; I have not figured it out, but I suppose about $20,000. That is a guess, though, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Can you tell us how many fish stations you have got west of the Mississippi River?

Mr. RAVENEL. We have 11.

Mr. MCRAE. What States are they located in?

Mr. BOWERS. Oregon, California, Montana, Colorado, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Texas.

Mr. MCRAE. Whereabouts in Texas?

Mr. BOWERS. San Marcos, Tex.; and in Minnesota.

Mr. MCRAE. You have only one in Texas south of Missouri?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; and that is one of the best. That is the only one west of the Mississippi and south of Missouri.

GLOUCESTER STATION, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a fish culturist estimated for at Gloucester?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You can employ all the people you want at the various stations from your general appropriations, can you not?

Mr. BOWERS. We can not employ any additional people from our general appropriation at present; I am afraid the general appropriation is in such a depleted condition I can not do the commercial work.

The CHAIRMAN. But if you had the money?

Mr. BOWERS. If we had sufficient money we could, but at a station that is kept open nearly the whole year around, as Gloucester, Mass., it is important to have a fish culturist.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not asking the question of the importance; I am asking to see whether my impression was right that that general appropriation was available for employees.

Mr. BOWERS. For the employment of additional labor at certain seasons of the year when it is necessary; yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Is the fish-culturist already there?

Mr. BOWERS. There is one detailed from the commission service at large. There has been, possibly, the idea of sending him elsewhere. He has been there, however, quite a number of years.

Mr. MOODY. They would stay there, of course, if the appropriation was not made?

Mr. BOWERS. Not necessarily so, because occasionally we have substations, and it is necessary to take a fish culturist and place him in charge of those substations.

Mr. MOODY. Had you in mind where you would place this man who is detailed there now?

Mr. BOWERS. Not at present.

Mr. MOODY. Then there is not at present any necessity for this appropriation, as I understand it.

Mr. BOWERS. We had in view, possibly, on the 1st of July he might be changed to some other station. There are quite a number of stations at which we have no fish-culturist. If his services are satisfactory we would be very glad to make him the permanent fish-culturist at that station.

Mr. MOODY. Who is he?

Mr. RAVENEL. He is Michael Gleason.

Mr. MOODY. This is for lobsters and codfish?

Mr. RAVENEL. Lobster and cod work. We have been more successful this year in our cod work at Gloucester than heretofore.

Mr. MOODY. Are you proving anything yet with regard to the lobster and cod propagation?

Mr. RAVENEL. The increased catch on the inshore cod grounds in the last two or three years ran up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The grounds have been unfished for years. Take around Provincetown, and around there the catch has jumped up tremendously, and it has extended down along the coast, and the most gratifying reports have come from all that section of New England.

Mr. MOODY. What reason have you to think it comes from propagation?

Mr. RAVENEL. Simply from the fact that up to the time we commenced to propagate the cod those grounds were practically abandoned, and within a few years after that the fishery began to pick up, until now there is a large inshore fishery along the coast.

Mr. MOODY. Now, that has been the case with the mackerel fishery?

Mr. RAVENEL. That has been subject to this variation for a hundred

or more years, and all over the world it is true. It is true on the Irish coast, but the same is not true of the cod fisheries, so far as we know, but probably the records are not as complete; but still we do not know that.

Mr. MOODY. Now, in regard to lobsters. Has there anything been indicated with reference to that?

Mr. RAVENEL. The lobsters, I am sorry to say, the catch has not increased; but you must bear in mind, according to the best information we have, it takes seven or eight years for a lobster to reach maturity, and it has only been in the last five or six years that we have been working on a large scale with it. We did do a small amount of work, a million or two a year.

Mr. MOODY. They are cannibals?

Mr. RAVENEL. They are, undoubtedly, and there is this to be said about it: In the last year the Commissioner has received a number of letters from people along the coast showing there were larger numbers of young lobsters than ever before—a man writing, for instance, from Marblehead, between Gloucester and Boston, I do not remember the points there, but right along there. The lobster work has not been as satisfactory, and the Commissioner has secured recently a small appropriation for taking up that very question and studying and making an investigation of the lobster work.

Mr. MOODY. I suppose there are no two fisheries more important to the people at large than cod and lobsters?

Mr. RAVENEL. Of course the cod is far ahead in importance and lobsters come considerably below; but still the lobster fishery is a very important fishery, especially to the coast of Maine.

WOODS HOLE STATION, MASSACHUSETTS.

The CHAIRMAN. At Woods Hole you strike out 1 skilled laborer at $600 and 1 laborer at $540 and suggest 4 laborers at $600.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be the salary of 1 increased outright and 2 new laborers?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that?

Mr. BOWERS. That is the most important station we have on the New England coast, both from the commercial standpoint and from the scientific standpoint. Our laboratories are established there, and a great many representatives of the different institutions of learning throughout the country spend—of course the laboratory is kept open now all the year around, and, as I state, the representatives of these different institutions——

The CHAIRMAN. What is the laboratory; is that a show thing?

Mr. BOWERS. That is a biological station.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not any show—this is for real work?

Mr. BOWERS. Why, certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not got a museum there?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. I have been over that station and I do not believe we have got any more important station anywhere, although it is not in my district.

Mr. BOWERS. There is not a more important station in the world

than this Woods Hole Station, and it is necessary to have that additional help, and I thought that the work could be carried on with 2 additional laborers without asking for an additional fish culturist. That recommendation is made with a view of economy.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are employed outside at Woods Hole which do not appear here? In other words, how many are paid for from your general appropriation for service here which do not appear in the staff which is appropriated for here?

Mr. BOWERS. At the present I do not think we have a single man.

The CHAIRMAN. Your scientific people you pay who come in temporarily?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; there is but one man paid, and he is paid from the scientific division, where he is placed in charge of work for three or four months during the summer.

The CHAIRMAN. My criticism of the appropriation for the Fish Commission is that we go ahead and detail at great length an appropriation at various stations, and then we give you a general fund by which you can turn in as many more if the fund holds out. In other words, we doubly appropriate, and on the face of it we would seem to appropriate for the various stations; but you go to work with that general appropriation, so that you can still further increase?

Mr. RAVENEL. I think that the explanation is this, sir: For instance, in our shad work those stations are open but three months in the year. At Bryans Point, on the Potomac, and at Battery Island, on the Susquehanna, we want forty men from six weeks to two and a half months, in accordance with the season, and we can not ask for regular employees, and it would not be economical if it were done. At these stations, at Woods Hole and Gloucester, from the 15th day of November until the 1st of March, we must have a force of spawn takers, who are stationed at Plymouth, Kittery Point, and elsewhere. They are taken at $50 a month and kept for four or five months, and they are paid from the general appropriation, and every station of the commission carries just that class of employees.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you carry any annual employees at Woods Hole or any other station from that fund?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; not a single one.

CAPE VINCENT STATION, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. Cape Vincent—you do not submit any deduction at any place. Is Cape Vincent an important place?

Mr. BOWERS. Not a very important place.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recommend its abolishment?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir. Occasionally when we have got a great many whitefish eggs at the other stations we send them to Cape Vincent station for hatching at that point and distribution over that section.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but there is an annual charge of $5,700 in perpetuity, besides the maintenance of the station. Do you think it clears its teeth?

Mr. BOWERS. I think the amount of money that we are usually expending there will secure very good results. We have done very considerably big perch work at Cape Vincent. We are utilizing the money appropriated to the best possible interest of not only the commission, but to give good results.

BATTERY ISLAND AND BRYANS POINT.

The CHAIRMAN. Battery Island and Bryans Point, Maryland, you merely have custodians?

Mr. BOWERS. Merely custodians, and heretofore they have been paid $360 a year—$30 a month for a man living on an island to take care of it—and I have recommended that it be increased to $500. That is the most important shad station and——

The CHAIRMAN. I know; but this is just some fellow to watch it when you do not need it?

Mr. BOWERS. At that station we expend from $7,000 to $10,000 in shad work from the appropriations for propagation.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a house there?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the custodian lives in it?

Mr. BOWERS. He lives in it.

The CHAIRMAN. And rent free?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. He is on an island.

The CHAIRMAN. And the same at Bryans Point?

Mr. BOWERS. The same at Bryans Point.

WYTHEVILLE STATION, VIRGINIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Wytheville Station—is that an important station?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; one of the most important Southern stations.

Mr. MCRAE. That is not very far south.

Mr. BOWERS. It is near the Tennessee line, and we have one in Tennessee, one in North Carolina, and another in Georgia.

Mr. MCRAE. I want to say right in that connection that the complaint our people make against the commission is that our streams are more nearly depleted now than when it first began, and it is getting worse all the time, and we are so far away from any station that we hardly ever get any supply because it is said to be too expensive, and they say we can not have a station in Arkansas because we have not got water enough, and yet we overflow for three months in the year. We have plenty of fish-bearing streams; but you want springs.

Mr. BOWERS. The records of our department show that every application made from your State is filled. We have the receipts from the parties to whom the fish are given.

Mr. MCRAE. You filled one for me in Ouachita River, but you did not put enough in to do much good; at least it did not do much good. I do not know what became of them.

Mr. RAVENEL. Of course I would say this. It is impossible, of course, for the commission, with unlimited fishing and no restrictions on the fishing——

Mr. MCRAE. We have as good game laws as anywhere in the United States. Of course some people violate them like they do everywhere else.

Mr. BOWERS. If Congress establishes a station we will be very glad to populate it.

Mr. MCRAE. I asked you to send a man down, and he said you could not fix a station unless you could have a spring yielding a thousand gallons a minute; well, you can not find any spring of that sort in our State, but we have good mountain streams.

Mr. RAVENEL. Professor Edmunds went down there during Mr. Brice's term and made an investigation. I do not remember the report that was made, but I think it was at your request.

Mr. MCRAE. He went there at my request. He came to see me. I live within 5 miles of the Little Missouri River, which runs all the year—a little mountain stream. I told him we could not find any such spring. However, we could bore artesian wells, like they do in Vermont.

Mr. BOWERS. San Marcos is furnished by artesian wells.

Mr. MCRAE. You know San Marcos is in the extreme west of Texas.

Mr. BOWERS. I simply make that suggestion, that if a station was established in your State it might be possible to get a well of sufficient dimension to supply the hatchery.

Mr. MCRAE. You can get plenty of water by an artesian well where I live, but it would probably take three or four wells. That is the condition we have there.

Mr. BOWERS. Now, in regard to Wytheville, we have a laborer there who is only receiving $360 a year, and he is performing the same service as other laborers perform at $540.

NASHUA STATION, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The CHAIRMAN. At Nashua, N. H.—you submit an additional laborer there?

Mr. BOWERS. I simply ask for one additional laborer to be placed at Nashua, N. H.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a pretty small station, is it not?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, it is a new station, and I think it is one of the best in New England. We have great hopes for that station. There seems to be an abundant supply of cold water.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you doing much work there?

Mr. BOWERS. We are doing some work at present.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the first year?

Mr. BOWERS. It is hardly completed yet, but we utilize the service of these laborers to very excellent advantage digging ponds, etc.

EDENTON STATION, NORTH CAROLINA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Edenton, N. C. Is that completed?

Mr. BOWERS. We are doing work at the present; that is, shad work. The shad part is completed; that is, the hatchery is completed, but the residence is not completed. We have not asked for any additional help there; it is simply a continuation of the former appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I state that, not because it is North Carolina, but because it illustrates: You have got a station there not completed and not utilized for anything except in the shad season, and yet you have got an annual superintendent at $1,500, a fish culturist at $900, two laborers at $540. How long does the shad season last?

Mr. BOWERS. It will last until the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. What time does it commence?

Mr. BOWERS. It commenced about four weeks ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it lasts about four months?

Mr. BOWERS. The shad work—yes, sir. In addition that will be a pond station. The ponds are being erected, and we are utilizing the

superintendent in charge at Edenton, who is one of the best superintendents we have in the service; we are utilizing his services instead of having a superintendent of construction to take charge of the construction work.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the fish culturist do?

Mr. BOWERS. He performs such work as the superintendent instructs him to look after. In the last three months he has been getting ready for this shad work.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the total cost of Edenton?

Mr. BOWERS. Fifteen thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. It is still under contract?

Mr. BOWERS. The residence—yes, sir. The hatchery is completed, but the residence is in course of construction now.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the first year or the second year for that station?

Mr. BOWERS. The first year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the current year. It seems to me that you have at many of these stations a lot of people on salaries before you need them.

Mr. BOWERS. Not in this case.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in some of the other cases?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; I do not know of any. I do not know of a single individual who is not——

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any work done there or any shipments from that hatchery?

Mr. RAVENEL. The hatchery has just been opened, and now we are at work and will be fully inside of two weeks.

Mr. BOWERS. And it promises to be one of the most important shad fisheries we have.

The CHAIRMAN. After you get to work—that is one thing. Why should there be a fish culturist for twelve months nearly before he is ready to go to work?

Mr. RAVENEL. His time has been put in on work at that station.

The CHAIRMAN. He has been a common laborer, then?

Mr. RAVENEL. Not necessarily.

Mr. BOWERS. I utilized the services of this man for a while at Woods Hole and Gloucester.

The CHAIRMAN. Then these people, while they are appropriated for as permanent annual employees at one station, are incidentally transferred to other stations?

Mr. BOWERS. They are when absolutely necessary to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you authority to do that under the law?

Mr. BOWERS. I think so.

BAKER LAKE STATION, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. Baker Lake, Washington; are you doing any work there?

Mr. BOWERS. That is a new station in the course of erection there now.

The CHAIRMAN. Not completed?

Mr. BOWERS. That is not completed from the fact that we have asked that additional amount of money, but we purchased that station really from the State of Washington, and there is a good deal of work being done to make it a first-class station.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been getting an output there?

Mr. RAVENEL. A large one. We have collected over 14,000,000 salmon eggs there, and the force started on the 1st day of July——

COLD SPRINGS STATION, GEORGIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Cold Springs station, Georgia; is that station completed?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; it is in the course of erection now.

The CHAIRMAN. Has a superintendent been appointed?

Mr. BOWERS. A superintendent is appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. When.

Mr. BOWERS. He was appointed—the superintendent at present will be detailed from Ohio——

The CHAIRMAN. Has he been on pay for a year nearly, or rather since the 1st of July?

Mr. BOWERS. No; the former superintendent was an engineer in the office and he was sent to that station to superintend the construction of it.

The CHAIRMAN. And drew this salary?

Mr. BOWERS. He did since last July.

The CHAIRMAN. He drew this salary since last July?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; and it has been customary in the commission to pay a superintendent of construction at all of these places $5 a day salary.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the salary of this man in your office before you sent him there?

Mr. BOWERS. Before he was promoted?

The CHAIRMAN. He has not been promoted, has he?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; he was in the architect and engineer's office, and I think he received $1,200 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. As a regular employee in your office; just a clerk at $1,200 a year?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, he was an architect; he is an engineer and draftsman; a civil engineer, architect, and draftsman.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you had him in the service?

Mr. BOWERS. He has been in the service a number of years. He took the fish-culture examination and passed a very successful examination, and was certified and promoted.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this man's name—I just want to get at it, that is all—what is this man's name?

Mr. BOWERS. The present superintendent?

The CHAIRMAN. No; this man you spoke of, whom you sent there and who was promoted and who has been drawing this salary.

Mr. BOWERS. The former superintendent?

The CHAIRMAN. No; this employee of your office.

Mr. BOWERS. William H. Benton.

The CHAIRMAN. When did he go into your service?

Mr. BOWERS. He went into the service in connection with this hatchery last July.

The CHAIRMAN. No; in your general service in the office.

Mr. BOWERS. That I can not say.

Mr. RAVENEL. Back in 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. What pay did he receive?

Mr. BOWERS. Seventy-five dollars a month when he first came in, I think, but I do not really know.

Mr. RAVENEL. I think we paid him $100 a month. We used him at San Marcos, Tex., as superintendent of construction in establishing that station.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write me a letter giving me a history of William H. Benton and when he went into the service.

Mr. BOWERS. He is no longer in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he now?

Mr. BOWERS. I accepted his resignation.

The CHAIRMAN. What for?

Mr. BOWERS. He had pretty serious trouble in Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write me a letter giving me his history, just to illustrate——

Mr. BOWERS. He simply sent a dispatch to me some four or five weeks ago saying that he must be transferred or he would resign at once, and I wired him that his resignation was accepted to take effect on the 1st of April.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give me a complete history of Mr. William H. Benton; when he went in; how he got in; what his duties were in the Fish Commission; what work he has been detailed upon; what pay when he was appointed superintendent—if he was appointed—of Cold Springs station; why he was appointed, and when he went out of the service.

Mr. BOWERS. And why he went out?

The CHAIRMAN. And why he went out.

Mr. BOWERS. Well, I do not know why he went out. He resigned. He was not asked to resign at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he perform good service?

Mr. BOWERS. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, just give me his history.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. (See page 139.)

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to know if he ate up this salary of $1,500——

Mr. BOWERS. He did not eat it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how long he received it.

Mr. BOWERS. He is a first-class architect, and it would have been necessary to have sent a superintendent of construction there who would have received $125 a month for his services, and that much then would have been taken from the general appropriation for the establishment of this station. I utilized his service by making him superintendent for the benefit of that station, saving that $125 a month by putting him there.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, Congress authorized the construction of a station, appropriating money sufficient to construct it as by estimate. Then before it was completed and before you could have subsisted a minnow down there you went to work and appointed somebody already in the service at an increase of salary to superintend it?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you appoint the fish culturist at this place?

Mr. BOWERS. Some of the ponds were completed before the 1st of July. We had a fish culturist working there prior to the 1st of July; the ponds were hardly constructed before the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made shipments from there?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; very small and not of sufficient importance to amount to much.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the good of a fish culturist if he does not turn out a product?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, they gave different reasons——

The CHAIRMAN. Who was this fish culturist?

Mr. BOWERS. A man by the name of Page.

The CHAIRMAN. When was he appointed in the service?

Mr. BOWERS. He was appointed years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was he on duty?

Mr. BOWERS. At Neosho, Mo.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to what time?

Mr. BOWERS. He was dismissed by Commissioner Brice in 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. What was he dismissed for?

Mr. BOWERS. On charges. I have forgotten what they were for.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you happen to reinstate him?

Mr. BOWERS. I did not reinstate him. He took another civil-service examination and got a certificate from the Civil Service Commission, and he was appointed to fill a vacancy existing in the commission as a fish culturist, not as a foreman or superintendent. He is a good fish culturist; I think one of the best in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. When did he go on duty under this new appointment?

Mr. BOWERS. The 1st day of last July.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he been residing down there all this time at this station at Cold Springs?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What has he been doing?

Mr. BOWERS. Doing fish cultural work in connection with the ponds and looking after them. Those ponds, you understand—quite a number were constructed prior to the 1st of last July.

The CHAIRMAN. He did not curry the fish or anything of that kind? Perhaps it is because I do not know about the service, but I can not conceive the use of a fish culturist, from what little I do know about, before you get to work.

Mr. BOWERS. Well, a fish culturist in every instance where the work is in course of construction. Certainly we have got to have a fish culturist there who knows precisely what should be done, and I should think it would be better to utilize his services rather than to hire an additional engineer to take charge of this work. Our department, you understand, has an architect and an engineer. These ponds are constructed upon plans planned by him.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. BOWERS. Is it not necessary to have some one in charge of this work?

The CHAIRMAN. How is he ordinarily paid?

Mr. BOWERS. Heretofore, if I did not utilize his service as I have done in the Cold Springs, Ga., case, he is paid from that general appropriation and has heretofore received $125 per month, and I have tried to avoid that in every instance.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this man down there a superintendent of work?

Mr. BOWERS. He was detailed from my office up until last July.

The CHAIRMAN. As superintendent of this work?

Mr. BOWERS. That is at the same salary he received in the office, and I did not pay him so much per day from the lump appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That was to see that the specifications and contracts were complied with?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say that he is a good fish culturist, and yet he was dismissed on charges?

Mr. BOWERS. No; I did not say that about the superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking about the fish culturist.

Mr. BOWERS. He was simply to take charge of the fish-cultural work that we were doing at the station at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would make me a report touching the fish culturist, giving his history and what has been done in fish-culture work at Cold Springs since the 1st day of July last that he has had charge of, and what cost, and what has been the output?

Mr. BOWERS. From the fund for propagation has any money been expended? [To Mr. Ravenel.]

Mr. RAVENEL. A few dollars for the food—collecting food, etc.

Mr. BOWERS. Do you mean additional money expended over and above this man who was specifically provided for?

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to find out without being hypercritical about it——

Mr. BOWERS. I can give it to you to a cent what we have expended at that station from the appropriation for propagation.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; I am trying to find out, if I can, whether or not salaries at this and perhaps other stations have been paid uselessly?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, sir, I am willing to help you in any way I can.

The CHAIRMAN. I have not been able to discover any possible use for this fish culturist.

Mr. RAVENEL. If you will allow me, I think I can explain that to a certain extent. When a station is provided for and when it has ponds, as in the case of Cold Springs, Georgia, for instance, suppose the station had been completed on the 1st day of July and we had not made preparation in advance for fish-cultural work, that station would then lie idle until the following spring. The fish we propose to use this year in fish-cultural work in Georgia should have been collected last year and acclimated. We have to collect them from around the region, and it is not as if we can buy so many head of cattle or anything of that kind and put them down and put a farm in full running order in a year. It takes from a year to two years in almost every instance where we have a pond station to build it up so that it would be productive of large results. For example, at trout stations we have to rear our brood stock, an operation requiring from two to three years at the very shortest period. We were compelled last year at the Georgia station to make preliminary arrangements for fish-cultural work for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, give us the history of this Cold Springs, as I have requested.

SPEARFISH STATION, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that station finished?

Mr. RAVENEL. It is finished in a sense that we are doing large fish-cultural work there. We are collecting over 700,000 eggs, but it is not complete, but we are going to ask no more money——

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the first year?

Mr. RAVENEL. Yes, sir. We had the personnel started on the 1st day of July. It is a trout station, and the station is doing good work.

EMPLOYEES AT LARGE.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, employees at large; you submit an increase in numbers and salaries?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, I desire in the case of the six machinists to add one engineer, making that five machinists. For instance, a year ago you gave me an appropriation for the purchase of a new vessel, and it is necessary to have a crew for that vessel. Then, in the word "coxswains" there I desire to substitute in the place of that—we really should have a captain of that boat. It is necessary to do the scientific work this year with that boat, and it will be in commission the last of the year, and a captain should receive more money, you understand, than a coxswain. Now, the men heretofore who have been performing the duty of coxswain—and, after all, a coxswain in a launch is captain of the launch, and the engineers receive $80 a month and the coxswains have heretofore only received $60, and yet the coxswain is the responsible man, and I insist that it is proper and reasonable to increase the salary of these coxswains to $900 a year. He is the man who is responsible to the commission for the boat, and he is virtually in charge of it, and yet he is the poorest paid individual connected therewith.

Then the next item is captains of cars. You gave a year ago a new car, but no provision was made for the crew for that car and it was, I think, a suggestion I believe I made—a suggestion to the committee, in fact—that personally I thought it advisable to have more crews and not so many additional stations. Five new stations were given us, I think, in the last Congress, whose personnel was provided for last July, and I am simply in this case asking for an additional crew for this new car.

The CHAIRMAN. You now have four cars?

Mr. BOWERS. We have five cars.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not ask for the other one, too?

Mr. BOWERS. For instance, you see there we have four car messengers. Heretofore I have used one of the messengers in connection with this additional car, and I think I can continue to do that without asking for two car captains instead of one, and I have simply asked for one instead of two.

The CHAIRMAN. For each fish car you send out you have a captain, a messenger, and an assistant?

Mr. BOWERS. And a cook and a laborer.

The CHAIRMAN. And a cook and a laborer?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. For instance, if a car is going through one point and a distribution is to be made within a few miles, it is necessary to detail one of these messengers, or the other, with the fish, and he catches up with the car at the most convenient point.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not they meet you at the stations?

Mr. BOWERS. Sometimes they do.

Mr. RAVENEL. In going through a State we very often try to cover a great many points not in a direct line of the roads—for example, we leave off a messenger at Omaha and another at Kansas City, and then they join the car a little later down.

The CHAIRMAN. On your fish cars you have quarters for all those people?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And a kitchen?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. They all have upper berths. The car is fitted, of course, in the style of a Pullman car, except it is not elaborate, by any means. It is a pretty tough way to live.

Mr. RAVENEL. They are the hardest-worked men in the service; six hours off and six hours on.

DIVISION OF INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. That is here in Washington.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; that is the scientific inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit increases of salary there?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; in the case of Dr. Everman.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Which one is his?

Mr. BOWERS. The item for $2,500.

Mr. HEMENWAY. He is the assistant, and you want to make that $2,500?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; I made that recommendation heretofore. He is the ichthyologist of the commission?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why are all the colleges out in Indiana so much interested in this man?

Mr. BOWERS. Simply because he is an important man and deserves a better salary.

Mr. RAVENEL. He was at the head of the normal school in Indiana.

The CHAIRMAN. What was he at the Leland Stanford University?

Mr. RAVENEL. I did not know that he was connected with it. Dr. Jordan is a very close friend of his.

The CHAIRMAN. Can he get anywhere near this salary as a professor in a college?

Mr. BOWERS. I understand a couple of years ago he was offered a $4,000 professorship in connection with a Western university.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he rich?

Mr. BOWERS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I was wondering why he did not take it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What is his proficiency as compared with other men in this class of service?

Mr. BOWERS. I think in that class of work that he is the equal of any man in the United States as an ichthyologist.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND METHODS OF THE FISHERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is division of statistics and methods of the fisheries.

Mr. BOWERS. There is an assistant at $1,600, and let us talk over that. We understand that it is necessary for our department to have what we term a pathologist. At some of these stations we have encountered serious epidemics and we want some one connected with the scientific division who should be familiar with these fish diseases.

Mr. HEMENWAY. A fish doctor?

The CHAIRMAN. A kind of veterinary surgeon.

Mr. BOWERS. He should be a fish doctor pure and simple, for we have epidemics which will scour out everything, clean out everything.

Mr. RAVENEL. We have had no man in this country who has made a study of it. Men go there for three months and write a report and that is the end of it, because the report is not worth anything. They have not gone there a long enough time, so we need a man to give his whole time to that work purely.

Mr. BOWERS. And he should be detailed from one section to another. That is the most important item, to my mind, in all these recommendations.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And it is a $1,600 fellow you want?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; but it is a question if I can secure the services of an acceptable man at that figure. Also, in that division I have asked for an additional clerk, because the scientific division is simply doing ten times as much work as it did ten years ago, and it has the support of every educational institution in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The division of statistics has some additional clerical force and an increase of salaries?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

STEAMER FISH HAWK.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about the steamer *Fish Hawk*.

Mr. BOWERS. That is a cabin boy. That boy is very efficient and very capable, and the captain of the *Fish Hawk* has recommended an increase of $10 a month, and I would like to see it granted.

SCHOONER GRAMPUS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the schooner *Grampus*.

Mr. BOWERS. I simply there ask for two additional seamen.

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. BOWERS. I have asked for an increase of $2,500. It is simply impossible to get the special report of books for the library and pay telephone, telegraph, and express charges and keep up the repairs, lights, and furniture of that commission and to compensate the temporary employees with $10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got no deficiency this year?

Mr. BOWERS. I am afraid we will have one. I have acted on your advice, and have done everything in my power to keep from having a deficiency, but in this instance I do want this additional $2,500. There is really no good reason why the commission should not have a horse and carriage, which you have not been willing to appropriate.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. Propagation of food fishes you submit there—have you got a deficiency there this year?

Mr. RAVENEL. Not yet; but the season is not completed.

Mr. BOWERS. A year ago you gave us five additional stations, and it is only an increase of $10,000, and that $10,000 will hardly do the commercial work. It is hardly sufficient for the commercial work at either Baker Lake or Edenton, N. C., and we are crippled in that division simply because we have not sufficient funds.

MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to maintenance of vessels, you have got a deficiency there this year?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not think I have, but I am not utilizing a couple of vessels that we really ought to have; they are tied up.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of vessels are they?

Mr. BOWERS. Launches. One is a new one that we asked a crew for. That $9,500 I am confident will hardly pay the additional expense which will be necessary to be incurred by reason of this hire of vessels and the new launch that will be pressed into the service just as soon as we have something to operate it with. You understand it is necessary to specify, in the maintenance of vessels, "hire of vessels and boats, and compensation of temporary employees in connection therewith." We have had some trouble with the Treasury Department, and they have asked that it might be called to your attention and that it be embodied.

The CHAIRMAN. Still, however, they are passing your accounts?

Mr. BOWERS. They have refused to do it after the 1st of July.

Mr. RAVENEL. The Comptroller has notified the Commissioner he will not pass them after the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. He makes the law this year, but he will not make it for next.

INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. Inquiry respecting food fishes; we gave you a deficiency there?

Mr. BOWERS. For one purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that be accomplished?

Mr. BOWERS. That is for additional lobster work. That will all be expended before this is available that we are asking for now.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you still want to inquire about lobsters?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, it will be necessary to continue that investigation. There will be a very considerable amount of experiments concerning the lobsters. It is our idea to endeavor to plant him and then transplant him from one section to another. We are able to hatch the lobster, but we have never been able to see what became of him. We keep him for a certain length of time and then plant him, and our object is——

Mr. HEMENWAY. You do not know whether it does any good or not after you get him planted?

Mr. BOWERS. We know that he is put back into the water alive.

Mr. RAVENEL. We want to experiment and carry them up to certain stages, carry them onto the stages between the first and the fourth moulting, and they could be carried up at advantageous points on the coast of Maine, and we can carry millions of these lobsters, and they will be that much ahead, and we think that the probabilities are that a larger number may be saved.

STATISTICAL INQUIRY.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the statistical inquiry?

Mr. BOWERS. It is absolutely necessary we have this additional money for the statistical work of the commission. It is either that or it is simply impossible to collect the statistics of the United States for

$5,000 a year. I have understood that in the last census they expended nearly $200,000, and then it became necessary for them to come to our department for the statistics. They have made no appropriation, and my understanding is that it is their idea to have us do this same work this year. Besides that, we are required to send a couple of agents each year to Alaska under some other act, and their expenses have to be paid from this fund; and the idea of having to send 8 or 10 statistical agents throughout the country to make this inquiry—to go from one town to another, to pay their expenses, railroad fare, hotel bills—why, $5,000 will not even pay those expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have no deficiency this year?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not want to have a deficiency, but if we want to do this work successfully it is necessary to have a deficiency, because it can not be done on $5,000. Now, on page 95, which we passed a few moments ago, I want to call attention to the recommendations made concerning the Northville, Mich., station. I have asked an increase of the superintendent from $1,500 to $2,000, and I have asked him to be designated as superintendent of Michigan stations. We have an arrangement by which we are now operating the Detroit State hatchery and the Alpena, Mich., as well as the Northville station, and Mr. Clark is one of the most efficient men in the service. He virtually performs the work three superintendents should perform by looking after those three stations.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the Alpena station——

Mr. BOWERS. And the Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. They have no superintendents?

Mr. BOWERS. Neither of them, and he personally supervises three stations, and the biggest white-fish work that has ever been done in the history of this country is being done now in connection with those stations.

The CHAIRMAN. His expenses are paid from the general fund, are they?

Mr. BOWERS. From the propagation fund: yes, sir. It ought not to be paid from that fund, because there are so many other things calling for it. In these two or three clerks we ask for I will state that the work of the commission has doubled in the past ten years. We have more hatcheries and the output has simply quadrupled. I venture the assertion that more fish have been hatched and distributed during the past two years than any other five years prior to that time.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman of the Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I am directed by the Commissioner to forward herewith, in compliance with your request, a brief history of the United States Fish Commission station at Bullochville, Ga., from the time of the acquisition of the site to the present; also a brief summary showing the connection with this commission of Mr. W. H. Benton, who was appointed the superintendent on April 1, 1899, and Mr. W. F. Page, the fish culturist, with the salaries received at various times.

Respectfully,

W. DE C. RAVENEL,
Acting Commissioner.

COLD SPRING STATION, BULLOCHVILLE, GA.

Acquisition of a site for and preliminary work on the station of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries at Bullochville, Ga.

An item in the deficiency bill approved July 19, 1897, appropriated $500 for an investigation in the State of Georgia to select a suitable location for a fish-cultural station. Accordingly investigations were made in August, 1897, and again in November and December of that year, in the vicinity of Macon, as well as in other parts of the State. A number of localities were visited by agents of the commission and a report was made to Congress January 5, 1898, showing that of all the sites examined Cold Springs, near Bullochville, Meriwether County, appeared to be best adapted for the purpose required. (See House Doc. No. 193, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, copy attached.)

An item in the sundry civil bill approved July 1, 1898, appropriated $15,000 for the establishment of said station, providing that the land should be donated to the Government. Negotiations were at once entered into with the owners of the site above referred to, but owing to the necessity of State legislation ceding jurisdiction to the Government and the time required to perfect title to the land, its acquisition was not consummated until February 14, 1899, when 18.97 acres were deeded to the Government, the deed containing a proviso that the land should revert to the owners in case of its abandonment as a fish-cultural station. The preparation of plans was promptly taken up, and on February 27 Mr. Benton was detailed from the office of the architect and engineer and directed to proceed to Bullochville and begin construction work. By the end of the fiscal year a large amount of work had been accomplished in clearing and grading the grounds and in putting in the water-supply pipes. The springs were cleaned out and cement basins constructed and the channels straightened. Besides this the property was fenced and considerable work was accomplished in the excavation for the large ponds. Through the courtesy of the Bulloch brothers several temporary ponds were constructed in a mill pond located on the property, which were stocked with bass and bream with a view to commencing fish-cultural work.

On July 1, when the regular personnel for the station became available, Mr. Benton was appointed as superintendent after taking the promotion examination, and Mr. W. F. Page appointed fish culturist. During the year Mr. Benton was employed principally in completing the ponds and other work in progress, besides looking out for the fish-cultural work. Mr. Page, the fish culturist, devoted his time to feeding and caring for the fish and assisting in the general management of the station. In the early part of the summer the indications pointed to our securing quite a large number of young bass and bream for fall distribution, but owing to the incomplete condition of the station the results were not what were anticipated. In February the Commissioner accepted the resignation of Mr. Benton to take effect on March 31, and transferred the fish culturist to Cape Vincent.

Of the appropriation made by Congress for the construction of this station there remains on hand $3,000 which is set aside for the construction of the superintendent's cottage which is now under contract. Ponds A, D, F, G, and I, though not quite finished, are in condition to be used and have been stocked with bass and bream which were collected during the past year, and it is believed that under favorable conditions the present stock on hand will produce a large number of fry this spring. In addition to these a large pond of three-fourths acre area has been completed and is being used for the production of fish food. On April 1, J. J. Stranahan, superintendent of Put in Bay Station, Ohio, was appointed superintendent of the Georgia Station, and J. B. Lamkin, of Cape Vincent, was transferred to take the place of Mr. Page.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1900.

Statement of expenditure, Cold Spring Station, Bullochville, Ga.

Total appropriation	$15,500.00
Expenditures to date	12,498.36
Balance	3,001.64

Travel	$511.81
Surveying	66.87
Buildings and ponds	11,081.05
Equipment	804.38
Incidentals	34.25
	12,498.36

WILLIAM F. PAGE.

April 12, 1881, was appointed fish culturist, at	$540
July 1, 1882, was appointed clerk, at	960
April 1, 1883, was appointed superintendent of hatching, Central Station, at	1,200
September 1, 1884, was appointed clerk, at	1,200
January 1, 1885, was appointed superintendent of hatching, Central Station, at	1,200
November 1, 1888, was appointed expert fish culturist, at	1,200
February 1, 1889, was appointed superintendent Neosho, Mo., Station, at	1,500
November 1, 1891, was appointed superintendent Neosho, Mo., Station, at	1,800
July 1, 1894, salary reduced by act of Congress to	1,500
May 20, 1897, allowed to resign by Commissioner J. J. Brice, after an investigation of charges made by an employee at the Neosho Station.	
February 8, 1899, was appointed clerk on civil service certification, at	720
February 13, 1899, detailed for duty at Woods Hole, Mass., Station.	
May 2, 1899, detailed for duty at Nashua, N. H., Station.	
July 1, 1899, appointed fish culturist at Bullochville, Ga., Station, at	900
March 23, 1900, transferred to Cape Vincent, N. Y., Station.	

WILLIAM H. BENTON.

May 1, 1894, was appointed draftsman on civil-service certification, at	$900
October 5, 1894, resigned position as draftsman and was appointed engineer in charge of construction at San Marcos, Tex., station, at per month..	120
March 26, 1895, appointed engineer in charge of construction at St. Johnsbury, Vt., station, at....per month..	120
October 11, 1895, reappointed draftsman as above.	
June 20, 1899, passed examination for station superintendency.	
July 1, 1899, appointed superintendent of Bullochville station, Georgia, at	1,500
April 1, 1900, resigned position of superintendent of Bullochville station.	

FRIDAY, *March 30, 1900.*

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF MR. CLAUDE M. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. We first have House Documents No. 188 and No. 194. Let me ask you, suppose Congress was to do one and not both, which is the most important, the outbuildings at $115,000, as set out in the first document, 188, or the addition to building as set out in Document No. 194?

Mr. JOHNSON. I hesitate to answer, because it is pretty difficult to determine which is the more important of the two.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is no trouble about working double shifts?

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, very serious trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. JOHNSON. Because the employees outside are not obtainable who are educated in the work of the Bureau. It is the only training school.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean; you can not get people for the double shift?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; you can not. You can get people enough, but you can not get trained people.

Mr. MCRAE. You would rather have enough for a single shift anyhow. I should imagine that you could keep a better control over them that way?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; and we can do better work.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak of the double shift of some work during the past year; where was that?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have been forced to do it, and we have to take people who are not educated up to the correct standard of efficiency, and have the double shift whether the results are the best or not; we have to do it; we can not produce the number of sheets which are required by the various branches of the service without it. In other words, you take numbers who have had some little experience in shops but not experienced on our peculiar numbering machines, and yet we use them; we are forced to use them.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got how many employees now altogether?

Mr. JOHNSON. I suppose we have about 2,100—about that many at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. If you build this addition, how many employees would you have room for?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I assume we would not have to employ more than the number on the rolls now continuously to perform the work, but we can not work that many during the regular business hours.

The CHAIRMAN. You are now turning out all the work that is practicable to be turned out by 2,100 skilled employees?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; by working the female operatives twelve hours a day; two shifts of twelve hours a day each. We have not presses enough to run during the regular hours. We can not get the employees outside.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you another question. How many plate printers have you?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have about 400.

The CHAIRMAN. How many helpers; 400?

Mr. JOHNSON. You mean printers' assistants; something in excess of the number, probably 425.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the women?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are printers' assistants?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 400 plate printers, and 425 assistants to plate printers, who are women. That takes the great bulk of your room in running your business, does it not?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next?

Mr. JOHNSON. I suppose it takes more than any other branch, but not more than all the other branches combined.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is what I want to get at. You have 400 plate printers and 425 plate printers' assistants. Now it is 1 assistant to 1 plate printer?

Mr. JOHNSON. A little in excess of female assistants, because they can not be so much depended upon.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean while the machines are absolutely running. Of course you have to have a few more assistants than plate printers, because they get sick or something happens, so you have got to have about 25 more?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do the 400 plate printers which you have all work at the same time; you have got 400 presses?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; we have not got that many presses.

The CHAIRMAN. How many presses have you?

Mr. JOHNSON. I can not give you the actual number from memory, but I think it is 325.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming it to be 325, you can a little later give us the exact number; probably your report may do so; I do not know.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think it does.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have only got 325 plate-printing machines, then you can not work at one time but 325 plate printers?

Mr. JOHNSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. And at one time 325 plate printers' assistants?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you work the people eight hours a day, do you not—I mean taking the plate printers—that is the law?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; that is the law. Those are the regular hours of labor; but in the regular eight hours we can not produce what is required of us for want of room.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet, so far as the 325 plate-printing machines are concerned, you produce as much on those machines as if you had all out-of-doors to work in on those 325 machines while you are running them?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is, on those particular machines we do.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I am speaking of. Now you, in point of fact, so far as the plate printing machines are concerned, run only one shift?

Mr. JOHNSON. We are running three right now—three shifts of plate printers.

The CHAIRMAN. Of 325?

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, no; we have not got that many; we could not get them. We are running, however, twenty-four hours a day. We are running all until 6 o'clock in the evening—from 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening, all of them, but that is printing bank notes. At 4 o'clock another shift runs until 12, and then another set comes on and takes up these bank notes and runs until 8 in the morning.

Mr. MCRAE. You have enough shifts to produce what you have to produce, but if you did not run but eight hours you could not do what you have to do?

Mr. JOHNSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The first eight hours is in daylight, where you run 325 machines every day?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that is on one class of plate printing, and that is eight hours of the day. The next eight hours how many machines are running?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think you do not understand me. We are not able to stop any machines eight hours now; we run them all until 6 o'clock in the evening; all the printing presses in the Bureau are run until 6 o'clock, and that is two hours overtime on all of them.

The CHAIRMAN. With the same employees?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; they are working ten hours instead of eight hours on the presses—the printers and the assistants to the printers.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you authority to do that?

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, yes; we pay them for what overwork they do.

The CHAIRMAN. The law permits that where there is a stress of work?

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So you are working your people two hours now overtime, for which they get pay?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. According to the overtime. Now there are ten hours in a day as your presses run now in daylight when you run every press. That leaves fourteen hours still. Now, how many presses do you run on the next eight hours? That shift that comes on is of entirely different men?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. Then a new shift comes on.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do you run during the next eight hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. My recollection is that it is 56 hand presses we are running.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty-six presses, which takes 56 plate printers and 56 assistants to run for the next eight hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. It will increase, of course, when we begin on bond work.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that leaves six hours of the twenty-four hours; how many do you run in that shift?

Mr. JOHNSON. The same number—56.

The CHAIRMAN. So you run 325 presses for ten hours, and 56 with two shifts for the next fourteen hours each day?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have but 400 plate printers in all; is it practical to get any more?

Mr. JOHNSON. We are getting them as fast as we can find them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how many can you find, as a practical question?

Mr. JOHNSON. We are taking on some now who know very little about bank-note printing. They have printed cards, invitations, etc. We are outside the limit now of bank-note printers.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you hope to find any in addition to what you have got, say 300 more?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is absolutely impossible.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be 700 in all.

Mr. JOHNSON. They are not in the country; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that as you understand the printing is to be for the coming fiscal year, you are going to have work enough to do for 700 printers at 8 hours a day?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; I think the addition of 100 printers—it might not every day in the year—would reduce the overtime to a minimum, and it would be sufficient if we were to get in 100 more presses to do the work of the Government in eight hours substantially throughout the year.

The CHAIRMAN. If you add 100 more presses and do no night work?

Mr. JOHNSON. And do no night work.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you are running 56 of these presses twenty-four hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are running the balance of the 325 ten hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You pay for wages a little more here than you do anywhere else, do you not?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; the rates are better, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. How much better, do you think?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, it is pretty difficult to tell.

The CHAIRMAN. About 25 per cent, including leaves of absence?

Mr. JOHNSON. At least that, I should say.

The CHAIRMAN. So that if you can find the printers the superior wage ought to enable you, even with your present room, to run more than 56 presses fourteen hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And as you run the other fourteen hours it would be a good deal more expense, so far as incidental work is concerned, connected with this work than it would be to run 56?

Mr. JOHNSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you not think, in that condition, in the event it would be the sense of Congress to give one or other of these buildings, if you had to choose, with your outbuildings, which would cost $115,000 and all that kind of thing which you say are falling down and dangerous, do you not think that if you had to choose between the two that that is the most important class of buildings?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well——

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you build one this year and build one the next, which is the more important to build first?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is very difficult to say for the reason we have not light window space for enough engravers to do the work of this Government in the main building, which takes light. We are working our engravers until 8 o'clock at night, and of course, with electric or gas light, the work is not up to that high state of perfection it ought to be and there is not enough space in the Bureau with north light, which is the proper light for engravers, to increase the force of engravers to the point where it should be increased.

The CHAIRMAN. How many engravers have you?

Mr. JOHNSON. Therefore, while I should say that, if I had to choose between the two, I should say probably the outbuilding was the more important, because it relieves the main building by removals from it, yet they are both so seriously important, Mr. Chairman, to the Treasury service of the Government that I am thoroughly of the opinion that the Government ought not to hesitate to make the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that much——

Mr. JOHNSON. The conditions of the Bureau are such as to appeal to the humanity of Congress, if nothing else, as we have to work girls twelve hours out of the twenty-four at the numbering machines, for want of space, which would not be if we had the space.

The CHAIRMAN. At what kind of machines?

Mr. JOHNSON. At numbering machines.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have to do that; you can run two shifts of girls?

Mr. JOHNSON. We can not get another shift of girls. We ought to run three, if we could get them, but they are not educated in the work, and there is not space enough to educate them.

The CHAIRMAN. How many girls have you numbering?

Mr. JOHNSON. I have about 65 numbering machines, and we have room for no more; we ought to have 100.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hours do you run the 65 machines?

Mr. JOHNSON. Twenty-four.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you run it in three shifts or two?

Mr. JOHNSON. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. That is twelve hours each?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay them for overtime?

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course we do; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So you might just as well have three shifts of eight hours each?

Mr. MCRAE. Or, if it is the same thing, to have one shift.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; it is dreadful on women to bring them out at night and work them like that. It is inhuman.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely, if you had the room. Will this be sufficient money to build both buildings—$115,000 for the outbuildings and $100,000 for the wing?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the estimate the Supervising Architect made, and it was after consultation with you?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; it will do it, I am sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding the high price of labor and material now?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; it will do it. It will add to the building sufficiently to give us room to employ a proper number of people and to provide machines for them, etc., to do the work of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the expense of these extra machines; what do the machines cost?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is difficult to answer that question, as they are so varying. There will be some numbering machines added from time to time, and presses added from time to time; some 80 in our machine shop, some already in store repaired, which, if we had the space, we would put in place.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean, that you have a machine shop there?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereabouts? In this building you are describing?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; in the basement of the building we have a machine shop.

The CHAIRMAN. How much room does it occupy?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, it is a room very crowded, but it is probably as big as the next room in there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have, I think, 8 or 9 machinists.

The CHAIRMAN. And tools all fitted up?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not do that work cheaper by contract?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; the repair work is what they do.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not build machines there?

Mr. JOHNSON. We do not unless it is a special machine that we can not buy in the market or can not get elsewhere. If we need a certain kind of perforating machine, for which we have the patterns and plans,

we will build that there when we can not get it outside; but we do not use the machine shop for any purpose that we do not have to use it.

Mr. McRAE. If you get these two buildings, Mr. Johnson, estimating the increase in the work of the bureau, how long do you suppose it would answer your purposes—how many years?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, assuming that the present financial legislation would stay upon the statute books a long time, I should say we would not want any increase in that building, say, for ten years at least.

Mr. McRAE. This law rather increases the work of the bureau than reduces it?

Mr. JOHNSON. It increases it quite a good deal; yes, sir.

Mr. McRAE. I will ask you whether this is correct or not: The 325 presses at eight hours would be two thousand five hundred hours each day. Now, you say you work the entire shift for eight hours and 56 machines, that would be four hundred and forty-eight hours, and another shift for six hours, that would be three hundred and thirty-six hours, so you now work four thousand and thirty-four hours in the aggregate, whereas the law only contemplates two thousand five hundred hours. What you want would be space enough to put on 91 men, who would work one thousand five hundred and thirty-four hours.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think the conditions are somewhat abnormal just now. We will not have to continue the full amount of work we are doing now all the time.

Mr. McRAE. If you did, you want 191 more men, if they did not work but eight hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. If we had space for 100 more presses we would have ample facilities for doing the work in regular hours. It is possible some extraordinary conditions might arise which would cause a few days of overtime during the year, but now it is almost continuous.

Mr. McRAE. You say you are working the women twelve hours a day on the numbering machines, and in two shifts?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. McRAE. And the pressmen ten hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing in the law to inhibit you from running two or more shifts?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; nothing whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. The law contemplates eight hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; it contemplates eight hours and we get better results from eight hours. People can not work at night (and particularly where female operators are necessary) to the same good advantage they can in the daytime.

Mr. McRAE. You can not keep the same oversight over them, as you can not stay there twenty-four hours a day?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; I can not; and yet I do stay pretty late sometimes. It is a pretty active work in my office.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any branches of mechanical labor where night work is necessary?

Mr. JOHNSON. At times, but not as continuously as it is in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. I know of no place where it is as continuous.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a place to put this building there?

Mr. JOHNSON. I thank you for calling my attention to that. The

Bureau is built on a lot bought by the Government, and its limits includes the lines of B street, and B street has never been run through to the river, which is just in the rear, the basin there, and a little addition to the bill ought to be made, and I have prepared it, giving the Bureau the privilege of extending the foundation of this addition out into B street, into the lot which is now considered as the Bureau lot; but the original plan of the city includes that in what is known as B street—the continuation of B street.

The CHAIRMAN. This street has never been opened?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that from the river?

Mr. JOHNSON. From the rear of the Bureau I should not think it would be over 200 or 300 yards; but it goes right into the public grounds there, the Monument grounds, all in there.

The CHAIRMAN. That is B street itself?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is access to the public grounds north of the Bureau?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the opening of this street, so far as the convenience of the public is concerned or for beauty or otherwise, is not indicated?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is not indicated at all. It never will be opened.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this B street is to be taken up by the plan? Do you want to occupy all of it?

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, no; we go into it—I can not tell you the number of feet exactly, but we might go into the street with that building 30 feet possibly.

Mr. MCRAE. You mean the wall of the building or the foundation?

Mr. JOHNSON. The foundation; the wall, of course, would be on the foundation. Now, the main building is like that book, as you can see. There is the wing of the building here on this end, out there south. Now, the proper place for the other wing is there on the north. We could put it back here, we have probably room enough, but it would not give us the proper facilities, and then the line of B street will come along here and strike the line of this foundation.

The CHAIRMAN. Which way does B street run in reference to that building?

Mr. JOHNSON. It runs east and west. The building, we will say, faces north toward the White House and Treasury.

Building for Bureau of Engraving and Printing: For the erection and completion of a wing at the west end of the building of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including heating and ventilation, at a cost not exceeding $100,000, the work to be performed under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, $100,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use such portion of B street SW., now included in the grounds of said Bureau, as may be necessary for the foundation of said wing.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you another question. Your engravers, your plate printers and their assistants, and all your employees who do mechanical work are under the eight-hour law, and if they do work overtime they do get extra pay in proportion?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what portion of the people of your Bureau are not under that law, so that they get no pay for overtime?

Mr. JOHNSON. There are only those on what is known as the salary

roll in the legislative bill, where the salaries are fixed. For instance, the director, the assistant director, the accountant, and the stenographer, and I think there are 11 clerks to whom we can not pay overtime, because their salaries are fixed by law.

The CHAIRMAN. I will read this letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 16, 1899.*

To the COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIRS: We, the undersigned committee, representing the $548 class of laborers of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, finding the above salary inadequate for the proper provision for ourselves and families, do most humbly petition your honorable body for an increase of our salary from $548 to $660.

We most respectfully petition that to the appropriation already asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to meet the current expenses of said Department for the ensuing fiscal year there be added by your honorable body a special appropriation sufficient for raising the salaries of said laborers from $548 per annum to $660.

As to the justice and propriety of our request we most respectfully refer your honorable body to the Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

We remain, gentlemen, your humble servants,

HENRY E. EARLE,
Orange, N. J., Chairman.
LOUIS R. BUTTS,
Texas.
W. C. MCEUEN,
Pennsylvania.
EDWARD A. SHANKLIN,
New York.
D. V. E. REED,
Virginia.
DANIEL KEYES,
Buffalo, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. These are not on your roll; is this the Treasury roll?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think it refers to the Bureau roll; the laborers in the Treasury get $660.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there of them?

Mr. JOHNSON. About 100.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they do?

Mr. JOHNSON. They do laborers' work at the Bureau—such as cleaning presses and moving machinery—and some of them are in the stable; and there are men in the ink mill who handle material, and in the workshop who do ordinary laboring work that is done in an establishment of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. That labor is not skilled?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; they are not skilled laborers of the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an unlimited supply of this class of labor?

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. MCRAE. All of those laborers of that class in the Treasury building proper get to-day $600 or $660?

Mr. JOHNSON. Of that class; yes—outside of the classified service. Those laborers are not classified, and they are not in the Treasury Department.

Mr. MCRAE. Do laborers doing a like service in the Treasury get what these people ask for?

Mr. JOHNSON. They get what they ask for; but the pay of the laborers in the Bureau up to a year ago—less than a year ago—was $1.50 a day ($470 a year), and it has been increased up to $548 a year, which is $1.75 a day; and that has been within the last year or so.

The CHAIRMAN. Those people work eight hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; and get paid for overtime.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is $1.75 a day?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the ordinary wages of unskilled labor outside?

Mr. JOHNSON. I am not entirely familiar with that, but I should say it is not in excess of that.

The CHAIRMAN. These people get thirty days' leave of absence?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And pay for overtime if they work more than eight hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they work for more than eight hours, some of them?

Mr. JOHNSON. At times, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You think there are about a hundred of them?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. There is a class of employees in the Bureau I have recommended an increase for, and I think it is very proper they should be increased, but it will have to be included in the bill to enable us to do it, and that is for printers' assistants. They get $1.25 a day, and the Secretary of the Treasury recommends it be increased to $1.50 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the women?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That requires something of skill?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; and it is the responsibility. They are handling notes, government securities, all the time.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you recommend an appropriation to pay here, or do you recommend it be taken out of the printers' pay?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; I would not recommend it come out of the printers' pay; the Government would have to pay that.

Mr. MCRAE. I knew you took out of the printers' pay for pay of these girls, so you would have to increase the printers' pay to give $1.50 in order not to make the printers' lose it?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right; we would not take it out of the printers' pay. If you will take that clause out fixing it at $1.25 and leave it to the secretary, he will fix it at $1.50.

Mr. MCRAE. But you will have to increase the total in the bill in order to enable him to do it, unless you take it out of the pay of the printers?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; I think the estimates will be sufficient to cover that, if you allow us what we have asked for.

SALARIES OF NECESSARY CLERKS AND EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. For the current year you have for the first item, salaries of necessary clerks and employees, etc., $600,000, and a deficiency of $94,592, making $694,000; that will run you through the balance of the year, will it?

Mr. JOHNSON. I doubt it very much.

The CHAIRMAN. You may possibly have another deficiency. Now you submit for the coming year an estimate of $787,900?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that amount will be required?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; I do.

The aggregate number of sheets delivered in 1899 was 112,161,122, costing $1,867,034.09, an average of $16.65 per 1,000 sheets.

The aggregate number of sheets proposed to be executed in 1901 is 131,121,659, costing $2,120,416.26, an average of $16.17 per 1,000 sheets.

The percentage of increase in the number of sheets is 17—.

The percentage of increase in the cost is 13.5+.

Dividing the aggregates into the several items of appropriation for the work of the Bureau, the comparison is as follows:

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES.

The aggregate number of sheets delivered in 1899, as above, was 112,161,122, costing $778,787.05, an average of $6.94 per 1,000 sheets.

The aggregate number of sheets proposed to be executed in 1901, as above, is 131,121,659, costing $906,221.95, an average of $6.91.

The percentage of increase in the number of sheets is 17—.

The percentage of increase in the cost is 16.3+.

PLATE PRINTING.

The aggregate number of sheets delivered in 1899, as above, was 112,161,122 costing $738,406.75, an average of $6.584 per 1,000 sheets.

The aggregate number of sheets proposed to be executed in 1901, as above, is 131,121,659, costing $857,512.25, an average of $6.539+ per 1,000 sheets.

The percentage of increase in the number of sheets is 17—.

The percentage of increase in the cost is 16.1+.

MATERIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The aggregate number of sheets delivered in 1899, as above, was 112,161,122, costing $348,520.29, an average of $3.11 per 1,000 sheets.

The aggregate number of sheets proposed to be executed in 1901, as above, is 131,121,659, costing $355,362.06, an average of $2.71 per 1,000 sheets.

The percentage of increase in the number of sheets is 17—.

The percentage of increase in the cost is 2—.

Comparison of details of cost per 1,000 sheets.

	1899.	1901.
Compensation of employees	$6.945	$6.91
Plate printing	6.584	6.589+
Material and miscellaneous expenses	3.11	2.71
Rent of buildings	.011	.011
Total	16.65	16.17

WAGES OF PLATE PRINTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. For the next item—wages of plate printers, etc.—you submit an estimate of $870,900. You had for the current year

$616,000 and $71,000 deficiency, and that, with the proposed increase, I take it, you want.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; that is in the same proportion of increase exactly.

FOR ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase of $58,000 for engravers and printers' material and other materials, except distinctive paper and miscellaneous expenses?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You say, "to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury." What is the significance of that language?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is the language which has always been in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it expended, in fact?

Mr. JOHNSON. To be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It has always been so.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it always been expended under his direction?

Mr. JOHNSON. It has been expended under the direction of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but subject to his approval.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity of putting in the language, "to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury?" Well, practically, it is expended under his direction.

Mr. JOHNSON. Everything that the Director of the Bureau does is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

RENT OF OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you submit for rent of office now occupied by the agent of the Post-Office Department, and so on—that you did not have for the current year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that is an estimate of what has been for a number of years, but you have not appropriated for it this year, and the postage-stamp agency is in all sorts of trouble about it. It has been in the deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is rent of building now occupied by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for storage and other purposes at a rental of $60 a month.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is an old outbuilding we have been using next door to us.

The CHAIRMAN. It is appropriated for under the deficiency act?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; it was this year; but it ought to go into the regular bill.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take you to finish this work over there, the outbuilding and this wing, if Congress should appropriate for it?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, it is difficult to say exactly how long, but if the appropriation was made I would get behind and push it just as rapidly as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Could it be done in a year?

Mr. JOHNSON. I should say assuredly in less time than a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the plans made for it?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, substantially, yes; because it is a reproduction of the other wing, and the outbuildings plans were made several years ago.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. P. LANGLEY, SECRETARY SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. For international exchanges you ask the same?
Mr. LANGLEY. We can get along with what you gave us.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is American ethnology.
Mr. LANGLEY. In regard to that, I ask for $10,000 more in connection with the Philippines. If you want to know about the races there, the Bureau of Ethnology is the legitimate source from which to get that information. If you do not care to do anything with the Philippines, we shall have to be content with the $50,000.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Astrophysical Observatory you ask there, for "repairs and alterations to buildings," an increase of $5,000.
Mr. LANGLEY. I will remind the committee of what Mr. Cannon, I dare say, will remember, that when the observatory was founded, partly through his good will, I engaged that no deficiency should be asked for beyond the $10,000 in question, for five or six years, at any rate. It is now nine years. I will also remind you that last year and the year before the appropriation was made with the understanding that we could not go on without some money for this printing, which costs at least $1,500 a year.

I would respectfully ask the committee to give this $5,000 asked for, and although I believe the committee is not desirous of expending money on salaries, yet if they should give me the increase I think it is fair to say I should recommend giving some part of this toward getting another man, for the committee has been liberal in money for apparatus and we have the telescopes; but now we want another eye behind them. In any case we shall need to have about $2,000 more, as I told the committee two years ago, for the printing and the publications which they authorized but made no appropriation for.

The CHAIRMAN. This increase of $5,000 which you submit, $2,000 of it is for printing and the other $3,000 is for a salary?
Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, no; I do not expect to pay $3,000 for a salary. I think it proper, however, since the committee always looks closely to any money for salaries, to state that some part of that ought to go in that direction. If the committee expresses a wish that it shall not go there, it shall not, even if they should favor me with the additional amount asked. I may add that I have no particular person in mind here; it is simply a question of the needs of the service.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The CHAIRMAN. The National Museum is the next item.
Mr. LANGLEY. You will remember that this money was given for

the furnishing of the galleries. We have not quite finished that, but we can get through with the amount asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. They are furnished, are they?

Mr. LANGLEY. Not entirely so. They may be said to be nearly so. I should only ask for $15,000, the minimum regular appropriation, except that we must have chairs and plain furniture for fitting up the lecture room.

The CHAIRMAN. If this should go in you would say "including $2,700."

Mr. LANGLEY. Two thousand five hundred for fitting up the lecture room. The old lecture room has been entirely filled with cases.

EXPENSES OF HEATING, LIGHTING, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for expense of heating, lighting, electrical telegraphic and telephonic service for the National Museum, including $3,500 for electric installation.

Mr. LANGLEY. That electric installation, I believe I may say, is absolutely necessary. I also make a second appeal to the kindness of the committee to give us a little more for fuel. It is too late, in fact, to use it now, but as I stated last year and as I want to state to the committee again, we are literally cold there during the winter. This has been a very mild winter, and we shall get through with the $14,000, but we have not got enough to buy fuel sufficient to be comfortable in a cold winter. Apart from this, the telephone and telegraph service, including $3,500 for electric installation, includes the putting down of the heavy wires, and it is used not for opening the Museum at night or anything of the kind, but to give the absolutely necessary light in order to care for the collections in the dark places of the building.

FOR CONTINUING THE PRESERVATION, EXHIBITION, AND INCREASE OF THE COLLECTIONS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions, etc., you submit now there "and including supplies, traveling expenses, freight and express charges, and all other incidental expenses."

Mr. LANGLEY. The last phrase, I believe, was added at the suggestion of the Comptroller. You may remember, Mr. Chairman, that the committee questioned me very closely last year about the amount that went in salaries and I stated at that time that a larger proportion of this insufficient appropriation was going into salaries than was usual. Since I have not been cutting salaries down, but I have not been either raising or renewing them as places fell vacant. This has left us shorthanded.

Now, I want to say that the committee ought to give something more for salaries. I beg that they will allow me to represent that the salaries in the Museum have in all past times been far lower than in any other part of the governmental service until the year 1896, when they began to grow higher. The people under the Smithsonian Institution were in those days content to be removed from any danger of political change, even at the cost of a lower salary; but now this inducement

has lost its force, and the other bureaus are taking our best men away from us by offering greatly more than we can. In order to show specifically what I mean, I will say that within the last two or three years we have thus lost in this particular way nineteen selected men—not all in good positions, some in very humble positions, but all good men. Those nineteen men received salaries aggregating about $10,000. I have looked up the salaries they are receiving in the bureaus to which they have gone under the civil service, and they are now receiving about $15,000. This statement may be relied upon. I wish, with your full knowledge and approval and understanding of its destination, more money, that we may pay something more for salaries out of the appropriation, and I hope you will give what I ask.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate of $180,000 is really for an increase of $10,000 to this salary list, is it?

Mr. LANGLEY. I think about $8,000 was what I estimated as really necessary. I beg you will not consider I am asking anything more than I believe actually necessary. That $8,000 is really in the interest of the Government service.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now $170,000. If the item goes at $180,000, $8,000 will be used for an increase of salaries where you think they ought to be?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; If there is any doubt about this being given, I will, if you will allow me to say in additional evidence, that in some departments, such as the department of fish and fisheries, the collections are materially deteriorating—I mean actually spoiling for want of somebody to clean and look after them; and in the geological collection the need is just as urgent. Neither have we any longer watchmen enough to take proper care of the collections. For instance: Admiral Dewey asked the other day that we would take all his presents, public gifts, etc., something extremely valuable and interesting, and let the people see them. I said "yes;" but in putting the watchmen to look after those things I find I have not got watchmen to look after other less costly, but still valuable things, and keep them in undoubted safety.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the Fish Commission have got a museum down there, and they represented to us that the National Museum had dispensed with the fishery exhibit. Is that correct?

Mr. LANGLEY. I wish you would allow me to ask Mr. Rathbun, who has been for many years in the Fish Commission, and who is in attendance.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Rathbun). The Fish Commissioner was here yesterday and he asked an increase of appropriation in connection with a museum, and I think I said to him in substance, "You have no business with a museum; that whole thing is in the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution." And my recollection of his reply was that you were about to discontinue your fish exhibit and that it now comes exclusively under the commission; how is that?

Mr. RATHBUN. Mr. Chairman, after the Berlin and London expositions the fishery exhibit of the United States Government was arranged in the National Museum. It had grown old and was taken out two or three years ago and stored preliminary, possibly, to another and more compact installation which might require new material, etc. The old material being in storage, about three or four weeks ago the Commissioner of Fisheries requested permission to draw upon it for objects

he wanted to show in the Fish Commission building. As the material had come largely from the commission, he was given permission, and that is all I know about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got an exhibit in the National Museum—a fishery exhibit?

Mr. RATHBUN. There is to-day not a regular fishery exhibit excepting in the line of vessels. Those are represented, fishing vessels. The nets and things of that sort are not in our exhibition.

Mr. LANGLEY (to Mr. Rathbun). Mr. Cannon was particularly desirous to know about a statement I made to him that the actual collection of fish was deteriorating for want of a special man to look after it, and he wanted, I understand, to know whether that was connected with the statement of the Fish Commissioner?

Mr. RATHBUN. It has nothing to do with it. The Government collections go by law to the Smithsonian Institution, the museum, and have to be taken care of by the National Museum or the Smithsonian museum, and there never has been but one paid assistant. The collections are large; they fill a good many rooms and are very difficult to preserve, and one man can not keep the collections in good shape. They have been increasing now for many years, and it is very important for a man to be put in there to take care of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this increase of $10,000, making it $180,000, do what you desire if it is appropriated?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; it will.

The CHAIRMAN. And you ask $8,000 for that purpose?

Mr. LANGLEY. Practically so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for purchase of specimens to supply deficiencies in the collections of the National Museum, $25,000.

Mr. LANGLEY. I ought to say to the committee that this $25,000 is asked, as similar sums have been asked before, mainly to supply the gaps and deficiencies in the collection. Almost everything in the museum goes to the maintenance of collections already received and gifts to the Government. Things come in in a fragmentary condition, and it is as though somebody presented a library with sets of encyclopedias and such books, but which were comparatively worthless just because they were broken for the want of a few volumes here and there. It is to make the gifts and collections complete in their use that this considerable estimate is asked. Whether the committee give it or not, I hope they will give something for what is a very legitimate purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is current law, $2,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; I think I need hardly linger on that.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, etc., you have $6,000 for the current year and you ask $21,500 for the next year?

Mr. LANGLEY. As to that, if it may be proper for me to use such positive language, there is no question but that the money must be given. About $9,000 of that is necessary to prevent the roof from literally tumbling in on the collections, as it very nearly did last year at the time of the blizzard.

The CHAIRMAN. The roof of the National Museum building?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir. You know all about the history of that building; how it was the cheapest building ever built, and a makeshift, and how we have been asking to have a permanent change made, while

still we are going on with the makeshift from year to year. Last year we had a small army of laborers during the blizzard working industriously all during the time it lasted to clear the roof of the Museum, which was breaking in, and a repetition of last year's experience will probably break the roof on the collections unless we can repair it, and $9,000 is necessary for that. The other part of the money is necessary for the sewers and things of that kind—I can not give you every item, but the sewers are literally overflowing on the floor of the Museum.

If the committee gives it to me, I should, however, like to have them know that I wish to devote about $1,000 of it to a purpose of which I spoke last year, and that is the completion of what is called the children's room in the main building. That is something to represent the popular side of science to the public. It is for everybody, but is a children's room in order to give the grown-up people an interest in going there. This room represents whatever is interesting and popular in the work of the Museum, which is now otherwise devoted to specialists almost entirely. One thousand dollars was spent last year in fixing up a room that the Smithsonian gave, and with $1,000 more we could complete it. I am asking for no special appropriation, but state to the committee that if this money is given $1,000 of it will, with their knowledge and approval, go that way.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for rent of workshops and temporary storage quarters for the National Museum; that is the same?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum is the same.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the national zoo.

Mr. LANGLEY. The chairman personally knows so much about that that I need say little in explanation to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know much about it.

Mr. LANGLEY. I wish to say, then, that since this year's estimates were made up we have seen the representatives of the great commercial companies—the Alaska Company and others—and the negotiations which we have been carrying on for three years in an attempt to procure some of the large animals of Alaska which we desired have finally fallen through. I want to say to the committee, and I wish I could say this to the whole of Congress, that what has happened in regard to the buffalo, and with other of our great animal races (I will not go into the details), is happening now with relation to the remaining great animals of the country that this park was founded permanently to preserve and be the means of keeping alive. This is particularly the case with Alaska.

The largest carnivorous animal in the world is on a little peninsula in Alaska, but it has been almost cleaned up there by hunters within the last year. There are a few specimens remaining, and I have been able to get a comparatively small one illustrated in this photograph. The grizzly bear in fiction and in newspaper reports figures as weighing 2,000 pounds, and an ordinary good specimen will actually weigh, say, 700 pounds. This largest carnivorous animal in the world is, then, a bear found recently on our own territory and already nearly exterminated, and which weighs in favorable season—weighs not in fiction, but in

fact—2,500 pounds. Here is a comparatively small specimen, which will give you an idea of the monstrous size of the now disappearing animal there.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a white or polar bear?

Mr. LANGLEY. Not at all; it is a dark-brown bear. There is a photograph of a common specimen of black bear beside it, and that gives you an idea of the comparative sizes. I expect to get with part of this money a specimen which will go to the full size of this animal, if possible. The moose there is also almost as much larger than our Maine moose as this animal is larger than the grizzly bear. If you will give me this $15,000 it will be employed in keeping alive what no appropriation and no national revenue will reproduce if it is lost, namely, the last specimens of these vanishing races from which the whole race may be, it is hoped, renewed if desired.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not submitted this estimate?

Mr. LANGLEY. The reason that was not submitted as an estimate through the Treasury was that at the time the estimates were made up we had not the final answer from these companies.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got that yet?

Mr. LANGLEY. We find that our negotiations have finally fallen through, and we are satisfied that we can not do anything in that way. We are satisfied that the only way to do it is to send out agents to get these things and make a place for them here.

The CHAIRMAN. This you would submit as a separate item in addition to what you have submitted?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Expenses of procuring and transporting to the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., specimens of the larger indigenous animals of Alaska, and of constructing the necessary paddocks and houses for same, including all necessary field and other expenses and the employment of such temporary help as may be required, $15,000.

What remains to say about the Zoo I should like to say first in regard to the boundary fence. When we started that park, a wooden fence was put up with the statement that it would last four or five years. It has lasted from 1892 until now, and that is eight years. Now the fence is rotting away and falling down, and the park is no longer an inclosure in the literal sense. A new fence must consequently soon be provided. This will be an iron wire fence, to cost about $11,000, which will keep the animals in the park that ought to be in there, but especially will keep the dogs and other animals that ought not to be in there from coming in.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the boundary fence?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; and it will cost $11,000. That does not include the cost of the gates, which in an ornamental park ought to be something more than iron bars. The fence is indispensable; but I hope you will let me spend some money for some handsome gates to improve it.

The CHAIRMAN. Fences have gone out of fashion, unless it is necessary to fence something in or fence something out.

Mr. LANGLEY. Well, we are fencing out dogs and creatures of that kind who will go in there and kill the game. We have a couple of Russian wolf hounds whose deplorable business it is to kill those dogs if they get in there. It is not only that; we have the small animals, which we would like to keep in the park, escaping every day or two; but——

The CHAIRMAN. I supposed you kept all the animals in the inclosures which were suited for them inside of the park.

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; but the sight of a dog drives a great portion of those animals wild within their special inclosures, where they have not sense to know they are safe, and they kill themselves in efforts to escape. We have lost a considerable number of deer and animals who get wild at the approach of these predatory dogs, and kill themselves on the fences in trying to jump them. Besides, the small animals of the park, which we would like to keep there, such as rabbits and things of that kind, escape while the predatory animals on the outside come in and work literal destruction.

The first fence was a wooden one largely, and this new fence will be of iron wire. In case you would like to see it, I have the plans here. I repeat, it can not cost much less than $11,000, and that something of that kind you will have to put there.

The CHAIRMAN. Your fence is not much good unless you have gates?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; we are asking for the gates, too.

The CHAIRMAN. What protection will the gates be; will they not be open, at least so far as the daytime is concerned?

Mr. LANGLEY. There will always be a watchman there; there is a watchman at every gate.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it would take $20,000 to do this?

Mr. LANGLEY. We have had a careful estimate made, and I think so. Now, there is one final thing about which I wish to make a very definite statement. There is an item here: "For the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek on the line of the roadway from Quarry road entrance, $10,000." I am going to ask you to make that $10,000 $12,000, and to make it immediately available, for reasons which I hope will be conclusive.

A bridge was built at the start of the improvement of the park, which, under the stringency of appropriations, like everything else, was a makeshift. Last year I told the committee that the bridge could no longer carry people over; that it had rotted away, and the committee asked me if for a certain sum it could not be shored up and repaired. I replied that it could, but for a short time only. Now, the engineering experts tell us the thing has come to an end. The bridge will become unsafe—it is more or less unsafe for travel now—and our local expert thinks it should be closed now, while the expert of the Philadelpha Railroad on bridge building, whom I have counseled, thinks it may last us until July or August, but that then, at any rate, it must be closed, and we are wagoning our heavy goods through the river now because we do not dare to trust them on the bridge. The reason I ask for $12,000, when the estimate is made for $10,000, is that that was a very close estimate, and since then iron has gone up. Mr. Chairman, the committee must not only give us that $12,000, but make it immediately available, or that bridge, which is the only one to get into the park without going over a mile about, must be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that bridge?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is the bridge of wood and iron which was put up in the place of the more expensive and permanent construction which was recommended.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but I am trying to locate it.

Mr. LANGLEY. It is the bridge at the foot of the road which comes down from Columbia road at the entrance into the park.

Mr. McRAE. That is the only way of getting in?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is not absolutely the only way, but practically the only way, as to go over the other bridge we have to drive over a mile and a half to come in.

The CHAIRMAN. Why would it not be better and cheaper to make that a culvert bridge of stone?

Mr. LANGLEY. So it was originally recommended, sir, and such a bridge is cheaper in the long run. It should be of stone, but the committee thought something temporary should be put up till the park had justified its claims for permanency, and that was put up as a temporary structure ten years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean now. You say you want $12,000 for an iron bridge. Now, can not you put up a stone bridge——

Mr. LANGLEY. I would a great deal rather have a stone bridge there, but it would cost more.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it cost more?

Mr. LANGLEY. I think so; but I can not answer the question offhand.

The CHAIRMAN. I am under the impression it would cost less, but I am not sure. We have been putting up some in my town of Danville of both kinds, and I think the stone costs less.

Mr. LANGLEY. Well, I should prefer the stone; and if it can be done for less, I will put it there.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you investigate about that and write us a letter within a day or two about this bridge.

Mr. LANGLEY. I will do so, sir.

Mr. McRAE. I think you will find he is right about it. He can build it cheaper of iron than of stone.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably Captain Beach, the Engineer Commissioner of the District, might have some knowledge of it.

Mr. LANGLEY. You have asked nothing about the roads, as is customary. Are there any questions I can answer in regard to them?

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you first to write us a letter for consideration covering all the estimates——

Mr. LANGLEY. Are you speaking of the bridge?

The CHAIRMAN. No; of the Alaska animals. You had better write us a letter covering that matter.

Mr. LANGLEY. I will; shall I add one giving some detail?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Send the letter through the Speaker of the House, so it may be formal. I do not know what there is to ask about in regard to the roads; what have you to say about them?

Mr. LANGLEY. Only that I have never asked for these roads. They are useful things, but not of immediate necessity. They are something which the wisdom of Congress has put upon us without our asking for them at present. A part of this action of Congress gives the Institution the care of that part of the so-called Adams Mill road, which is entirely outside of the park, and this part of it I submit would be quite as well in the hands of the City Commissioners as in those of the Smithsonian Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. This is what you refer to:

And of the sum hereby appropriated $5,000 shall be used for continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park and Woodley Lane, and opening driveway into Zoological Park, from said entrance along the bank of Rock Creek, and $5,000 shall be expended in widening the Adams Mill road entrance to the Zoological Park from the corner of

Eighteenth street and Columbia road, by acquiring by purchase or condemnation lands sufficient to widen the same to a width of 100 feet, and such road so widened shall form a parkway under the control of the Zoological Park.

Mr. LANGLEY. That last item I would say has never been asked for by the Institution, and if I can make the recommendation without impropriety, I will repeat that I believe that part of the road outside of the park would be better in the hands of the District Commissioners than in those of the Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you entered on this work fairly?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; we have hardly touched it, but we have entered on the construction of the road on the west, for which $5,000 is also appropriated, and in this case my impression is that something indefinitely larger, perhaps something like $20,000, will have to be expended. In the case of Adams Mill road, $5,000 is but a beginning of what will have to be spent.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you pretend that both of these items are District matters?

Mr. LANGLEY. No, sir. The first, which is inside the park, is properly a park matter; but this part of Adams Mill road which is entirely outside of the park I respectfully represent can be more advantageously managed by the District government, and I do not want, if I may say so, to seem to be taking from the control of the District Commissioners something which would ordinarily belong to it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will it take to complete this Adams Mill road? You do not know?

Mr. LANGLEY. No, for it is very indefinite; but a good deal more than $5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If nothing further is appropriated, you will not expend this?

Mr. LANGLEY. I can not say positively whether absolutely nothing of it has been yet spent, but certainly very little; but if I had the choice, I should prefer that the Institution should not be charged with the care of streets outside the park. The western road is inside the park, and is a legitimate subject of expenditure by the Smithsonian Institution. It has not asked appropriations for this road only because it has more urgent things to do with the money. It is a very proper subject for expenditure under park management.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you submit here a total of $75,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. That is exclusive of the $15,000 for Alaskan animals and exclusive of the $2,000 difference in the price of the estimates on the first and second estimates on the bridge. Please remember that not only the price of iron, but of labor and everything that goes into a bridge, have advanced and that while an iron bridge will not now cost ess than $12,000, a stone one, which is much better, will probably cost more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want this item left in?

And of the sum hereby appropriated $5,000 shall be used for continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley lane and opening driveway into the Zoological Park.

Mr. LANGLEY. Well, I do not wish to solicit it when other things are so urgent, but I think it is a very proper appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will it take to finish that work?

Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, it will take, I should say, $20,000 before it is done. It has been going on for two or three years, and a part of it

has been washed by the flood, but I can not speak very exactly without estimates. It will certainly cost a great deal more than $5,000 before it is done, but I repeat I believe it is a good thing to do.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, March 31, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your request for further information about some items of the park estimates, I have the honor to state that, after special conference with Captain Beach, I find him strongly disposed to recommend a stone bridge, even were it at some additional expense. He is greatly occupied by Congressional business to-day and finds it difficult to make an exhaustive final estimate in time to enable me to write you promptly, but is engaged in completing estimates for a stone bridge, which are delayed, so that I can not inclose them in the present letter, but which will follow as soon as I get them. I should personally, and without reference to the question of cost, greatly prefer to see a plain stone bridge cover the stream in one arch.

When you were asking me about the necessity of a wire fence which would keep out animals from the park, I could only say in general terms that it was necessary to keep many animals within from destruction, even if they were guarded by separate inclosures. The superintendent, whom I have since seen, informs me that the inner inclosures, however strong, are no efficient protection to the timid animals within, who, obeying a natural instinct implanted for their preservation, but in this case working their destruction, are excited by the sound, sight, or smell of the dog to such a frenzy that, even if the inclosures were absolutely efficient protection to sensible creatures, they would not be so to their helpless unreasoning occupants, who, though even if in perfect safety from any attack from without, will dash against the fence in their attempts to escape so violently as to kill or injure themselves.

On a single night in January of the present year a pack of dogs forced their way through the present rotting outside inclosing fence, killing five deer and injuring more. It is to be remembered that the natural savage instincts survive under the superficial effects of civilization, and that every dog in the District who can approach them has as strong an instinctive desire to kill the deer as the deer themselves have to get away. The particular reference here is to the sixth instance of the kind which has occurred since the park was established.

There are two remedies—one, to have a sufficiently large force of watchmen to continuously watch every paddock through the day and night (which is not to be thought of, on the ground of expense); the other, a far cheaper and undoubtedly effective one, of putting up what is known as the Page wire fence, which no dog can possibly enter, and which is the one considered in the estimate to Congress.

Independently of the loss to the Government of rare and valuable animals, it may not be thought irrelevant to suggest that mere humane duties to helpless creatures whose charge it undertakes is a consideration which may reasonably have weight with Congress in this connection.

In regard to the item asking for the appropriation of $15,000 for the preservation of specimens of our great western animals from destruction, I have the honor to say that, following your advice, the item has been sent to the Treasury for formal transmission to the Speaker, and that the explanatory subitems which you desired for

your own information and that of the committee are found in the inclosed paper.

I ventured yesterday to suggest to you that the widening of Adams Mill road, for which provision was made under the appropriation for the National Zoological Park in the sundry civil bill for the current year, was a matter which seemed more properly to belong under the District Commissioners. It may be well for me to explain that the old Adams Mill road lies partly within and partly without the boundaries of the park. That part within the park is fully provided for under the park management. The part to be widened is outside (from Columbia road to the park entrance), and it is to the latter only that my remarks referred.

Very respectfully, yours, S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

Estimated cost of collecting and confining Alaskan animals, in accordance with special estimate of appropriation submitted through the Secretary of the Treasury March 30, 1900.

Cost of expedition:		
Salary of collector, four months	$600	
Traveling and field expenses, including hire of men, etc	1,050	
Equipment, including large steel trapcages, crates for shipping, etc.	1,400	
Transportation of equipment to Alaska and of animals from Alaska to Washington	1,950	
		$5,000
Cost of dens and inclosures:		
Inclosures (including possibly one temporary inclosure on Pacific coast, at $2,000)	6,270	
Dens, shelter barns, and other housing, including bathing pools	3,165	
Water supply and drainage	565	
		10,000
Total		15,000

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, March 31, 1900.

SIR: The secretary, who has been called away from the building, directed me, before leaving, to send you, as a supplement to his own letter of this morning, the inclosed communication, just received from the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, relative to the building of a new bridge across Rock Creek, in the National Zoological Park.

The secretary wishes me to call attention to the recommendation of the Commissioner, that while an iron bridge would cost less to construct, its maintenance would be more costly than that of a stone bridge.

The expense of erecting a stone bridge could be reduced considerably below the outside figures given by Captain Beach by bringing

the piers nearer together and thus shortening the arch, which is the principal item in the superstructure.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD RATHBUN,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, March 31, 1900.

MR. S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of March 30, concerning bridge over Rock Creek at the entrance of the Zoological Park, I would state that I consider a masonry or Melan arch far better for the purpose than iron. It will be a permanent fixture, and while it is being put up I think the work should be done in the most approved and artistic manner. The stone or Melan arch would be much handsomer than an iron bridge and would be much more suitable to the surroundings. While iron is cheaper it is more costly of maintenance, and in the present state of the market I believe that masonry construction could be completed quicker.

I transmit herewith estimate of the cost of a masonry arch bridge of the dimensions stated by you as $30,000. I believe that a Melan arch of the same size would cost about $22,000. If the bridge were shortened to 100 or 90 feet, the cost would be considerably reduced. I do not, however, recollect the conditions at the site sufficiently to enable me to say whether or not such reduction would be advisable. I should say, however, that $22,000 would enable you to build a bridge of the character desired for the park.

Very respectfully,

LANSING H. BEACH,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner D. C.

OFFICE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, March 31, 1900.

MR. C. B. HUNT,
Computing Engineer, District of Columbia.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the cost of constructing a 130-foot single span masonry arch bridge over Rock Creek, on the line of Quarry road entrance to Zoological Park, will be as follows:

For a 7-foot rise:	
300 cubic yards facing, at $18	$5,400
2,050 cubic yards backing and haunching, at $6	12,300
500 cubic yards arch masonry, at $25	12,500
100 cubic yards parapet walls, at $35	3,500
Total	33,700

For a 14-foot rise:	
300 cubic yards facing, at $18	$5,400
1,450 cubic yards backing and haunching, at $6	8,700
500 cubic yards arch masonry, at $25	12,500
100 cubic yards parapet walls, at $35	3,500
Total	30,100

The bridge is to be faced with first-class masonry and is to be built of stone throughout.

Very respectfully,

W. J. DOUGLAS,
Assistant Engineer District of Columbia.

Approved, March 31, 1900.

C. B. HUNT,
Computing Engineer.

Respectfully forwarded, approved, March 31, 1900.

H. C. NEWCOMER,
Captain, Engineers, U. S. A.

SATURDAY, *March 31, 1900.*

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENTS OF MR. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, AND MR. GEORGE E. ROBERTS, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The CHAIRMAN. We will ask you about House Document No. 434. You submit an estimate of $440,185 there for the purpose of equipping the new mint?

Mr. BINGHAM. For the purpose of completing it.

The CHAIRMAN. For new machinery, I find. You speak here of occupying the mint; that it is under roof and it will be practicable to occupy it this summer.

Mr. VANDERLIP. We will occupy it a year from this summer—July 1, 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. These estimates were made where; over there?

Mr. VANDERLIP. They were made there and considered very carefully at the Department and cut down sharply; in fact, the original estimates as made by the heads of the various bureaus over there put it up $644,000. I personally went over the matter with great care and cut the estimates down from $644,000 to $440,000. I believe it is now as low as it ought to be by any means cut. I think you can fully equip the new institution and equip it so it will be distinctly the best thing of its kind anywhere with this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you utilize the machinery that is in the present building?

Mr. VANDERLIP. So far as possible, but a good deal of the machinery, however, can not be utilized. The engines, the motive power, can not, and the rolling mills can not. They are very old and much out of date and should be replaced with machinery that will do a great deal closer work. The coin presses we will be able to use. Most of the tools also from the machine shop we will be able to use. We will use a great deal of the tools. Some of the things we will be able to

transfer to other mints. The gas plant which has recently been put in is not of a size sufficient for the new mint in Philadelphia, but will be well adapted to the mint now being constructed in Denver, and we propose to move it there.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you speak of cutting this estimate as it originally came some $200,000. What did that represent; machinery, or what?

Mr. VANDERLIP. Practically, the machinery; but this is an estimate for machinery almost solely—machinery and furniture. Well, it represents machinery, furniture, motive power, pipes, electric lights, and the entire equipping of the mint. The appropriation that has been made for the construction of the mint covers the building only. This appropriation contemplates putting in all the wire, pipes, gas pipes; everything of that character.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you put in the gas plant from this estimate?

Mr. VANDERLIP. Yes, sir; the gas plant in the mint now means not the illuminating at all. They have adopted a new plan of annealing with gas instead of with wood. It was found much more economical in the original expenditure and vastly better in the work, much more uniform, and we are able to get out perfect coin in a very much larger percentage.

The CHAIRMAN. As far as lighting is concerned you will provide that by electricity?

Mr. VANDERLIP. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The gas is only for heating?

Mr. VANDERLIP. That is the object of it.

Mr. MOODY. I see you have an estimate for pneumatic hoisting and pneumatic tools. What are they?

Mr. VANDERLIP. I think perhaps Mr. Church, superintendent of machinery, can give a better explanation than I can.

Mr. CHURCH. The pneumatic hoisting, the carrying capacity, will vary from 500,000 to 200,000 pounds. They are used for hoisting the coins into the furnace readily and for putting them on and off the scale.

Mr. MOODY. They are all pneumatic?

Mr. CHURCH. They are simply working by air pressure.

Mr. MOODY. What are pneumatic tools?

Mr. CHURCH. They will be used mostly in the installing of the machinery—that is, a drill or a cold chisel, or anything that will run by air that will save a man using his arm.

Mr. MOODY. It is tools run by pneumatic pressure?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get these machines?

Mr. CHURCH. Well, they are market machines.

Mr. MOODY. They are on the market?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Sold by the American Pneumatic Tool Company under their patents?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So they are selling tools——

Mr. CHURCH. Yes, sir; they are market tools such as you can find in use in Cramp's or Baldwin's, or any large concern.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get your air?

Mr. CHURCH. It is by a pump run by a motor.

The CHAIRMAN. You compress it yourself?
Mr. CHURCH. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. So that is a part of your plant?
Mr. CHURCH. Yes, sir.
Mr. BINGHAM. You are familiar with the act, perhaps. I will call your attention in connection with the legislation pertaining to the new mint at Philadelphia that the limitation of the law was $2,000,000. They are allowed to enter into contract, and the Department stated that the $351,000 appropriated by this committee will reach the limitation of the law of $2,000,000 and will complete the building during the coming summer. That, of course, runs inside statute law. There is this qualification, however, in the law:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, ordered and directed, when the new building herein authorized to be erected shall have been completed, to dispose of the present United States mint building in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania by private or public sale.

In connection with that is the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Document No. 434, to which you just referred. I felt that possibly it would strengthen the committee in making this appropriation in full for the new machinery and appliances, and I addressed a letter to the Secretary calling attention to the act with reference to the sale of the property and also to make inquiry as to when they thought the building would be completed, and, further, as to when the mint will be in occupancy for coining purposes, and the Secretary answers me this, which is a brief letter:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1900.

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: Under date of February 15, 1900, you transmitted to Congress a letter which is House Document No. 434, first session Fifty-sixth Congress, in which you submit an estimate for the appropriation for the new United States mint building at Philadelphia, Pa., for new machinery and appliances, $440,185. You also state that this amount is necessary in order to make the mint available without needless delay. The estimate of Mr. Butler, which forms a part of House Document No. 434, submits that "it is expected that the new mint building will be under roof within the next three months and ready for occupancy in the summer of 1900."

Your estimates and letter will be considered by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having charge of the sundry civil bill at an early date. Should the appropriations as requested for new machinery and appliances be allowed in the bill, as you estimate, at what date are you of opinion will the new mint be in occupancy and actual coin service? And further, is it the purpose of the Department to carry out the law of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania," and will the instruction in said act, "that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further directed, when the new building herein authorized to be erected shall have been completed, to dispose of the present United States mint building in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania at

private or public sale," be carried out immediately after the transfer of the machinery and appliances of the old mint to the new mint? I am of the opinion that the old mint property, amounting to a large sum at a sale, will have some effect upon the judgment of the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill in giving the necessary appropriations for the new machinery and appliances.

Very truly, HENRY H. BINGHAM.

OLD BUILDING TO BE SOLD AT ONCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant relative to an estimate for the appropriation for the new mint building at Philadelphia for new machinery and appliances. Should the appropriation of $140,185, as requested, be allowed in the bill, it is the opinion of the Department that the new mint at Philadelphia will be fully ready for occupancy by July 1, 1901. Relative to the proposed sale of the old mint building and site, I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, the present is a favorable time in which to dispose of such property. The times are prosperous and money is seeking investment. The Department is also led to favor the sale of the old mint property now, or in the near future, because a sale before abandonment is likely to bring a better price than after the property shall have remained idle for a time.

The old mint site might be sold on such terms as will give to the Government the right to retain the use of the premises until the new mint building is ready for occupancy. It probably would not be wise to fix the term during which the Government should retain possession of the old property with so early a limit as January 1, 1901. There would be no objection, however, should the appropriations asked for be made to fixing January 1, 1902, as marking the maximum limit of time the Government might expect to retain possession.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
House of Representatives.

You see, there the Secretary is of the opinion that the property can be readily sold, as money is seeking investment, and it would perhaps bring a higher price.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he authority to sell under the general legislation?

Mr. BINGHAM. I think he has. I am only making this argument for the committee to make this appropriation at this time for this reason: The mint site to-day in Philadelphia—you are familiar with its location—is a lot between Wanamaker's great establishment and Juniper street on the one side and the great public buildings in its rear and Chestnut street on its other, and it is to-day perhaps the most valuable and available site for a great building in the center of business.

It is within one square of the Pennsylvania railroad; and around it

are six of the largest buildings ever constructed in Philadelphia—trust companies, etc., with offices for rent—and it is estimated that at least that piece of property is worth a million dollars. Now, my purpose in this correspondence was simply a justification to this committee in the sundry civil bill, in view of the right of the Secretary to sell, that the Treasury would in nowise be depleted by this mint appropriation, so that they could go on with the full contracts to put the new mint in operation and that a million dollars or more would go into the Treasury by the sale. I leave you these documents as well as the letter of the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. He would have no authority to sell there until this building is built?

Mr. BINGHAM. This building will be completed, as they state, but the completion of the building does not signify occupancy and readiness for coining purposes. That is after legislation that the Secretary calls attention to in his letter.

The CHAIRMAN. You think he does not require any additional authority to sell?

Mr. BINGHAM. I do not think he does. I think that is absolute; as soon as that building is completed that he has the right to sell. I want to say that the front of the United States mint is 150 feet front on Chestnut street, 205 feet in depth, and its rear view looks right upon the plaza of the public buildings—perhaps the most available site in the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the new mint; how far is it from there?

Mr. BINGHAM. It is about, Mr. Boyer, not more than half a mile away?

Mr. BOYER (superintendent of mint). About half a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is the cost of the site and building?

Mr. BINGHAM. The limitation of the law is $2,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For both the site and building?

Mr. BINGHAM. Yes; and the building, as the Treasury Department says, is under contract and will be completed this summer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further you want to say in reference to the mint at Philadelphia?

Mr. VANDERLIP. May I say just a word as to the urgency of this appropriation? It is necessary to lay pipe before, for instance, the cement floors are laid. We are right at a point, the Supervising Architect informs me, where it is desirable to go on with the laying of these floors, and we ought to be able to make some of these contracts at the earliest possible day.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how you can until this bill becomes a law, which would be, unless it was made immediately available, the first of July, and if made immediately available you might get it, possibly, by the first of June.

Mr. VANDERLIP. That would be very desirable.

Mr. BINGHAM. That gives you three months, which means a quicker occupancy.

Mr. VANDERLIP. Decidedly so. Mr. Boyer, the superintendent of the mint, is here, and the superintendent of machinery, Mr. Church, and Mr. Slaker, mechanical expert, is here, if you desire to hear any further expert statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course we know nothing about it.

Mr. VANDERLIP. I pledge you my word this has been carefully gone

over, and it has been scaled down now to as low a point as in my estimation it ought to be.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do the gentlemen in charge of the mint agree it is sufficient?

Mr. BOYER. I think it is quite sufficient. I was going to say, in explanation of what might be regarded as a large amount, it must be taken into consideration that our mint will be entirely new. That is, we run our machinery now by means of jack shafts on the old system. In the new mint everything will be done by electricity. Every rolling mill will have its separate electric motor and every coin press, and it is an entirely new system, and it will take at least nine months to make these contracts, and you can judge how long to make the new machinery afterwards, because this machinery is of very fine workmanship and requires considerable time, and we ought to be in a position very soon to make these contracts.

With reference to the gas plant it is necessary that we should look over the matter of the piping with those who have the contract for the gas plant. We can not do anything until we are able to do that, and we want to try to do it if we can in a sort of—that is, assuming they will take the risk of this appropriation being made. The Supervising Architect wrote me the other day it is absolutely imperative that this piping should be laid now.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see any chance for this appropriation in this bill short of the 1st of June. We might make it immediately available, and if it should be enacted the 1st of June, that would only be thirty days in advance of what it would be otherwise, sometime between the 1st of June and the 1st of July.

Of course we have got a mint up there, and when you gentlemen all agree that a certain amount of machinery is necessary to furnish it—I suppose there is no point in occupying a mint without furnishing it. Of course the committee would, in a general way, desire beyond question, if it can be economically done, that the old machinery should be used as far as practicable. Of course I apprehend that that could not be universally done. Possibly some of it, as has been indicated, might be distributed elsewhere. In the occupation of new buildings the policy of the committee has always been to utilize the old furniture as far as practicable. Now, I will ask you if this estimate of $440,000 covers machinery.

Mr. BOYER. It covers machinery.

The CHAIRMAN. And to no considerable extent furniture, or how far does it cover furniture?

Mr. BOYER. The $50,000 incidental is supposed to include the furniture.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, furniture for offices?

Mr. BOYER. Yes, sir; everything.

Mr. VANDERLIP. It covers furniture fully.

The CHAIRMAN. Furniture, carpets, and all that sort of thing?

Mr. VANDERLIP. Everything of that character; everything that goes on the inside of the mint.

The CHAIRMAN. In the shape of furniture and in the shape of machinery?

Mr. VANDERLIP. The $50,000 is included in the $440,000 as an item of incidental, and the $440,000 will cover everything we shall ask for.

The CHAIRMAN. And as for $50,000 for incidentals, you say it will cover furniture, pure and simple?

Mr. VANDERLIP. No; much more than that.

Mr. ROBERTS. The $50,000 will cover whatever is not enumerated.

Mr. VANDERLIP. It covers oil tanks, gas machines, piping, electricity, gas, instruments, shafting, and a great many things, and it will cover all furniture we shall ask for.

The CHAIRMAN. Now one word about furniture. This is a great workshop and it will be a good one I hope, and it ought to be the best one in the country.

Mr. VANDERLIP. It will be.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is a reasonable distinction in a great workshop between style and utility. I do not mean you ought to sit on pine benches or have pine tables for secretaries, etc., but it ought to be well done, avoiding style and extravagance on the one hand and keeping utility with all that that means on the other. Now, this is for furniture, and when you stated $50,000 for furniture it struck me as a pretty large sum.

Mr. VANDERLIP. The amount actually expended for furniture will be very much less than $50,000; there is not much furniture to buy, as there are only a few offices to furnish.

Mr. BINGHAM. If you will look at page 3 of the letter of the Secretary, it fully explains that. It is a big field that that $50,000 covers.

Mr. VANDERLIP. It covers practically everything we have left out of the specific list there.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is all.

Mr. BOYER. I would like to say in regard to the new mint that we have to-day in the mint at Philadelphia appliances and machinery invented by us which are not in any mint in the world, that is working elegantly, and which we shall use scattered around.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COINS.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation of silver coins—for transportation of silver coins, including fractional silver coins by registered mail or otherwise; does the new act cover that?

Mr. VANDERLIP. No, sir; I think not. You mean the act of March 14: no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you say as to the necessity of continuing that appropriation under the new act? The new act evidently anticipates the continuation of the policy of issuing certificates against silver, and perhaps extending that policy to make it more radical, and I will ask you whether in your opinion, in existing conditions, under existing legislation, there is any point from the standpoint of the Government or the people or any propriety in continuing this large appropriation for the delivery of silver coins free to banks and bankers? That is what it means substantially throughout the country.

Mr. VANDERLIP. Well, I would not like to voice an official opinion of the Department without consultation with the Secretary, but personally I do not see any reason for our continuing putting out silver in order to have it later drift back again and be given out again.

Mr. MOODY. What is the transaction under this appropriation, exactly?

Mr. VANDERLIP. The transaction is that we deliver the silver free of charge to any bank in the country and we pay the express on it. The silver eventually finds its way back to us and is circulated, flowing out at our expense and working back again at the expense of the banks.

Mr. McRAE. It would not go to the banks if they did not want it?

Mr. VANDERLIP. They want it. It could not go unless they asked for it. We could not force it on them.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the law, perhaps old and new, you can issue $1 certificates?

Mr. VANDERLIP. Yes, sir; there is a demand for the silver coin, particularly in the South, and especially during the cotton movement in the South there is a large demand for silver dollars down there to pay the negro help, and paper money does not take its place. They want the actual coin, and a large part of the shipment comes from those places.

Mr. McRAE. I want to say right in that connection the little one and two dollar bills I take to my town will make perhaps half as much as the whole town ever sees of paper money.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not see much paper money?

Mr. McRAE. No; the people want silver to carry in their pockets and make change with. I will ask now whether it costs more to transport the silver than it does to make the silver certificates. What is the relative cost?

Mr. VANDERLIP. I could not answer that question offhand. What do you mean; to print all the silver certificates?

Mr. McRAE. To get up the certificates and issue them in lieu of sending the silver dollars—would it cost more for the transportation of the silver than it does to make the certificates?

Mr. VANDERLIP. I could not answer that offhand. Making the certificates is an expensive operation; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. McRAE. About as expensive as this, I should think.

Mr. VANDERLIP. I should think not; but it is considerable.

The CHAIRMAN. If you take all the silver certificates—four or five hundred million—yes; but take the amount of money transported.

Mr. RAE. You could get somebody to figure on that, so as to see?

The CHAIRMAN. Taking into consideration the amount that is shipped.

Mr. McRAE. Of course you do not consider in that the coining of the silver, because it has to be coined anyway before you issue the certificates.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as I understand it, there is no appropriation for the free transportation of any kind of money that is distributed out to the people except the silver dollar and minor coins?

Mr. VANDERLIP. That is all.

Mr. MOODY. I do not want to be stupid, but I do want to understand this. Suppose a bank in Boston desires a lot of silver which is here in the Treasury at Washington, or in the subtreasury, or in the mint, wherever that is, the bank provides itself with money——

Mr. VANDERLIP. Or silver certificates.

Mr. MOODY. Or silver certificates, and deposits that money at the Treasury, as the case may be, with the purpose of getting metallic money at its bank in Massachusetts?

Mr. VANDERLIP. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And having deposited that, it has the right, under this appropriation, to have it transported free of charge instead of transporting it itself?

Mr. VANDERLIP. Yes, sir.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for the recoinage of gold coin. The loss upon the gold coins falls upon the citizen?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, if it goes below the limit of tolerance?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If it comes to the Treasury, if it is worn so that a five-dollar gold piece is worth only up to $4.75, the United States takes it at $4.75?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this appropriation, if I understand it—and I want to see if I do understand it—is an estimate of $3,000 to pay for the recoinage of that kind of gold?

Mr. ROBERTS. This estimate is not in the regular mint estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking now of the recoinage of gold coins, on page 109.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is not the appropriation which comes directly from the mint; that is submitted by the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose Mr. Daskam has this, probably.

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; it is not in my department.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the loss to individuals, or is that the cost of coinage?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; it is not the cost of coinage. That is the loss in remelting; that is that much below the face value of the gold.

The CHAIRMAN. I am under the impression that when a coin is worn or abraded the loss falls upon the citizen.

Mr. ROBERTS. It does when it is below the limit of tolerance.

The CHAIRMAN. When it is below the limit of tolerance, but between the limit of tolerance and the full weight, the Government takes it at full weight?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; and that I presume is what this appropriation is to cover—just that class of coin.

Mr. MOODY (reading). "Any gold coin in the United States Treasury when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one-half of 1 per cent below the standard weight prescribed by law, shall be recoined."

That is the law. That is the Government's loss?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; that is the Government's loss.

The CHAIRMAN. When it is below one-half of 1 per cent the citizen loses it?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; one-half of 1 per cent is the limit of tolerance.

Mr. MOODY. How does the coin get into the Treasury of the United States when the abrasion is more than one-half of 1 per cent—I mean at the full value?

Mr. ROBERTS. It does not get in.

Mr. MOODY. This contemplates there shall be in the Treasury certain coins which by natural abrasion have come to be more than one-half of 1 per cent below the standard weight——

Mr. ROBERTS. Have you the coinage act of 1873 here——

Mr. MOODY. I will withdraw that question and ask Mr. Daskam about it. I understand it is under him.

INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS, PAPER FOR.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE W. WILSON, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit for paper for internal-revenue stamps $60,000. You estimate $60,000 the same as you are expending this year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; I think so; I think that is about where it will land, but the way things look we are possibly a little short, and I doubt if we can buy the paper for 4 cents. We will be very lucky if we do.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the sundry civil act you are authorized to contract for stamps if they could not be steadily prepared in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; have you contracted this year for any?

Mr. WILSON. You mean for this fiscal year commencing July 1?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WILSON. No, sir; not yet. The printing contracts for the present year will not expire until June 30.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you make any contracts outside of the Bureau?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. We have; just the same as the year before. You continued that authority.

The CHAIRMAN. That is permanent law now?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; it is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this $60,000 is for paper alone?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is whether you contract outside——

Mr. WILSON. This has nothing whatever to do with the imprint of the stamps.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand. Now you insert "and salaries of superintendent, counters, messengers, and watchmen." That seems to be new.

Mr. WILSON. Where?

The CHAIRMAN. Top of galley 107. We cut this all out.

Mr. WILSON. They are out. They have no business in there. We did not use a dollar.

Mr. MOODY. Then you want the word "including" put back?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. These stamps now you get under contract, and the stamps you get which are printed for you at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—you have no agent between you and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is one necessary?

Mr. WILSON. What do you mean by agent?

The CHAIRMAN. Anybody with an office.

Mr. WILSON. You mean for the receipt of the paper or the stamps?

The CHAIRMAN. Both.

Mr. WILSON. The paper comes to a division in the Secretary's office, presided over by Mr. Huntington, where it undergoes an examination. It is there examined, counted, and verified. From there, upon requisitions from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in response to our request on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, it goes to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The CHAIRMAN. How do the stamps come back to you?

Mr. WILSON. From the Bureau of Engraving and Printing?
The CHAIRMAN. Where are they delivered?
Mr. WILSON. At the Internal Revenue Bureau.
The CHAIRMAN. Who inspects them?
Mr. WILSON. We do.
The CHAIRMAN. To what division or to what man in the division?
Mr. WILSON. There is a chief of the stamp division and a chief of the stamp vualt. The chief of the stamp vault has the care of these stamps. The chief of the stamp division receives them and they go on the records in his division, and on the bookkeeper's division are charged up to the Internal-Revenue Bureau, and the superintendent of the stamp vault is personally charged with them, where he has 10 or 15 counters, and the count of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is verified twice.
The CHAIRMAN. It is verified twice?
Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. Then they go to the vault and then they go out on requisition?
Mr. WILSON. They are repacked in the same package they come in, and they go to the vault on storage, and as fast as requisitions are sent from the several collectors of internal revenue they pass out of that vault to the delivery vault and go from there to the post-office.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how the post-office handles their stamps?
Mr. WILSON. No, sir; I do not.

PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws. Is this your fraud fund?
Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. You have $75,000; no deficiency this year?
Mr. WILSON. We never allow one to occur; just simply arbitrarily cut the force.
The CHAIRMAN. You submitted for the current year $100,000, with an appropriation of $75,000, the same as it was for last year. You submit $100,000 again. Now, what have you to say as to this item?
Mr. WILSON. Well, it is just simply this situation, we can use to advantage that much money in that line of work.
The CHAIRMAN. That is, $100,000?
Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; and it is simply, in plain English, the police arm of the Internal-Revenue Bureau. We use men temporarily here and there, and the outcry that is being made against not enforcing the oleomargarine as a pure-food law instead of a tax law makes it worse. We have given greater attention to that the last year, and we have doubled, as the records will show, the number of retail dealers of oleo from 3,500 two years ago up to more than 7,000. The increase in that industry has been simply a marvelous thing. There were 80,000,000 pounds produced last year, and in the first eight months the receipts this year from that source shows an increase of $450,000.
The CHAIRMAN. That is the so-called fraud fund, the fund which not only pays for the policing and enforcing of the United States internal-revenue laws all over the country, but particularly as well pays for the policing of the sale of oleomargarine?
Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. How about the flour law which went into effect recently?

Mr. WILSON. It is *non est;* it is about cut out. They do not report any. I think I have had two or three cases in the last month. There is not any complaint about that source.

The CHAIRMAN. They have substantially abandoned it?

Mr. WILSON. They have substantially abandoned making it; that is our report upon it.

Mr. MOODY. The revenue from the stamp law was $43,000,000 plus last year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; from the adhesive stamps $37,000,000 and from proprietary stamps $5,000,000.

Mr. MOODY. You told me in conversation you thought, owing to the fact that the law was more productive in the last six months of the fiscal year than the first six months, that the revenues during the current fiscal year would be greater than they were last year?

Mr. WILSON. I should think I would change my statement about that.

Mr. MOODY. I wanted to get at that.

Mr. WILSON. The decisions of the courts have been rather against us. We have been hurt very much by recent decisions on stocks.

Mr. MOODY. What do you estimate, roughly speaking, the revenues this year from that division of public taxation?

Mr. WILSON. Well, it is hard for a man to say, but probably, I think, we have lost on the eight months' receipts $700,000.

Mr. MOODY. Well, it will not rise above $44,000,000, but will, rather, approximate $40,000,000?

Mr. WILSON. I should say it would go rather below $43,000,000 than above.

The CHAIRMAN. That is from the stamps alone?

Mr. WILSON. From adhesive stamps.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say from proprietary articles the income was about $5,000,000.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect what the income is from bank checks?

Mr. WILSON. We have no means of telling. I will tell you what we have done. The imprinted stamps—that is, accurate, you know—from checks and commercial paper amounts in round numbers to $6,000,000; that is the imprint.

Mr. MOODY. That is negotiable paper as well as checks?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, where the stamps are printed on checks or drafts?

Mr. WILSON. It is a question of judgment what shall you add for commercial paper and checks which are used to which the stamp is actually attached—what per cent shall you add? I take the whole number of 2-cent checks, of 2-cent stamps issued, which is, say, 450,000,000, and adding 70 per cent of them to be used that way, I make an estimate of about $12,000,000 from checks and commercial paper; but that is a pig in a poke I would not want to talk about with any reference to certainty.

The CHAIRMAN. As near as you can get at it from checks and commercial paper, you estimate it at $12,000,000 per annum?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not, of course, include the mortgages, bonds, etc.

Mr. WILSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Commercial paper pure and simple?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; and in that is also, Mr. Chairman, sleeping-car berths, which I had forgot about.

Mr. MOODY. What do you mean by commercial paper—any negotiable paper?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; drafts and exchange of any kind.

Mr. MOODY. You do not mean to distinguish between accommodation paper and business paper?

Mr. WILSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean by commercial paper promissory notes?

Mr. WILSON. Oh, no.

Mr. MOODY. What do you mean?

Mr. WILSON. I mean checks, drafts, bills of exchange, foreign and domestic. You see the foreign exchange can not be used here until it is stamped.

The CHAIRMAN. And you would estimate that at about $12,000,000, and $6,000,000 upon the imprint, as near as you can get at it?

Have you any estimate which you could give us upon promissory notes?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir; I could not.

Mr. MOODY. Then if we repeal the stamp law and continue the checks, bills of exchange, drafts, etc., the loss of the revenue would be, roughly speaking, $30,000,000 per annum?

Mr. WILSON. I put it at $26,000,000, and I have been over the matter. I reached the conclusion to leave the following heads—to leave checks, including commercial paper, to leave telegrams, to leave express companies, legacies, excise, those five heads, I think it is; retaining them and dropping the balance I think you will drop in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 to $26,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write us a letter, which we will put into our hearings, in which you state accurately, so far as you have the information, the closest estimate you can give as to how much is yielded from checks, bills of exchange, commercial paper, telegrams, separating each one, express receipts, etc.——

Mr. WILSON. I can take those four or five heads and then we are done. If you will look down the schedule and see the balance it is impossible to do anything with it, only to say the balance will be so much.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; when you get these—the commercial paper, the telegrams, and all that kind of thing, which you can estimate accurately, or something near accurately—of course all the balance is what is left.

Mr. WILSON. That is it, sir. That is the only thing we could do.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write us a letter in which you go into that, and make it as certain as you can where it can be certain and then estimate where you can not be certain. I will be glad to have that to put in our hearing.

Mr. WILSON. But of course you will appreciate it is speculative to a degree.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I do not know anybody who can give it as closely as you can.

Mr. WILSON. I will do the best I can.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD A. MOSELEY, SECRETARY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Mr. MOSELEY said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the chairman of the commission is absent in San Francisco, and all the commissioners are away from Washington on official business, and I am the only one who is here. I know the nature of what he desires, and that was to suggest to Congress an appropriation of a sum of, say, about $10,000 for the purpose which I might very readily tell by reading a line.

Prefacing that in the last statistical report of the United States Professor Adams, who was in charge of the transportation department, obtained very complete ten years' statistics in regard to the railroads of the country. That, together with the statistics which the Interstate Commerce Commission naturally obtains, are most complete statistics in regard to railways of any in the world. As I understand, the Census Bureau have no appropriation, or they are not going to undertake this work again by reason of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission seemed to be empowered by law to do it, and I will read, if you please—it will take but a moment or two—what Professor Adams says in regard to it:

In 1890 the transportation division of the Eleventh Census prepared a statistical history of the railways in the United States from 1881 to 1890, inclusive. It did not extend to many items, nor was it comprehensive in its scope, but so far as it went it was similar to the annual reports on "Statistics of Railways" submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and with these reports makes a uniform statement covering a period of twenty years. It is believed that a similar compilation from 1891 to 1900 is desirable, and on this account I venture to ask an additional appropriation of $10,000, to be used in the compilation of such a history.

In support of the request it may be remarked:

First. That past ten years show a remarkable change in the physical equipment of railways, and it is desirable that this change should be described and statistically measured in order to appreciate its effect in the introduction of economies and reduction of rates.

Second. The past ten years have been remarkable in the consolidations of properties, and it would seem wise to bring into concise shape the record of that consolidation for a period of ten years.

Third. The business of the country during the past ten years has passed from prosperity to adversity and again to prosperity, and it seems highly desirable as a means of understanding the tendencies involved in the transportation industry to obtain a statistical statement of the effect of commercial depression upon the various branches of railway economy. Some of these have been noted in the annual reports, but the facts would be brought out more clearly and satisfactorily by means of a uniform compilation covering the ten years in question.

Considerations in favor of this request might be extended, but so apparent is the desirability of accurate information relative to the railway industry during the past ten years, an industry that lies at the base of all business enterprise, and a period that has been unusual in the industrial history of the country, that further remarks seem unnecessary.

Mr. MOODY. He is your statistician.

Mr. MOSELEY. Yes, sir. He drew a draft of a letter for Mr. Allison, which I found there, but the commission have never taken up this subject, Mr. Chairman, and had any concerted action upon it. After a talk with Professor Adams, the chairman of the commission, Mr. Knapp became convinced it was highly desirable this information should be obtained, and Professor Adams seemed to think it would

cost about $10,000 in addition to the appropriation which the commission now have of $250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Would a pure increase from $250,000 to $260,000, without any change of language, accomplish it?

Mr. MOSELEY. I think so. But within a day or two I will furnish you a memorandum of the proper form to accomplish what is desired.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, and write us a letter giving that, by Monday if possible, and we will let that letter go into the hearings.

Mr. MOSELEY. I desire, if you please, to call your attention to a request for an appropriation to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission "to keep informed regarding compliance with the 'act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads' approved March 2, 1893, and to render effective the requirements of the said act, $15,000." This is new. The safety-appliance act, which became a law in 1893, it having been extended two years and then by further effort of the railroads for another six months, goes into full effect on the 1st day of August next, just as the new year comes in.

Now, it becomes the duty under the original law for the Interstate Commerce Commission to bring to the attention of the courts and of prosecuting officers any violations of this law. When the original law was passed Senator Gorman made a motion that $3,000 at that time should be passed to enable the commission to enforce the law, which was not going into effect for five years. The necessity of that was recognized, but the fact being the measure would have to go back to the House and be considered in the Committee of the Whole, and it was in the last six days of the session, therefore on suggestion of the friends of the bill it was left out. Now, here we have got the law which requires the railroads of the country to equip their cars with automatic couplers and with other appliances for the safety of the men.

If you do not have somebody to see this law is put into force they apply the automatic coupler, which is automatic at the time, but by reason of the use the chains become broken and the appliances which make the automatic coupler effective get out of order, and there is as much danger thereby as formerly. With this sum the Interstate Commerce Commission will see that the law is enforced, not by prosecution, but it is only necessary to call the attention of the presidents of the various railroads of the country to the fact they are running machines which are death machines on their roads and they will take steps to see that it is corrected.

Now, in regard to the height of drawbars, we took a person out of the office, and it may be a question of whether we could have used our funds provided for the Interstate Commerce Commission under that act, but we did use a man or two to call attention of the railroads of the country that it was an awful state of affairs, because while the law required every car to be of one height of drawbar—of course, if it was not, when they came together the poor fellow would be crushed or lose his life or hand. It was by that effort, and you can go from one end of the United States to the other and you will not find a car in use in the United States that the height of the drawbar is not within the required standard; that is, within the inch limits they are allowed, 34½ and 31½.

Mr. MOODY. That is so it will not pass?

Mr. MOSELEY. Yes; now this law was passed during President Harrison's Administration, and as you well know, Presidents of the United

States have asked Congress three times to pass it, and it was passed under circumstances of the greatest pressure. It has resulted in good to the roads, and to-day a majority of them acknowledge it is an immense saving to them, and while it was claimed it would cost $100,000,000, still they are being more than repaid for it, and at the same time last year there were 1,067 less men killed and more than 4,000 less men injured by the railroads than when that law was enacted, and it has got to be that there is not more than one-half of the men killed or one-half of the men injured as formerly. But we are now coming to a condition where it has got to be worse than ever, from the fact they put in the automatic coupler, but it ceases to be an automatic coupler from not being kept in repair.

The CHAIRMAN. You utilized from your appropriation of $250,000 one or two men to see——

Mr. MOSELEY. To see that the law is enforced.

The CHAIRMAN. You have already used from that fund the amount necessary to see that the law was being complied with?

Mr. MOSELEY. The law did not go into effect. That was a very slight thing. It only took a journey through the United States, you might say, to do it, and by constant correspondence, to which the commission lent itself, to roads urging it upon them; but this case is entirely different, and now it has become a question of the car couplers and all the railroad employees of the United States, more than 800,000 men, and I can bring you the testimony here, are very desirous to-day of seeing this law made effective.

The CHAIRMAN. This $15,000, if appropriated, will be used for seeing whether or not the roads have complied with it, and also policing the whole system, and to see that they are kept in repair?

Mr. MOSELEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this appropriation, you understand, will be permanent—$15,000 this year and in the future?

Mr. MOSELEY. No; I do not, sir. I think you can cut it down half the next year; I guarantee you can almost, because when the people are aware you are after them and they are going to be followed up by somebody who is empowered by law with the money to do it and go and see the thing is done, it is largely a matter of the beginning. The great railroad presidents of the United States want to be followed up simply and attention called to the matter and they will stop it.

The CHAIRMAN. How will you expend this $15,000—how many people would you employ?

Mr. MOSELEY. Well, it would take, I should say, about six or eight men. You know there are 180,000 miles of railroad in the United States. There are a million and a half or two million freight cars in this country, and to thoroughly do it, as we want to do it, it will at least take at first much more than it ever would again.

The CHAIRMAN. Would these men all have to travel, or would some be in the office?

Mr. MOSELEY. The office men I did not take into consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. This anticipates, then, the employment of six or eight men. Will $15,000 pay their salaries and transportation and subsistence, etc.?

Mr. MOSELEY. Yes, sir; we are not going to get men—you understand we want mechanics; we want to get men who are familiar with the business; men who are willing to crawl on their bellies under

freight cars; men who would go into the yards at a time when most men would want to keep out of them, and they are not men of very high price.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have to pay their transportation?

Mr. MOSELEY. We have never yet asked the roads for any accommodation.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifteen thousand dollars this year, and you anticipate next year you can reduce that to $7,500?

Mr. MOSELEY. I have no doubt about it at all, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. How are you going to enforce this law against the roads in the hands of receivers?

Mr. MOSELEY. Well, the receiver himself is just as much liable as if he is the proprietor of the road. We always enforce the interstate-commerce law against a receiver of a road.

Mr. MCRAE. Certainly; but this involves expense, and if it is in the hands of a receiver it must be confessedly on account of insolvency.

Mr. MOSELEY. The fact is this: The cars have got to be equipped, whether in the hands of receiver or not.

Mr. MCREA. I agree with you that they ought to be; but you can not make people do that if they have not the money.

Mr. MOSELEY. They have got to find the money; that is one thing the court will do. The Supreme Court of the United States has commended this law, and they will get no comfort from them. About 96 per cent of the railroads of the United States are equipped. The mandate of the law is not against owning the car; anybody can own a car; but it is the hauling of a car; and if the Baltimore and Ohio is in the hands of a receiver, and if it is not equipped, no railroad in the United States can haul a Baltimore and Ohio car. The mandate is against the hauling of the car. The law is against the use of the car, the hauling of it, and not against the ownership, and therefore you can not take a car over a road that is not equipped and haul it on any other road, and that is the reason why the Interstate Commerce Commission have been forced to allow the Boston and Albany and the New York Central and other railroads who are entirely equipped relief under this act, so as to enable them to haul cars of carriers coming to them not equipped.

Mr. MCRAE. What per cent of the roads are now in the hands of receivers?

Mr. MOSELEY. Of course that number has been very rapidly diminishing. I do not believe, but I will gladly send it to you, there is 5 per cent of them; there may be 10 per cent of the mileage.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask here for a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of $10,000 in connection with arbitration?

Mr. MOSELEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been expended of that?

Mr. MOSELEY. Never a dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you anticipate that there will be any?

Mr. MOSELEY. If a great railroad disturbance occurs, it will become necessary. Unless it does, it does not, Mr. Chairman, but it gives effect to the arbitration act which was passed, you will see the date, and that gives some force to it in case they are called upon to use it. Now, since that law has been enacted the state of feeling between the railway corporations and the railway employees has been steadily improving. The mere fact that it is on the statute book and somebody can step in and at least throw the weight of public opinion against the one

who is found to be in the wrong has been productive of great good; but I should say that if you would cut that in two, it might do just as well, but still there ought to be some money to enable them to do it; otherwise the law is not effective.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. DASKAM, DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. For contingent expenses Independent Treasury you submit an estimate of $175,000. You have $150,000 for the current year?

Mr. DASKAM. I had $150,000, and we were obliged to ask for a deficiency of $50,000 which you gave us the other day, which makes $200,000, and we have used all but $47,000 and that will be all needed for the remaining four months.

The CHAIRMAN. You will want the $175,000 for the current year?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; and I am afraid we will have to ask for a deficiency next year, though we will try not to do so.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COINS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is transportation of silver coins.

Mr. DASKAM. That is $100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You want $100,000. Did you have a deficiency this year?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; you gave us $80,000, and we had to ask you for $20,000, which we got. We run at about $100,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this transportation of silver coin be affected in any way by the new currency act?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; recoinage of silver coins will be.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is recoinage of gold coins.

Mr. DASKAM. That is only $3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to coin?

Mr. DASKAM. To recoin gold coin of light weight in the several subtreasury offices.

The CHAIRMAN. That is gold coin that you take at the face, because it is between the limit of tolerance and the full weight?

Mr. DASKAM. Just right on the notch. If you paid it out again it would be light. There is a certain amount of that that the subtreasury offices take, and they take also 4 cents a grain for each grain which is light rather than to give it back to the man.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, when it is below the limit of tolerance the citizen loses that?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if it is taken in at the subtreasury by the treasurer they take it in at the actual weight?

Mr. DASKAM. If the man wants it, or it is given back to him stamped light, whichever he pleases. This $3,000 ——

The CHAIRMAN. It is to recoin all that comes into the Treasury?

Mr. DASKAM. All that comes in from time to time.

The CHAIRMAN. That $3,000 is not enough to pay for the gold—it only pays for the recoinage.

Mr. DASKAM. There is little loss on it, really, you know. There is 4 cents that covers any loss, and that goes into the miscellaneous receipts.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get the money to pay that; is there a permanent appropriation?

Mr. DASKAM. No; we take it, if a public officer presents $100,000 for deposit in gold, and if six or eight of those pieces are found below the least current weight he says: "I will take those pieces, but you will have to pay 4 cents a grain for every grain below the least current weight."

The CHAIRMAN. And that $3,000 is ample to coin?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got to get the gold?

Mr. DASKAM. We have to make it good, and this $3,000 will do it.

The CHAIRMAN. This $3,000 will make it good?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On all this recoinage?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Without regard to the receipts which you get?

Mr. DASKAM. We do not change that; we take that right in at its face value, and this 4 cents a grain which they take from him also they deposit in the Treasury as the miscellaneous receipts.

The CHAIRMAN. But that can not be used?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; because it goes in as a miscellaneous receipt.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COIN.

Mr. DASKAM. That is all wiped out by the new law of March 14.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a permanent appropriation?

Mr. DASKAM. It is permanent and indefinite; we got $250,000 for that.

TRANSPORTATION OF MINOR COINS.

Mr. DASKAM. We ask $25,000 there.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not submit it there this year.

Mr. DASKAM. What it is used for is the transportation of minor coins from the subtreasury offices just as we now do practically the standard silver dollars from the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The new law takes care of that.

Mr. DASKAM. Under the act of March 14, 1890?

The CHAIRMAN. On minor coins?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want this transportation of minor coin?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; $25,000. I do not want the full $25,000, because it seems to have dropped for some reason or other, and $15,000 will do for that, although we estimated for $25,000.

Mr. MCRAE. Does not the new bill refer to it?

Mr. DASKAM. I do not think it says anything about it. You understand, minor coin is copper and nickels—not silver.

Mr. MCRAE. I meant the subsidiary coin.

Mr. DASKAM. That is fractional silver; that is another thing. Minor coins are copper cents and nickel 5-cent pieces. It has only been

two years since we had that appropriation; the first year we got $20,000, and we used $20,000 and a deficiency of $2,000 besides.

The CHAIRMAN. The rest of the language you do not care about in the next item in italics?

Mr. DASKAM. I do not know why that is there. I never heard a word about that. I will ask about it when I go back.

Mr. MCRAE. I can see very clearly the difference—one is reissue and transportation and the other is just for transportation.

Mr. DASKAM. In that transportation of minor coins there asked for, we had a redundancy of minor coins in the subtreasury offices, and they thought it was better to clean those out and ship them direct from the subtreasury offices. Now, they have done that and there are no coins on hand.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. NOBLE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE LOANS AND CURRENCY DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for the current year, for distinctive paper, $80,000, with a deficiency of $23,250. Do you want the whole $106,000 for which you ask this year?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; and more than that if we can get it, because the act of March 14 as enacted was out of our calculations. We ask for 17,000,000 sheets of distinctive paper, $106,771.28.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for use of the securities—bonds, etc.?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; silver certificates, United States notes, and gold certificates.

The CHAIRMAN. You want a register for ten months, captain of the watch, four watchmen, two counters, and one laborer. This estimate was made last November or December?

Mr. NOBLE. It was made in October.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you what influence has the late law—the currency legislation—had upon this estimate and the general necessities of the service in connection with distinctive paper?

Mr. NOBLE. It has increased it. They are issuing a new series of silver certificates in small denominations, up to $10, to take the place of those withdrawn in this bill.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the limit; what is the largest denomination of silver certificates that could be issued under the law that this act repealed?

Mr. NOBLE. I do not recollect.

Mr. MCRAE. It was very much over $10.

Mr. NOBLE. The largest denomination, I think, was a thousand dollars.

Mr. MCRAE. And now it can not be over $10?

Mr. NOBLE. It can not. The United States notes will be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. As the larger ones come in, are these small ones to be issued in place of them?

Mr. NOBLE. In place of the United States notes.

The CHAIRMAN. For United States notes. Those are not issued in denominations below $10?

Mr. NOBLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There will not be required so many of these others?

Mr. NOBLE. No; the silver certificates are the largest in circulation in amount. There are very few of the United States notes out.

Mr. MCRAE. Does that apply also to the greenbacks?

Mr. NOBLE. Those are what we call United States notes.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you mean that the greenback notes can not be isued below $10?

Mr. NOBLE. No, sir. We asked last year—and we thought our estimate was sufficient—for 17,225,000 sheets of paper; but in consequence of the large demands on us, and considering what we have issued at the end of June, we will need 21,000,000 sheets instead of 17,225,000 sheets—we will need nearly 22,000,000 sheets. If our needs for the balance of the year continues as it has we shall use 21,000,000 instead of 17,000,000 sheets, the amount asked for. To make up that 21,000,000 sheets we asked for a deficiency, and we got 4,000,000 more sheets. That, with what we got, will make enough, and we will have a deficit of 465,000 sheets in July.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to get this paper some time before it is used?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir. It is better when it is seasoned, because it will wear longer.

The CHAIRMAN. How long should it be kept before it is used?

Mr. NOBLE. A year. In that case the bills will wear better.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount have you on hand?

Mr. NOBLE. We should have on hand 5,642,758 sheets, and we have now only 1,674,778 sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. What will you have on hand on June 30?

Mr. NOBLE. Nothing. We will be minus 465,000 sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have no seasoned paper?

Mr. NOBLE. Not a bit. We have Treasury note paper, but not that paper. Treasury note paper is paid for out of an indefinite appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that have you?

Mr. NOBLE. Six million sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not use that and reimburse it?

Mr. NOBLE. We shall have to. If this is not increased, we will have to dip into that pretty heavily, because that appropriation will be available. We shall have to borrow from that paper and pay it back.

The CHAIRMAN. This paper is used for bonds. It does not take much of it for bonds?

Mr. NOBLE. Very little.

The CHAIRMAN. It is mostly used for notes?

Mr. NOBLE. We have got to buy paper for the new 2 per cent bonds.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that not of the same kind?

Mr. NOBLE. It is all distinctive paper, with fiber stripes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no permanent appropriation from which you can buy paper for greenbacks and for the silver certificates.

Mr. NOBLE. No; that is to be appropriated for every year.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of that legislation, do you want to change this item?

Mr. NOBLE. We shall have to, if it be agreeable to you gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking as to the demands of the public service.

Mr. NOBLE. Heretofore, if you will pardon me for saying so, every time you have cut us down on our appropriation for paper. Every

sheet of that paper is accounted for. If a sheet is lost or destroyed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing it must be accounted for. If four sheets are issued to the bureau for printing 20-dollar bills, the bureau is charged up with $80 if that paper is not accounted for.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that. For the public service is this estimate sufficient?

Mr. NOBLE. It is not.

The CHAIRMAN. How much ought it to be increased?

Mr. NOBLE. It ought to be increased at least 5,000,000 sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. What would that cost?

Mr. NOBLE. It would be $26,100 for the paper, and then there would be expressage.

The CHAIRMAN. Say $27,000.

Mr. NOBLE. I can probably tell just what the expressage will be. There will be no expenses for salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. That is near enough. Write us a letter making a revised estimate for that amount.

Mr. NOBLE. Giving you the exact amount required for an increase of 5,000,000 sheets. Have you received a letter from the Secretary, transmitted by us, in regard to the national currency?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think so.

NATIONAL CURRENCY, EXPENSES OF.

Mr. NOBLE. I have a copy of it here, which I have brought up.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does that come in?

Mr. NOBLE. Page 112.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to a letter of the 22d instant, addressed to you by the Comptroller of the Currency, as follows:

> You are respectfully informed that in addition to the estimates given by this Bureau for distinctive paper upon which to print national-bank currency for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1901, it is estimated that there will be needed, on account of the recent legislation affecting national-bank currency, additional paper, as follows:
>
> For the year ending June 30, 1900, 2,500,000 sheets; for the year ending June 30, 1901, 2,000,000 sheets.

It is important that an appropriation for the 2,500,000 sheets needed for remainder of the current fiscal year be obtained as soon as possible. I therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to appropriate, in the urgent deficiency bill, the sum of $14,383.20, which is the estimated cost of manufacture and delivery to this Department of the 2,500,000 sheets referred to.

Yours, respectfully, A. T. HUNTINGTON,
Chief of Division Loans and Currency.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see that we can deal with that, because it is just as it has been for some years.

Mr. NOBLE. It is the same, except that it is paid out of the expenses of national currency.

The CHAIRMAN. For your present wants you can borrow from that other lot of paper for Treasury notes proper, and reimburse yourself when the appropriation is made.

Mr. NOBLE. That would be so if you include that 4,000,000 sheets, according to the estimates which we made.

The CHAIRMAN. You want 2,500,000 sheets for this year and 2,500,000 sheets increase for the coming year?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. In other words, you want $40,000, instead of $26,000?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir. We estimated for 4,250,000 sheets. That was in 1899, and the cost we estimated at $26,335.25. The Comptroller wants 2,000,000 sheets added there and 2,000,000 sheets added to this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Two and a half million sheets on the deficiency and 2,500,000 sheets on this bill?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir, making 5,000,000 sheets in all.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the 2,500,000 sheets cost?

Mr. NOBLE. Twenty-six thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much for 4,250,000?

Mr. NOBLE. It would make about $50,000 for the whole thing.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to separate them.

Mr. NOBLE. I thought you wanted to put that in the deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. It is just as well to deal with it in this bill.

Mr. NOBLE. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Would the $50,000 take the place of $26,000?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. That would include what you need for the next year?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; so far as I can anticipate it now.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want an increase of $50,000?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will $25,000 buy 4,500,000 sheets?

Mr. NOBLE. No, sir; $26,350 buys 4,250,000 sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would it require to buy 4,500,000 sheets?

Mr. NOBLE. About $27,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If we make it $50,000 it will be sufficient?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes; we can eke it along.

Mr. MOODY. Ought not that to go in there, including the deficiency of this year?

Mr. NOBLE. If we get short we can borrow from the Treasury note paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Write us a letter about it.

Mr. NOBLE. Yes. And for expenses of currency; or have you fixed that?

The CHAIRMAN. You had better write us a letter in reference to both.

Mr. NOBLE. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you have?

CANCELING UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, except canceling of United States notes. That is the same amount appropriated every year.

The CHAIRMAN. Document 394.

Mr. NOBLE. That is in reference to an electrical-power engine. Of course, as the business increases, we must have better facilities for doing work.

The CHAIRMAN. The motive power is changed from steam to electricity. You want an electrical engine of five horsepower. From where do you get your current?

Mr. NOBLE. Mr. Hills said he could furnish the current from the street. It is very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you buy this engine for $300?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; that is the Bureau's estimate. It is a necessary thing.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. HILLS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT TREASURY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN Your item seems to be in reference to assistant custodians and janitors. You had $950,000, with a deficiency of $34,984.

Mr. HILLS. From information recently received, we will need $1,064,000 during 1901. When those estimates were prepared the old buildings at Buffalo and Kansas City were to be occupied as well as the new buildings, but we learn that the old buildings are to be abandoned practically for all official purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an increase of almost $100,000 over your appropriation and deficiency for this year.

Mr. HILLS. About $90,000, yes. We have three very large new buildings. The building at Buffalo is very large, and the buildings at St. Paul and Kansas City are large ones. In addition we have one at Bristol, Tenn.; one at Newport, Ky.; one at Norfolk, Va., and one at Portland, Oreg.; and then we have extensions to the buildings at Canton, Ohio; Columbus, Ga.; Dubuque, Iowa; Jackson, Miss.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Macon, Ga.; Springfield, Mass., and Topeka, Kans. I do not emphasize the extensions so much as I do the increase in the number of buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Still it is in effect extension at St. Paul, Buffalo, and Kansas City? You change from one building to another?

Mr. HILLS. At St. Paul we do not vacate the old building, but we must run two buildings at least for another year, and maybe for some time to come. I question whether the new building is going to accommodate the service at St. Paul.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the building at Buffalo vacant?

Mr. HILLS. It is, except as to the marine hospital. I would put that in a rented building. We are required to heat and light the building, and I think it would be cheaper to rent a building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there authority to sell an old building?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; there is no authority to sell any of these old buildings in the cities I have named. I know that at Norfolk the new building is not sufficiently large to accommodate the service.

The CHAIRMAN. They are both asking to break the limit this year for completion.

Mr. HILLS. The building at Buffalo is a very large one. It has 4,500,000 cubic feet of space. It occupies about the same space as the Washington post-office does. It is not so many stories in height.

INSPECTOR OF FURNITURE.

Mr. MOODY. This item is not any more necessary than it was last year.

Mr. HILLS. Not any more necessary than it was last year.

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS OF FURNITURE.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask $318,000 against $225,000 in the last bill, and you have excluded mints, branch mints, and assay offices.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; those buildings have been furnished and repaired from the mint appropriations for contingent expenses and for maintenance. The question came up a short time ago in connection with the Comptroller's office, and I was told that if the question was presented to that office for an opinion, that those buildings would be furnished from this appropriation, but we have never taken that into consideration in the furnishing. I think the item should state specifically what should be furnished from this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You would submit an increase of $93,000? You have no deficiency this year for furniture.

Mr. HILLS. We are liable to have. Since these estimates were prepared, furniture has advanced in price 25 to 30 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation, so far as you know, for the current year was $225,500, and now you want $318,000. If you strike out marine hospitals and branch mints and assay offices and say "exclusive," how much will that lessen that estimate?

Mr. HILLS. You could reduce that to $295,000 on account of some changes made necessary by new conditions. That estimate includes furniture for those large buildings at Buffalo and St. Paul.

The CHAIRMAN. You would suggest $295,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; excluding marine hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the allotment to the marine hospitals?

Mr. HILLS. From $3,500 to $5,000. I wish that the language as submitted by us to the Department could be observed in making the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Which language?

Mr. HILLS. We revised the language considerably as to the purchase of water and light.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER.

The CHAIRMAN. "For fuel, steam, lights, electrical current for light and power purposes."

Mr. HILLS. It is not printed here as we submitted it. I put it "For purchase of fuel, steam, lights, water, and electrical current for light and power purposes."

The CHAIRMAN. Is it for "purchase?"

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not use it for maintaining light plants?

Mr. HILLS. That is appropriated for hereafter. The purchase of fuel and water would come under that.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it for "purchase?"

Mr. HILLS. "For purchase of fuel, steam, lights, water, and electrical current for light and power purposes."

The CHAIRMAN. After all, that is mere language.

Mr. HILLS. No; it arose in this way: A short time ago there was a question came up as to the purchase of water piping for marine hospitals, and we had to go to the Comptroller, and he was about to render a decision in effect that that piping was a proper charge to fuel, lights, and water, when it is in reality a proper charge to repairs and preservation, because it is part of the realty.

Mr. MOODY. Then can you give us some explanation of the other changes which are suggested?

Mr. HILLS. It is not as I submitted it. I made it read "For purchase of fuel, steam, lights, water, and electrical current for light and power purposes and electric-light plants, including repairs thereto."

The CLERK. It was omitted in the estimates.

Mr. HILLS. I regret that very much. This appropriation has been patched up from time to time by amendments and changes.

Mr. MOODY. The Secretary of the Treasury has suggested that the appropriations for new buildings may be made available for the installation of these various electric-light plants.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; it is a proper thing to do.

Mr. MOODY. In case that should be adopted by the committee, what would be the occasion for the continuance of the language in this bill?

Mr. HILLS. We put electric-light plants in old buildings.

Mr. MOODY. Then the only function this would have, if retained in the bill, would enable you to put in old buildings electric lights where they do not now exist?

Mr. HILLS. They are permitted now. If you permit me, I will submit to you a copy of the estimate as it was submitted to the Secretary. I supposed it was before you, and I think the clerk can see the propriety of it.

Mr. MOODY. Would you submit something of that kind as to the other suggestions?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; there would be no conflict between the two.

The CLERK. Did you notice the italics?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOODY. It is not to take the place of the language in brackets in the earlier part of the section.

Mr. HILLS. In installation of electric-light plants, what do the italics indicate?

Mr. MOODY. Is it not a substitution similar to the language in brackets?

Mr. HILLS. It has been in appropriation bills for a number of years past.

Mr. MOODY. Can you see any difference in the effect of those?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. The desire of the Supervising Architect is that he may include in his estimates for new items in installation of electric light plants. It is a proper thing. We are governed by the question as to whether we have sufficient balance on hand.

Mr. MOODY. Then if this language was adopted, either as it was originally in the old buildings or as proposed in italics, and also if the suggestion of the Supervising Architect be adopted, there would be two appropriations from which the same work could be done?

Mr. HILLS. The same work could be applied in different directions.

Mr. MOODY. It would be applied to this, including the old buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. The language would permit it to be used for new as well as for old buildings.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; if the appropriation permitted it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you write us a letter touching fuel, lights, and water, and giving the language as you recommended it for the appropriation, and explaining the reason why you vary from the current law.

Mr. HILLS. I will do so. I was very careful in the preparation of the language submitted to the Secretary. (See page 193.)

The CHAIRMAN. You have $840,000 for the current year, and no deficiency.

Mr. HILLS. We shall have no deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. And you ask $940,000. You have been cut down $30,000 from the year before, and besides you take out marine hospitals.

Mr. HILLS. Yes; you can make a reduction of $45,000 if you exclude marine hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that acceptable?

Mr. HILLS. That is about what we allowed. We have allowed them $43,000; they usually call for an additional amount. I would be willing to say $45,000. You will observe that in 1897 the appropriation was larger; fuel will be higher next year. The Buffalo building will cost $20,000 alone, and there will be $10,000 more for St. Paul and $8,000 more for Portland, Oreg. All these estimates are based on an increased cost for fuel. The difference represents the increased cost of the service.

PNEUMATIC TUBES, OPERATION OF.

Mr. MOODY. Have these contracts any further time to run in these different places?

Mr. HILLS. We do not have the contracts; those are made by the Postmaster-General.

Mr. MOODY. You do not know about that?

Mr. HILLS. We have copies of the contracts.

Mr. MOODY. Would you be kind enough to submit information as to when these contracts expire in the several places?

Mr. HILLS. You had better go to the Postmaster-General for that.

Mr. MOODY. If you have the contracts for last year you can get the information.

Mr. HILLS. We have the contracts, and I will look into that. (See page 194.)

Mr. MOODY. As long as those contracts for pneumatic-tube service exist, it becomes necessary for us to make the appropriation for the power plant, or else discontinue use and still pay the rental?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. The section in regard to the installation of two new boilers—what is to be said about that?

Mr. HILLS. The appropriation was originally $25,000, and this year it is the same. That arises from the extension of the system from New York to the Brooklyn building, and there is a contemplated extension of the system in Boston up to the terminal station, which accounts for the increase of $5,000 estimated for.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose Congress should not extend the system, would $20,000 meet the present conditions?

Mr. HILLS. Twenty-one or twenty-two thousand dollars would.

Mr. MOODY. The present conditions would not be met by $20,000?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; owing to the extension from Brooklyn to New York.

Mr. MOODY. I was present in the summer of 1898 when that began its operation.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. We do not generate the steam that operates that system in New York. We buy the steam from the New York Steam Company. We have not sufficient boiler capacity. We have made contracts for $12,000 for furnishing the steam.

Mr. MOODY. It requires $20,000 for the current fiscal year the way you have been operating?

Mr. HILLS. We called for bids this year, and they put it in at $15,000. We said: "We will pay $12,000, and if we can not get it for that we will generate steam in the custom-house in New York City." We could have done that, but it would have exhausted our capacity.

Mr. MOODY. How much does that increase the amount required for this purpose?

Mr. HILLS. Twenty-two thousand dollars.

Mr. MOODY. That is enough, unless Congress authorizes some further extension?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. For installation of two boilers you ask $9,400.

Mr. HILLS. If we could get those at $9,400 we would be able to generate our own steam, operating from New York to Brooklyn.

Mr. MOODY. Upon the theory that operation is continued beyond the present contract?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; and we would save $4,000 to the Government.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose it should be the policy of Congress to discontinue this pneumatic-tube service, would you recommend this?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we would not want the boilers then. This is on the supposition that this system would be continued.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other items?

TREASURY BUILDING, REPAIRS OF.

Mr. HILLS. Yes; repairs to Treasury building.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we have consulted the Supervising Architect on that.

Mr. HILLS. That is on a special appropriation; this is repairs to the rooms, floors, etc. We also employ a plumber and one or two painters.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for $8,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Independent of the special estimate it requires that?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. You see, we have the Treasury building, the Winder Building, and the Butler Building, and we keep them in repair.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the Treasury building in as bad a condition as Mr. Swayze seems to think?

Mr. HILLS. The plumbing is in bad shape. It has not been renewed since it was completed, thirty years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. From the standpoint of health, ought it to be changed?

Mr. HILLS. I presume it ought to be.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever looked into the question of the vaults?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that is a matter for the Supervising Architect's Office. Other duties have taken my time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no opinion as to what is needed?

Mr. HILLS. Not from a critical examination of the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. As to Mr. Swayze and yourself, is he under you or are you under him?

Mr. HILLS. I am under him.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 3, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the appropriations "Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings" and "furniture and repairs of same for public buildings," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, be made to read as follows:

Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.—For the purchase of fuel, steam, light, water, water meters, ice, lighting supplies, electric current for light and power purposes, and miscellaneous items for the use of the custodians' forces in the care of the buildings, furniture, and heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus and electric-light plants, exclusive of personal service, and for expenses of installing electric-light plants, electric-light wiring and repairs thereto, in such buildings, completed and occupied, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for all buildings, exclusive of marine hospitals, mints, branch mints, and assay offices, under the control of the Treasury Department. And the appropriation herein made for gas shall include the rental and use of gas governors when ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury in writing, provided that no sum shall be paid as rental for such gas governors greater than 35 per cent of the actual value of the gas saved thereby, which saving shall be determined by such tests as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. No portion of the amount herein provided shall be used for operating a system of pneumatic tubes for the transmission of postal matter.

Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings.—For furniture and repairs of same, carpets, and gas and electric light fixtures, for all public buildings, exclusive of marine hospitals, mints, branch mints, and assay offices under the control of the Treasury Department, and for furniture, carpets, and gas and electric light fixtures for new buildings, exclusive of personal service, except for work done by contract; and all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings shall be used, so far as practicable, whether it corresponds with the present regulation plans for furniture or not.

In making the request the Department is prompted by a desire to make clear that mints, branch mints, and assay offices are not to be maintained or supplied with furniture from the appropriations referred to above, but that such expenses are to be paid from the contingent appropriations provided for such service, in which, however, the items of fuel, light, water, and furniture are not specifically mentioned, and that the expenses for the introduction of water pipes and similar service in public buildings now borne by the appropriation "Repairs and preservation of public buildings" are not chargeable to the appropriation "Fuel, lights, and water," it having been intimated by the Comptroller's office, in a question which was informally submitted in connection with the running of water pipes in a United States building, that such expenditures might be chargeable to the appropriation, "Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings."

Other questions have arisen in connection with proposed expendi-

tures covering articles or service which were not taken into consideration in preparing the estimate for either of the appropriations for the reason that they were deemed foreign thereto, which, it is believed, can be avoided in the future by framing the appropriations in accordance with the forms submitted above.

It will be observed that marine hospitals are excluded from the appropriations as submitted, and special attention is invited to the matter, as the subject of their maintenance and furnishing from the marine-hospital appropriation is receiving consideration by the Committee on Appropriations.

The language of the appropriation relating to the payment of rental of gas governors has been changed in order that its provisions may be applied generally and not restricted to United States buildings located in the District of Columbia, as is now the case, and the amount of the rental to be paid has been reduced to a sum not to exceed 35 per cent of the actual saving instead of 50 per cent, as now allowed.

The appropriation for "Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings" is so drawn as to restrict its use to installing electric-light plants in buildings completed and occupied, and does not, therefore, conflict with the recommendation recently submitted by this Department that the cost of such plants for projected buildings be included in the estimates therefor.

Respectfully, L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 2, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: You are informed that an examination of copies of the contracts on the files of this office for the transmission of postal matter by pneumatic-tube system in Boston and New York discloses the fact that the said contracts will expire June 30, 1901. As these contracts were made by the Post-Office Department, this office is unable to state whether or not any of the conditions thereof have been changed since they were executed.

The Department is not in possession of a copy of the contract covering the pneumatic-tube service in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

ST. PAUL AND ST. GEORGE ISLANDS, ALASKA.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. S. CHANCE, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF SPECIAL AGENTS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish food and clothing to the inhabitants of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, in Alaska." Are not they getting in any better fix?

Mr. CHANCE. No, sir; the situation is practically unchanged up there.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not having a larger catch?

Mr. CHANCE. No, sir; it is approximately the same. The catch has been reduced compared with what it used to be.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no increase?

Mr. CHANCE. There is no prospect of any increase.

The CHAIRMAN. It is simply a question of removing these people from the islands or supporting them?

Mr. CHANCE. That will probably be the outcome finally—one or the other alternative, as long as they stay there.

The CHAIRMAN. You support them now?

Mr. CHANCE. The appropriation goes to that, and it is supplemented by their earnings.

Mr. MOODY. How many of the inhabitants are there?

Mr. CHANCE. There are 312 on the two islands. It is over $60 apiece for maintenance. It may interest you to know that the revenue from the catch of seals is very much in excess of the appropriation, which may or may not justify the latter. The revenue in 1898 was $84,000, and in 1899 it was $101,000.

PROTECTION OF SALMON FISHERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been a change in the law in reference to these commissioners in Alaska. At first they received $1,800 and $1,600, and the note says that the enactment was amended in the sundry civil act so as to provide for the officials named by appointment by the President—one agent at $2,500 per annum, and one assistant at $2,000 per annum.

Mr. CHANCE. The Solicitor of the Treasury, when that question came up, ruled that the provision authorizing the appointment of two agents, one at $2,500 and one at $2,000, was the law. That being then the number of agents employed, they have been continued.

The CHAIRMAN. That is $4,500 for salaries, and the balance is for what—traveling expenses?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these parties doing any good?

Mr. CHANCE. I think so. They are required during the fishing and canning season to visit all of the canneries, if possible, and inspect the method of taking fish and report whether or not they are being taken in conformity to law, and report violations of the law and exercise general supervision so far as they can without armed assistance, which they do not have.

The senior agent makes up his annual report, which this year was published by Congress and embraces the statistical information concerning the operations of the canneries. Among other things, they aim to protect the native inhabitants as much as possible, whose maintenance comes from the fisheries, by preventing violations of the laws relating to the salmon fisheries and the improper use of devices for catching salmon. They report that the operations of the salmon fisheries and canneries threaten at an early date the extermination of the fish. There is great rivalry and a great deal of waste in the canneries.

The CHAIRMAN. To enable the Secretary to pay the necessary expenses of section 4, giving effect to the award of the tribunal at Paris.

Mr. CHANCE. That requires that seal skins taken at sea by American vessels be inspected, and, among other things, they endeavored to ascertain the sex of the seals that are killed. We spent $5 last year out of that appropriation for the services of an inspector on one occasion. The sum asked, I think, is $100, and it will probably not be expended.

CHINESE-EXCLUSION ACT.

The CHAIRMAN. For the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act. You ask more this year—$110,000. Will it be expended?

Mr. CHANCE. I fear it will.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that sufficient?

Mr. CHANCE. It may not be more than sufficient this year, as the Chinese are more strenuous in their efforts to get into the country.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the full amount?

Mr. CHANCE. We will need the full amount.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the object of this legislation?

Mr. CHANCE. The enforcement of the law, and the details of the work have taken a very large part of my time. I am obliged to conduct all the correspondence relating to the Chinese, in addition to that of the customs and other matters, and I find I need badly the assistance of some officer who is capable of relieving me of the supervision of that part of the work. Congress has been asked to relegate that to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, but that has not yet been done. I had General Spaulding's assurance, and he was to come up with me to-day, but has failed to do so. He is in hearty accord with me, and it is expected, if this be allowed, to bring experienced Chinese inspectors to the Department as the occasion arises, and perhaps permanently to relieve me of part of the work, which is exceedingly heavy.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had him permanently, how much do you want to pay him?

Mr. CHANCE. That I could hardly determine. Usually they get $4 to $5 per day.

The CHAIRMAN. And expenses?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes; when traveling. I have several young men in my office, clerks at $900, who are hardly qualified, by reason of lack of experience, to relieve me of that work, and they can not help me out very much.

Mr. MCRAE. Has the anti-Chinese law been extended to Hawaii yet?

Mr. CHANCE. It has. The joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii extended the laws to those islands at once, and we now have an officer stationed there.

Mr. MCRAE. But it did not extend the alien contract law?

Mr. CHANCE. I am not sure.

Mr. MCRAE. I do not think it did.

Mr. CHANCE. It did extend the Chinese act.

Mr. MCRAE. And you enforce it against Hawaii?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes; so far as the United States is concerned. We also enforce it so far as the rest of the world is concerned. I think that is the purpose of the joint resolution.

Mr. MCRAE. Of course; and you do not permit them to come here?

Mr. CHANCE. No, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you permit the Chinese from here to go there?

Mr. CHANCE. That question has not been raised, that I recollect. I do not think we have had an instance of that sort, but I think we probably would.

Mr. MCRAE. When you say you enforce the anti-Chinese laws against the rest of the world, do you mean you deport those there or that you do not permit any more to come?

Mr. CHANCE. We do not permit any more to come unless they are entitled to come. Under certain circumstances certain classes of Chinese are permitted to come.

Mr. MCRAE. You did not deport any of those who were there when the law was first passed?

Mr. CHANCE. There was no occasion to do so in Hawaii. We still continue deportation of Chinese from the United States.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you mean to say that the Chinese who are there now would be permitted to remain in this part of the United States if they were here and that they could not be deported?

Mr. CHANCE. Hardly. The Chinese in Hawaii are not admissible to the United States.

Mr. MCRAE. Just consider for a moment that Hawaii is part of the United States. Would they be allowed to remain if it was a part of the United States?

Mr. CHANCE. I think probably it would be ruled that they had acquired a habitation, and yet that would be a judicial question which I could not determine.

Mr. MCRAE. When that law was passed, do you hold that it entitled those that were there to remain?

Mr. CHANCE. That was before I came to the department.

Mr. MCRAE. They did move out a great many.

Mr. CHANCE. Some are deported every year. We deported 47 Chinamen from North Dakota recently.

Mr. MCRAE. For what reason?

Mr. CHANCE. The judge found after trial that they were unlawfully in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Chinese coming to this country are sent out of this country, except those traveling and those specified by law, if they come against the law?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes, sir. They are arrested and taken before United States commissioners, and if we can present sufficient evidence to the court, the court orders their deportation.

The CHAIRMAN. As an administrative officer or subordinate officer, is it your understanding that the words "United States" means that part bounded by the Pacific Ocean on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on the other?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There are quite a lot of Chinese in Hawaii, which is a matter of common knowledge or notoriety, and are those Chinese permitted to come to the United States or that part of it between the two oceans?

Mr. CHANCE. No more readily than they could come from China. They are under the same restrictions.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking as to the fact. Are the Chinese, since the treaty with Hawaii, or during current years covered by this appropriation we are inquiring about, permitted now to come to Hawaii?

Mr. CHANCE. Only under the identical requirements as provided by the exclusion act which is prescribed for the United States.

Mr. MOODY. And this Chinese exclusion law has been carried by express provision to the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes; the joint resolution expressly provided that the Chinese exclusion laws should at once take effect in Hawaii.

Mr. MCRAE. You said also there have been no cases of deportation from Hawaii and no effort to make any.

Mr. CHANCE. That may be explained in this way: Chinese deported from the United States come across the frontier lines. We have absolutely no difficulty in excluding them on the seaboard, because they come on board of vessels and can be deported, after examination, if they endeavor to come illegally, but we can not do that on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers, always. It frequently happens that a Chinaman who has been denied admission will walk around the back way, as it were, and come across the line. If they are detected, they are arrested and taken before commissioners. The judges have held that the decision of the collector is not final, although the law says it is.

Mr. MCRAE. Does not the exclusion act require a certain registration, or in some sort of way require qualification for Chinamen who are permitted to stay?

Mr. CHANCE. In 1893 the law was passed providing for registration of Chinese laborers.

Mr. MCRAE. Do they register Chinese laborers in Hawaii?

Mr. CHANCE. Oh, yes. We prepared regulations immediately after getting the opinion of the Attorney-General, after the passage of the treaty of annexation. We provided for the registration of the Chinese in Hawaii, if I remember correctly; but those who wished to go out had the privilege of returning if they were provided with proof that they had been there before.

Mr. MCRAE. Did you register all the laborers here in order to permit them to remain?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes, sir; whether it works is a difficult question.

Mr. MCRAE. They are not required to register to remain in Hawaii; but if they go out and want to come back, they can do so?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. So that registration there is for the purpose of permitting them to come back?

Mr. CHANCE. It permits them to come back provided——

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know whether you are excluding all the Chinamen from Hawaii. If you do not know, look it up and inform us.

Mr. CHANCE. I would be glad to send you a copy of our instructions to the officers out there since the law has been extended to Hawaii.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; write us a letter whether you have excluded all, to the best of your ability, and whether you are utilizing the appropriation.

Mr. CHANCE. Yes, sir. In reference to the manner in which we deport Chinamen coming in unlawfully, I would say that Chinamen can not come into Hawaii except by the cognizance and permission of the officers, because they must come on vessels and be inspected. (See p. 223.)

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that this Chinese exclusion act applies to that island, and I know also that there are a great many of them there. I presume some were not entitled to be there.

Mr. CHANCE. A great many of them are not entitled to be there.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that the Chinese that were there when we passed the exclusion act are entitled to remain?

Mr. CHANCE. We did not feel that we could deport the Chinamen found in Hawaii at the passage of the act.

Mr. MOODY. You assume that they were there lawfully?

Mr. CHANCE. That they were there lawfully.

Mr. MCRAE. Were not these who were here when we passed the exclusion act here lawfully?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Have the Chinese now in Hawaii the right to remain without complying with the exclusion act?

Mr. CHANCE. It was impossible under the act of 1893 to exclude them, because the law was limited to a period of one year; so that it was possible to exclude them from this country, but not so in Hawaii, because the registration period expired some time in 1894. There was no provision of law requiring the registration of Chinese applicable to those islands.

Mr. MCRAE. The act was extended to Hawaii, and the question now is whether it did not apply to those in the islands and the limitation as to them begin with the extension resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a lawyer?

Mr. CHANCE. Not very much of a lawyer.

The CHAIRMAN. Write us a letter and tell us what you have done in this respect.

Mr. CHANCE. With pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as you have done anything under the decision as to this subject, state what it is and tell us why.

Mr. CHANCE. I will do so with pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is any difference between the United States proper and Hawaii in the consideration of the question, we want to know what it is and why.

The CHAIRMAN. (to the committee). I will submit for the information of the committee and the record, the following paper:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 24, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: On June 21, 1898, the Comptroller of the Treasury decided (Vol. IV, Decisions of the Comptroller, p. 706) that cases arising under the Chinese-exclusion laws are not criminal cases, but the proceedings therein are analogous to those in criminal cases, and that under the act of May 28, 1896, providing certain fees for United States commissioners and prohibiting them from receiving other fees not therein specified, the allowance of any per diem fee for hearing and deciding a case under the Chinese-exclusion acts is not authorized.

Certain Chinese persons, who unlawfully entered the United States in the State of New York, were recently arrested by the marshal for the northern district of New York, and were taken before the United States commissioner at Malone, N. Y., in proceedings for their deportation. The commissioner at Malone thereupon refused to hear and decide these cases, for the reason that the decision of the Comptroller referred to would operate to deprive him of proper fees for hearing such cases. Thereupon application was made to the judge of the United States district court for said district for a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of such Chinese persons.

On the 21st instant the judge referred to held that while the commissioner is clothed by law with full authority to hear these cases, he is not called upon to entertain them in the face of an authoritative declination on the part of the executive officers of the Government to pay his lawful fees and disbursements.

Under these circumstances, the Department is powerless to prevent the unlawful entry into the United States of Chinese persons, who walk across the frontier line at points where there are no customs officers, as is frequently the case, or to secure the deportation of Chinese persons unlawfully in the United States. It is therefore respectfully urged that provision be made in the pending sundry civil appropriation bill for the allowance of a fee of $5 per diem to United States commissioners in cases arising under the Chinese-exclusion laws.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the letter which Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding informs me that he has addressed to you under date of March 24, in relation to the necessity for making provision in the pending sundry civil appropriation bill for the allowance of a fee of $5 per diem to United States commissioners in cases arising under the Chinese-exclusion laws, I beg to state that the situation as presented by the Assistant Secretary bids fair to permit the unrestrained entry into the United States of Chinese persons whom the laws intend to exclude. There is, in my opinion, no doubt that commissioners are justly entitled to receive a per diem of $5 for the hearing of Chinese cases; and inasmuch as the Comptroller of the Treasury is of the opinion that this per diem may not be paid to commissioners in such cases under the present law, I join in respectfully urging upon you the necessity of making promptly the provision which the Assistant Secretary requests.

Such provision may be made by an appropriate clause or paragraph in the sundry civil bill, as suggested, or by the independent amendment of section 21 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat., 140), by inserting between the word "court" and the words "five dollars" the words "and for hearing and deciding cases arising under the Chinese-exclusion laws;" so that the per diem compensation for hearing and deciding cases shall be as follows:

For hearing and deciding on criminal charges and reducing the testimony to writing when required by law or order of court, and for hearing and deciding cases arising under the Chinese-exclusion laws, $5 a day for the time necessarily employed: *Provided*, That not more than one per diem shall be allowed in a case, unless the account shall show that the hearing could not be completed in one day, when one additional per diem may be specially approved and allowed by the court: *Provided further*, That not more than one per diem shall be allowed for any one day: *Provided further*, That no per diem shall be allowed for taking a bond or recognizance and passing on the sufficiency of the bond or recognizance and the sureties thereon when the bond or recognizance was taken after the defendant had been committed to prison upon a final commitment, or has given bond or been recognized for his appearance at court, or when the defendant has been arrested on a capias or bench warrant, or was in custody under any process or order of a court of record.

If the insertion of a clause in the sundry civil bill is the quicker way to obtain the desired relief, I suggest that method.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney-General.

M. P. ANDREWS, PAYMENT TO.

Mr. CHANCE (continuing). General Spaulding expected to say something about this item at the bottom of the page.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Andrews was the private secretary to three Postmasters-General, and he informs me that this work was done entirely out of office hours.

Mr. CHANCE. It was.

Mr. MOODY. What is the character of the work?

Mr. CHANCE. It is a volume of several hundred pages consisting of a compilation of all the customs laws, arranged according to subjects in a very convenient way, and with marginal notes, and involves, I judge, a great amount of work and research.

Mr. MOODY. How well is it done?

Mr. CHANCE. I have discovered no faults in it.

Mr. MOODY. Is there anything which takes its place in any way?

Mr. CHANCE. There is not. Heretofore when we needed anything of this kind we were obliged to get it from the Revised Statutes of 1874 and its supplements, which was a pretty laborious undertaking. This work has a copious index.

Mr. MOODY. Is there any other item?

Mr. CHANCE. Possibly there is one in reference to the Alaskan seal fisheries. The appropriation for salaries and expenses you have passed.

The CHAIRMAN. It is fixed by law.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOITIES.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF CUSTOMS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You have $10,000 for compensation in lieu of moities for the current fiscal year. Is there any deficiency there?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have not had a deficiency as yet, but we have the prospect of one. We have $2,207.64 balance. We have claims pending and ready for settlement amounting to $2,000, leaving $307.64. We have other claims involving $16,000 when settled up by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. In submitting $25,000 you anticipate the $16,000?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; including three or four other cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Cases in litigation and in which you do not know what the result may be?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; the prospects are that these awards will be made.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the only item you have?

Mr. JOHNSON. Those are pending.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything else?

LOCAL APPRAISERS' MEETINGS.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; there is an appropriation for conference of local appraisers, $1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit the same estimate?

Mr. JOHNSON. We had a deficiency of about $400, but we will try not to have a deficiency next year.

ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

STATEMENT OF T. V. POWDERLY, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation is $100,000 this year, and that will all be expended?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you increase your appropriation to $150,000 in the estimates. I wish you would make a statement as to why you increase the estimate, and the necessities of the service, the growth of it, and so on.

Mr. POWDERLY. Of the appropriation of $100,000 from July 1 to December 31 last year there was expended $64,452.12.

The CHAIRMAN. The first six months?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir. The average is $10,742.02 per month. The balance on hand, with four months remaining, is $21,250.30. We were obliged to transfer a number of agents doing contract labor work from that fund to the immigration fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Inspectors?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes; the alien contract labor inspectors, and in addition we had to put a number of new inspectors along the border, and had to increase the force in New York, and now we ask permission to put one at Miami, Fla., and I think more will be required along the border.

It seems that during the last year a greater number of people have conceived the idea of coming into the United States under contract from Canada and Mexico, and we must watch the borders more carefully. We will need fully that amount of money.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that is by reason of the increased wages they can get here and the greater demand for labor in the United States?

Mr. POWDERLY. Of course those engaged in business in this country, manufacturing or other business, make contracts for cheap labor at the nearest point in a foreign country, and those laborers are brought across from that point where they can be shipped over cheapest. I have instituted inquiry recently in about 450 cases, and the young men, who are the ones principally coming, tell me that they are leaving the old countries for fear of conscription into the armies. The troubled conditions over there make it desirable for them to leave and come to a country where the laws will be less objectionable in that respect. The old people and the women and children, of course, have no such excuse. I can not say that it is because of the increased prosperity in this country that they are coming. They do not seem to give that answer.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact there is a greater demand for labor in this country than there was two or three years ago?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is a supply, it is apt to answer a demand?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an increase of 50 per cent that you now ask. How thoroughly do you police the Canadian and southern borders?

Mr. POWDERLY. We do not police it as thoroughly as we should. except at the custom-house points, where there are collectors, where there are alien contract labor or immigration stations, and at those

points they traverse the border up and down wherever violations are reported. We have discovered that they will leave the railroad trains along the border, and come in in that way. When we discover that, we send inspectors after them. The Japanese give us trouble on the west coast, and they are going to give us more. Only ten minutes before leaving the office I received a dispatch that 600 of them were coming in under contract. That telegram was from the consul in Yokohama.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think this $150,000 will be required during the coming year to make the service effective?

Mr. POWDERLY. You will remember that I talked the matter over with the chairman of the committee in my office recently. If the committee will permit me, I will read the following from my annual report:

It has been found that in the attempt to secure evidence of the existence of a promise or assurance of work in this country given to an alien prior to his migration hither, investigation at the ultimate destination of such alien has been the most efficacious resort. This has been attempted on a few occasions only, as the officials of the Bureau located at the ports of entry are restricted in number and the increased arrivals have made their presence at their official stations indispensable. Moreover, the qualifications for a successful investigation of this nature are not such as are possessed or required by the inspectors at the ports, but are those which distinguish a good police inspector or detective. Authority, therefore, should be conferred upon the Bureau to secure the services of a suitable number of such officers to act under and report directly to it, with official headquarters in Washington, in order that by them inquiries involving the exercise of tact and discretion, as well as of courage and perseverance, may be conducted at the centers of mining, manufacturing, and other industrial pursuits, to which the occasional influx of large numbers of aliens, holding prepaid tickets and otherwise exhibiting indubitable evidence of having at their homes abroad perfected plans to secure work at once on arrival in the United States, afford the strongest moral conviction of wholesale violations of the law.

The past year has been fruitful of such cases, particularly of immigration to States where industrial disputes between labor and its employers were in progress, and deportations for violations of the law have been made from Iowa, Illinois, and Pennsylvania as a result of following suspected aliens to their destination, while in other States, principally for the lack of such officials as those above mentioned, the investigations have resulted merely in obtaining strong presumptive evidence, not proof, of successful importations of foreign labor under contract, resulting in some instances in the complete displacement of native workmen.

It seems appropriate to refer, while on this subject, to the increasing immigration of Japanese, of the class known as "coolies," at the Pacific ports. Evidence is in the possession of the Bureau of the existence of an elaborate and ingenious system by means of which this class, whose apparent skill in the arts of evasion, coupled with the difficulty of securing interpreters other than such as are themselves natives of Japan, renders their examination by the United States officials peculiarly difficult, are brought over under contract made through agents in the principal cities on the Pacific coast to work under contractors for various kinds of construction in which cheap and unskilled labor can be utilized. Present indications point to a steadily increasing immigration of this character, and means should be provided to follow it to its final destination for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, whether it is in violation of law.

These laborers coming in seem to be instructed or coached. After they are caught certain questions are asked them, and they seem to have the answers already framed. The contract labor inspector asks him if he came in under contract, and he answers that he knows nothing about the work; and yet we have discovered that they have had engagements to work at certain places, but they answer in such a way that we can not catch up with them. If we could send a man after them, or have a man there at the time, they would be discovered in many cases, and we have made such discoveries.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to follow them up by sending a party after them and find where they go?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And then if you find that they are frauds they can be arrested and deported?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes; they can be sued after arrest and can be deported.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a mere matter of appropriation, as I understand it.

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And $150,000 will enable you to do that?

Mr. POWDERLY. I believe it will.

Mr. MOODY. Are you acquainted with the city of Haverhill?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. The character of the citizenship in that place has been changed, in my judgment, from the importation of contract labor, which has succeeded in getting in by reason of the absence of inspection in the manner in which you suggest.

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes; I was born in a village in my State called Jessup. Since coal was first raised to light in that town the miners have changed considerably. In 1848 the miners were principally Welsh and Irish, under an American boss. Within the last year I went through the principal streets of Jessup, and I walked a distance of what would be two squares on Pennsylvania avenue and spoke to the women and men, and not one could understand me. Not one could speak the English language. The Americans have been driven entirely away.

Mr. MCRAE. Could you tell us briefly what the conscript laws in the countries you refer to are?

Mr. POWDERLY. I could not. I only know it in a general way as to what I have read. I do not carry it in my mind clearly enough to tell it.

Mr. MCRAE. How about Hawaii; have the antialien contract-labor laws been extended to those islands?

Mr. POWDERLY. Not yet.

Mr. MCRAE. Are contract laborers still going in there?

Mr. POWDERLY. There have, I think, about 30,000 or upward of contract laborers gone there in the last nine months or so.

The CHAIRMAN. The contract-labor laws have not been extended to that island?

Mr. POWDERLY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chinese-exclusion act has been?

Mr. POWDERLY. I believe so.

Points where alien contract inspectors are stationed.

Quebec, Canada	3	Boston, Mass	1
Vanceboro, Me	1	Buffalo, N. Y	1
St. Albans, Vt	1	Pittsburg, Pa	1
Ogdensburg, N. Y	1	Baltimore, Md	3
Philadelphia, Pa	1	Windsor, Ontario	1
Detroit, Mich	1	Cincinnati, Ohio	1
Port Huron, Mich	1	Chicago, Ill	2
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	1	Vancouver, British Columbia	2
Alberta, Northwest Territory	1	Tacoma, Wash	1
Seattle, Wash	1	Nogales, Ariz	1
San Francisco, Cal	2	El Paso, Tex	1
Laredo, Tex	1	Piedras Negras, Mexico	1
San Diego, Cal	1	New Orleans, La	1
Galveston, Tex	1	New York, N. Y	29
Key West, Fla	1		
St. Johns, New Brunswick	1	Total	65

MONDAY, *April 2, 1900.*

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. M. DAWSON, CHIEF CLERK, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs of buildings, Interior Department, you submit current law, $13,500?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; that is the same that we got this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Before that you had $7,000, and then before that $5,000, and so on. The $13,500 must have been exceptional. Is there any reason why it should be continued rather than reduced?

Mr. DAWSON. There is every reason why it should be continued, because we have two buildings. We have the old Post-Office Department building, which we have to keep in repair.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but we have just given that an entire renovating.

Mr. DAWSON. Well, the machinery and basement have not been renovated, and we will have to renovate the rooms in a portion of the building vacated by the Land Office, so the expenses next year, I think, will be certainly as great as they have been this year. You see they vacated a very large portion of the Patent Office building, and while it is unoccupied it will be good management, and I think certainly desirable, that we should renovate that part, paint, clean, and fix that up, and while the Land Office clerks have moved over, it will take two or three weeks to get their files out, and it will be the commencement of the next fiscal year before we will do much of that work, and a great deal of it will go into the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had this appropriation for the second year, $13,500, what is your estimate after that when you get things in good shape; could we reduce this?

Mr. DAWSON. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. To what?

Mr. DAWSON. I would not like to say. Our heating apparatus will require almost an entire renewal. I have got Captain Baird, superintendent of the State, War, and Navy building, at work on a system of improving it, and it is in very bad condition. I would not like to say we can strike off any of it next year.

The CHAIRMAN. You supplement this $13,500 by a new estimate of $7,000 for coal bin for storage for coal. You ask $7,000. You may just as well make that other $20,000.

Mr. DAWSON. That is a special appropriation for the Pension building. You gave us $5,000 to build an areaway and sewer, and we had the plans drawn, and when we asked for bids the lowest bid we got was for some $12,000. Materials have gone up—iron and everything of that kind to be used in it. So, instead of spending any of that $5,000, which was altogether inadequate, we put in an estimate for $7,000 additional. I do not think that will be sufficient with the increase in the price of materials.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have not built this areaway and sewer.

Mr. DAWSON. We have not expended a dollar of it; no, sir. That is for the Pension building alone. We did not like to start on a $15,000 proposition with only $5,000 to do it with. We thought we had better come to you and tell you how much it would be and get an additional amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any harm in letting it run as it is?

Mr. DAWSON. Well, sir, the building is being damaged because of the soaking in of the water around the walls of it, and there is no convenience there for coal storage, and the coal has to be stored over the water pipes; the pipes run around through the same place, and if there should be a leak in those pipes you would have to move all the coal, and the ashes have to be handled three times to get them out of there. It would be a very great convenience, and the areaway, I think, is a necessity for the protection of the walls of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not spent it, and you estimate $7,000 to enable you to spend it?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is $12,000.

Mr. DAWSON. And I do not think that will do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what is the use of making the appropriation?

Mr. DAWSON. Well, this estimate is not large enough; but if we got the $12,000 I think we would be justified then in starting on the proposition, and then possibly we will have to come back and ask you for $1,000 or more.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess you could not start on it unless you had enough to finish it.

Mr. DAWSON. Perhaps we might modify the plans if we got the $12,000 to bring it inside; but we found we could not make any headway on it at all with $5,000.

Mr. MCRAE. Have you revised your estimates so as to get what you want?

Mr. DAWSON. Those were sent in last fall.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you have charge of?

CENSUS SCHEDULES, BINDING.

Mr. DAWSON. I do not know whether it comes in this bill, but we have sent up an estimate for arranging and binding the population

schedules of the Eleventh Census. That is a matter which has been estimated for more than once—two or three times. They occupy the cellar of what is known as Marini's Hall, on E street. I do not think they ought ever to have been put there. They were put there some six or eight years ago. It is a damp place, and they are just between pasteboard backs like that, with tape around them, and we do not dare to take them out for fear they will become damaged and lost, and if they were bound we could move them to a more proper place.

The CHAIRMAN. They have all been tabulated?

Mr. DAWSON. Oh, yes. Mr. Chairman, these are the details from which the tabulations are taken of the population. For instance, your family schedule——

The CHAIRMAN. Does it apply to population alone?

Mr. DAWSON. Just population. It is just like your family schedule, giving the name of each member of the family, and we are constantly in receipt of communications from people——

The CHAIRMAN. How many tons are there of them?

Mr. DAWSON. I have not an estimate on that, but there are about 19,000 of these packages that thick, and it would take about 15,000 volumes, we estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. And these population schedules are what the enumerators made, and it applies to population alone?

Mr. DAWSON. Population alone.

The CHAIRMAN. And that was taken in 1890—as of June, 1890?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; June, 1890.

The CHAIRMAN. And now, after a lapse of ten years, you ask an appropriation of $15,000 to bind them?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; we have asked it frequently before.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will submit a form, and everybody is of the same opinion I am about it, submit a clause to destroy them, I should be very greatly inclined to put it in.

Mr. DAWSON. I do not think you appreciate the value of them. If you know in what ward or what county any person in the United States lived in 1890, you can find out all about them, the children——

The CHAIRMAN. What's the good?

Mr. DAWSON. We are in receipt constantly of inquiries from people.

The CHAIRMAN. Some crank who wants to get up a history of a family, or something or other?

Mr. MCRAE. They are necessary sometimes in criminal prosecution. I remember last summer——

Mr. DAWSON. We frequently supply them to courts.

Mr. MCRAE. I remember last summer a lawyer in my town had occasion to write to the Department to show what the schedule showed as to the age of a girl, that was necessary to be known.

Mr. DAWSON. That is the only schedule of that kind giving full information about every family in the United States that has ever been prepared by the census. The other censuses are not so complete in the details. I think if you were to examine those you would be convinced of the value of them, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Are they going to make one like that this year?

Mr. DAWSON. I do not think quite in so much detail, but I have not seen their schedules.

CASA GRANDE RUIN.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to this Casa Grande ruin in Arizona; there is a man out there in charge. What pay does he get? The appropriation has been merely for his salary heretofore?

Mr. DAWSON. That is all, sir; this is for some man who lives in the neighborhood—some preacher who is willing, through his love of antiquity, antiques, etc., to do this for a small salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I suppose that love of antiquity is shared with the desire for bread and butter?

Mr. DAWSON. Well, the two are mixed, perhaps. He loves bread and butter and also loves antiquity.

The CHAIRMAN. The love of antiquity is gratified when he gets bread and butter, and the love of bread and butter is gratified when he gets antiquity?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; but there are a great many people who are deeply interested in that. We get communications from people who come from the North and other parts of the country to see that, and they complain very much that it is not better cared for. It is not protected from the elements. It seems it is crumbling a good deal; a large piece dropped recently from one of the corners of it.

The CHAIRMAN. How old is this ruin supposed to be, prehistoric?

Mr. DAWSON. I was going to say it was prehistoric; but I know it relates to the earliest period of the Spanish settlement of Arizona.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do with this $2,000?

Mr. DAWSON. You will find some statement or proposition for that estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. It is to make an iron roof?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; and to protect it in that way. I think there is a picture of the ruins in the last report of the governor of Arizona.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you have got?

ELEVATOR, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Mr. DAWSON. We are going to send up an estimate for an elevator for the west wing of the Patent Office. There is but one small elevator to accommodate the whole building, and the west side is frequented by patent attorneys, seventy-five or one hundred there constantly, examining drawings and specifications of patents in that part of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not go up but one floor.

Mr. DAWSON. They go clear to the top. Then there are two or three hundred clerks on that side of the building who can not walk up stairs, but have to come two blocks, from Ninth to Seventh street, to get up, and we are very poorly supplied with elevators.

The CHAIRMAN. When will you have that estimate here?

Mr. DAWSON. We will get it up to the Treasury to-day, sir, and they will send it up.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you about that great mass of specifications, what do you call them?

Mr. DAWSON. Copies of patents.

The CHAIRMAN. How many tons of those have you?

Mr. DAWSON. I do not know that that has ever been computed, but the whole west part of the building—the hallways and corridors—is filled with them.

The CHAIRMAN. Some rooms are filled with them, too?

Mr. DAWSON. No; we have not any in the rooms; but, you see, the entire cellar or basement of Ninth street—that hall is filled on both sides of the hall and double cases in the center, cutting off all ventilation, and we have hardly room to run a truck through there with coal. Then for two stories above the same condition exists—the sides of the halls and all the middle of the halls, galleries, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. How many specifications for each patent are copied?

Mr. DAWSON. They used to print 150, but then they reduced it to 100, and now they print 75. They have been printing 75 for a year or two.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the great mass of that stuff is of no account, I take it?

Mr. DAWSON. A great mass of it is never called for, but you do not know what time you are going to have calls for it. A good many parties write and ask for copies of a whole chain of patents—the whole class—and if you do not have them it is very expensive to have to put them in press again. Copies of patents are a great source of revenue to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Not that you ever got the cost out of that?

Mr. DAWSON. Far more than cost.

The CHAIRMAN. On the average?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say you sell enough copies of those specifications that you could pay for all of the work that has ever been done?

Mr. DAWSON. I do not think there is any question about that, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I know of some copies that is true, but the great mass of them are never heard of again after they are once issued.

Mr. DAWSON. You see they cost very little after they have been set up to get off a regular edition.

The CHAIRMAN. But the matter of storage is a very serious one?

Mr. DAWSON. If we had to pay rent for storage it would be. I wish we could get rid of them in some way. It would ventilate the building and give a good deal of room also.

Mr. MCRAE. Does the Commissioner of Patents recommend their destruction?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; I think not.

PUBLIC LAND SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. BINGER HERMANN, COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. GEORGE REDWAY, CHIEF OF ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. I think your note probably gives us pretty much all that we want?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For salaries of registers and receivers you have for this year $477,000 and a deficiency of $45,000. You submit an estimate of $477,000, and the whole of that will be required?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; the whole of that will be required; and then we have the deficiency there, as you have just mentioned.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LAND OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN. Contingent expenses of land offices. You submit an estimate of $135,000, which is current law?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have got a deficiency this year of $15,000 on that?

Mr. HERMANN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you anticipate that you can get through with this $135,000, or will there probably be another deficiency?

Mr. HERMANN. No; I am satisfied, Mr. Chairman, that we shall require the same amount that we had before. There will probably be one land office less, and that is Alaska.

Mr. MCRAE. Had you not better revise your estimate if you want $150,000?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; I think, in view of the fact that there is one land office less, we might take $5,000, perhaps, off that, so there will be a deficiency of perhaps $10,000, instead of $15,000.

DEPREDATIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER, PREVENTING.

The CHAIRMAN. For preventing depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity you had last year, including a deficiency, $136,500. The appropriation for the current year is $110,000. Is there a deficiency there?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; $40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And the $40,000 has already been appropriated?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; you remember we called for a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I thought.

Mr. HERMANN. I think it might be advisable to give us all we ask there. There is a great pressure in all quarters in regard to this service.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask $125,000 in your estimate, which is $25,000 less than you have for the current year if you count the deficiency? Well, it is perfectly clear that the estimate ought to be allowed?

Mr. HERMANN. The estimate should be allowed, there is no doubt about that.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you want more than $125,000?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; we want as much as we had last year, together with the deficiency.

Mr. MCRAE. Had you not better revise your estimate and send it in through the Speaker?

Mr. HERMANN. We should have both of those sums. We should have what we estimate for together with the deficiency.

Mr. REDWAY. You will notice $150,000 is our estimate, and the Secretary not knowing of the deficiency cut it down below what our office estimate was for.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, the amount appropriated for the current year was $110,000, and you had a deficiency of $40,000 and that makes $150,000.

Mr. HERMANN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the estimate submitted to the Secretary is $125,000 for the coming year, and you say it will take $150,000?

Mr. HERMANN. We do. We need every cent of it.

PROTECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST RESERVES.

The CHAIRMAN. For protection and administration of forest reserves you have had $210,000, including a deficiency, and you submit an estimate for $300,000?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the note tell the story or is there anything additional?

Mr. HERMANN. I think you have everything condensed in the note on page 133 of your book and on page 310 of the Book of Estimates.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the main purpose of this proviso that you want put in there?

Mr. HERMANN. What is that, as to forest agents here? That is under existing law, as I understand it.

Mr. MCRAE. Why is it here then?

Mr. HERMANN. It is to show the nature of the duties of those officers. It shows the necessity as well as the nature.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the clerk's note.

Mr. MCRAE. I see now. You do not want that changed. That is to show what the law is?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

Mr. MCRAE. There is nothing new in the other?

Mr. HERMANN. There is nothing new in the other.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, for protection and administration, you say in this note, of forest reserves that you expended about $4,375 for each million of acres, and that you already have gotten 46,000,000 of acres in round numbers in these reserves, and that you have nearly 50 proposed new reserves, and then you say that a considerable number of additional reserves will result from the examinations now being made, all of which will need forest officers and rangers. I want to ask you if this great area of forest reserves can be policed except as it might be at particular points where mining corporations or railway corporations are inclined to poach upon the public timber, if it is possible with this force to spread over this whole area?

Mr. HERMANN. With the present force we have?

The CHAIRMAN. Or even the proposed force.

Mr. HERMANN. Well, the proposed force could do it; yes. When you say area, you mean forest area, the forest-reserve area, and not the unreserved area of timber land. I will say that we can do it. We will not only prevent poaching and stealing of timber, but we will also prevent fires.

Mr. MCRAE. What, if any, revenue are you getting from these forest reserves?

Mr. HERMANN. We have only been experimenting now for about twelve months in the matter of revenue; that is to say, our regulations have been now in effect about one year as to the sale of timber, and we are getting a good revenue now and it is increasing, just as the instructions of the regulations are known to the public, the trade is increasing all over the country, and we are selling to mills and to

domestic users of timber here and there, to those who use it for mines in other localities.

Mr. McRAE. Is it expected to become self-sustaining at any time in the near future?

Mr. HERMANN. I do; and I predict in the course of a few years; and I am keeping myself, I am satisfied, within reasonable limits when I say that the entire forest-reserve appropriation will be returned to the Government in the receipts from the sale of timber from the land.

Mr. McRAE. And without any injury to the forests?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir; if anything, to the benefit of the forests. There is a vast amount of dead wood, which we are selling at about 25 cents a thousand, which cleans it up and prevents the lying of débris, etc., which will accelerate fires in the event they get to be placed in the forests, so that it is a preventative of fires to clean up that character of timber; and where the timber is too dense it is advisable also to have it thinned out—that is, all trees over 8 inches in diameter, the trees which have reached maturity; so I predict in the course of a very short time now we can make it self-sustaining.

The CHAIRMAN. The moneys received are covered into the Treasury?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir. There is one firm alone from whom we collected $75,000 in the Deadwood country there, the Black Hills—$75,000 from that company. Now, I wish to make this suggestion and to ask your careful consideration of it, because everything will depend upon the carrying out of that suggestion. I shall not need one-half of what I am asking for unless Congress comes to our rescue in this regard. There has been a shameful abuse of the last legislation by Congress in regard to permitting indemnity selections for lands surrendered to the Government inside of a forest reserve. These corporations have been surrendering worthless land to the Government, and individuals who had denuded their holdings inside of forest reservations for mill purposes, after having utilized all the value of the land in the shape of timber upon it, are now throwing those lands back upon the Government and going out over the cream of the forests and are taking indemnity selections there, and the time is now near at hand when the home seekers will not be able to get their timber fit to utilize in any part of the public domain.

The Department has construed that law to mean that those people may take indemnity selections even within the unsurveyed domain of the country, a portion of the public domain that the home seekers can not to-day possibly enter, and they are going there now where there is any unsurveyed timber of value and selecting that timber by natural landmarks and such other designations as necessary to identify it when the surveys are made. We are helpless in the Department to prevent this abuse, and we have recommended most earnestly in several recommendations that Congress provide this as a remedy: First, that no indemnity selections shall be made upon the unsurveyed domain; second, that when indemnity selections are sought and upon surrender made of holdings within a forest reservation, that indemnity selection shall be approximately of the same value as that which is surrendered to the Government.

If valuable timber land be surrendered to the Government of a holding within a forest reservation, they may be entitled to take equally as valuable land, but if the party surrendered arid lands or denuded lands intrinsically worthless for any purpose, they should be then content to

select other lands of approximately the same value. We ask the Government to do that. If they do not do that, then I, for one, shall feel reluctant to recommend to the honorable Secretary and Congress a single other reservation in this country, for many parties urging recommendations for reservations are doing it in order that they may have an opportunity of unloading upon the Government a lot of the worst land inside of the reservation in order that they may go elsewhere and take up valuable indemnity selections. We have now made our very earnest protests to Congress and our recommendations for relief, and if you do not come to our relief I do not think it is of sufficient value that we shall benefit a lot of speculators in order to protect forest regions.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has got this recommendation, the Committee on the Public Lands?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. The construction of which you complain was after the passage of the general forestry act?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event it is in a condition where it must be cured by legislation?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; we all agree on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Or else this disastrous proceeding goes on?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; it will proceed.

Mr. MCRAE. Well, I can see very readily how we could prevent the location on unsurveyed land; but the other proposition is a very difficult one—that is, to determine the value of the two tracts involved. You would have to have a board of appraisers for every tract relinquished, and again when the scrip is located. Has not the decision become a rule of property?

Mr. HERMANN. In the first place, I would put the burden upon the individual proposing to make the selection. I should require him to make affidavit, properly corroborated, that the land which he desires to select in indemnity is approximately of the same value of that which is surrendered, and the surrender will accompany the indemnity selection. We will require this showing from him, and if we are not satisfied with that—if we believe, from our general knowledge of the country in that vicinity, it is of more value than he has represented it to us—we instruct one of the special agents to proceed to this country and make a special examination and report, in order to verify the statement made by the individual who asks for the indemnity selection. At all events, it will be better than it is now, because we do not have the right to inquire at all into the difference in the indemnity selection.

EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of hearings in land entries. You have $3,000 and $3,000 deficiency, making $6,000 in all?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; that will be all right.

The CHAIRMAN. You want your estimate here?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; I think that should be allowed.

Mr. MCRAE. You only estimate for $4,500?

Mr. REDWAY. We estimated it, but the Secretary cut it down, not knowing that we were going to have a deficiency.

REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. Reproducing plats of surveys. That is current law?
Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; that will be required.

EXAMINATION OF DESERT LANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Examination of desert lands. You submit the same estimate, $3,000?
Mr. HERMANN. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Are you expending all of this $3,000?
Mr. HERMANN. Every dollar; there will not be a dollar left.
The CHAIRMAN. Now, you submit a provision here—

That if such examinations be made by detailed clerks or employees of the Department, they shall be entitled to actual necessary expenses of transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fare, not exceeding $3 per day in lieu of subsistence.

You have not that authority now?
Mr. REDWAY. We have not resorted to this—that is to say, the persons who have made these examinations thus far have not been detailed clerks—but in case the Commissioner should want to do it, then he has the authority there.
Mr. HERMANN. And he can also allow them for subsistence, which, I understand, now we could not do. At the present time, even if I should detail a clerk, all he can resort to is the regular departmental compensation, whatever it may be, $100 a month or $150 a month, but nothing beyond that.
The CHAIRMAN. Not for transportation or subsistence?
Mr. HERMANN. No, sir. I do not think we will have occasion to resort to this, but in case we should it would be of aid.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you detail anybody now?
Mr. HERMANN. We have not in the last year, but I have two examiners now in the field making these examinations.

MINERAL LANDS IN MONTANA AND IDAHO.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is House Document, here, No. 389. These commissions have expired?
Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. They expired under the law, when?
Mr. HERMANN. On the 1st of October last. They expired February of last year, and then they were extended to last October.
The CHAIRMAN. And now it is proposed to extend them at least another year—to be permanent, in fact. For instance, here are 4,000,000 acres——
Mr. HERMANN. To be candid in regard to the matter, I am not in entire sympathy with this method, and I am now recommending to Congress a change, not a change in the general method, but in reporting adversely upon the bill which affects the classification in a certain State under which it is proposed to classify these lands; I am recommending a different system entirely, which I think could be more economical to be applied here as I propose to apply it if Congress thinks it wise to adopt that system. I think, through our special agents, we will be just as competent to make these classifications and to protect the interests of the Government, and perhaps more so, than

such protection is now guaranteed through these classifiers, and at an enormous saving of public money, too.

My theory is that the railroad company be required to make publication of the lands which it proposes to select. That will give due notice and publicity of its intention to those who are acquainted with the character of the land—to the miner, if you please—to the man who knows it is mineral land that they select as agricultural land—and they will, of course, go to the railroad company, and those persons will have opportunity themselves to protest. Secondly, I would have a special agent of the Interior Department on hand at every hearing. And thirdly, I would require that the special agent shall proceed around the territory which is proposed to be selected by the railroad company to make himself personally acquainted with the character of the land and be on hand at the time and the place named in the notice at which the hearing will be had upon the proposed selection, and there submit whatever showing he may have; and I think we have the interests of the Government safeguarded upon sufficient points, and we can do it economically, and, I think, more accurately.

The CHAIRMAN. Your opinion is that will give better results than this method?

Mr. HERMANN. I think it will give better results than this.

The CHAIRMAN. And at much less cost?

Mr. HERMANN. And at far less cost, because while the special agent will be attending to this special duty he will also have his general duties appertaining to his position; he will be watching the public domain, following up frauds there at the same time that he is attending to his duty. That is the theory which I have, but a theory which has not gone into practice.

The CHAIRMAN. A single point of order, if we put this in, will knock it out; commissions when once founded never voluntarily quit. I know that in a general way——

Mr. MCRAE. The plan you suggest would require a classification of these lands without any personal inspection?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Well, each of your special inspectors could not certainly do as much work as three men?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; he will do more work than three men have done, in my judgment, in the same length of time.

Mr. MCRAE. He can not do more than three men ought to do?

Mr. HERMANN. In the first place when you give a man $10 or $20 a day—the more you give him a day the more the inducement will be to prolong that work. I am not casting reflections upon any of the honorable gentlemen who have been employed. I assume they have all been industrious, energetic, and patriotic men so far as their service to the country is concerned. But I am contending that under human nature he has that temptation. When you give a man, as we do the special agent, a certain fixed salary a year with other duties ahead of him constantly without termination he will not have that inducement to make him shirk his duty. As to the classification to which Mr. McRae refers, I propose that the special agent shall go to the field in which it is proposed to make these selections and that he shall form his opinion with regard to the character of the land.

In order that his opinion will be of value, I will do what Congress has not done in regard to these classifiers, now they get one out of

three, I should require the honorable Secretary shall detail such special agents who have practical knowledge of mines or minerals, or both.

Mr. McRAE. The law now requires that one of these three shall be a practical miner.

Mr. HERMANN. The law requires one of the commission now shall be, but the other two may have no know edge at all on the subject. Now, I submit, what is the value of the judgment of two men who do not know lead-bearing soil from silver-bearing soil?

Mr. McRAE. How many special agents have you who are practical miners.

Mr. HERMANN. We have about 50 special agents. If we have not got those who are practical miners, we could get them.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not get those on a commission?

Mr. HERMANN. Your law does not require that they shall be practical miners.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not prohibit?

Mr. HERMANN. No.

Mr. McRAE. It requires at least one to be a practical miner—but all may be?

Mr. HERMANN. You have to trust to the appointing power in that regard. If you directed the appointing power, make it mandatory that those three persons shall be versed in mineral knowledge, then the appointing power will do that; but if you say in your proviso here in the proposed amendment that the Secretary of the Interior shall select such agents as have a knowledge in minerals, or mines and minerals, the Secretary will obey that instruction.

Mr. McRAE. These commissions were organized at the urgent insistence of the people who lived in Montana and Idaho, and the bills had the earnest indorsement of the Commissioner under the Republican Administration, and again under the Democratic Administration, upon the theory that three men would go and personally inspect the land and determine as to whether it was agricultural or mineral land. That, I think, would be better than to have the Department determine it through a special agent. That was the plan urged by the miners in those States. If your Department can do it better and cheaper, I have no objection to its doing it, but they did not do it. After thirty or forty years' time the miners do not know whether the lands are agricultural or not?

Mr. HARMANN. That shows the imperfect manner in which it is classified. Three men are selected——

Mr. McRAE. But they were not selected until four years ago.

Mr. HERMANN. Three men are selected, and two of them have no knowledge of mines and the third man may have some knowledge—been a superintendent or director of some mining company. They go upon the public domain, and one man has knowledge and the other two have not. It is practically the judgment of one man; that is about the situation now.

Mr. McRAE. No; it is not that. Any man of intelligence who goes into a mining country, if he talks with the local miners and inspects the land, can have a pretty good idea of the kind of land it is.

Mr. HERMANN. Unfortunately he is not within sight of a miner for days and days. Take that vast tract in Montana and Idaho—he does not see a white man for days and days.

Mr. McRAE. Your rules or regulations require them to personally inspect each 40 acres of land?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

Mr. MCRAE. So you can not take your force of special agents, without you increase them very largely, and classify these lands as soon as these commissions can?

Mr. HERMANN. It is not necessary to go on each 40 acres.

Mr. MCRAE. But you require these men to do it?

Mr. HERMANN. You know from the general reputation of the country whether it is mineral; and that is exactly what these commissions have been doing—standing upon some high point and looking over the country and saying, "Here is an agricultural valley; we know there is no mining or minerals there, and we will just enter that as such;" and they have the townships arranged, and they indicate what the probable value is and describe it on the township plats as nonmineral, for instance, and it is not necessary to cover each 40 acres; and the special agent can do that as well as the commission.

Mr. MCRAE. I want to say that that is exactly what these commissions did at first, and the Department called them down and required them to personally inspect each 40 acres and make a report; and it does not make any difference what they may think about it, they must personally go upon it. If you had permitted them to construe the law as it ought to have been, the classification of it would have been through long ago, but under that ruling they had to personally go upon each 40 acres, so of course it has been delayed.

Mr. HERMANN. You can inspect each 40 acres by looking at it. If I can see the 40 acres——

Mr. MCRAE. You can not, under your rules.

Mr. HERMANN. If I can see 40 acres through a good glass, can not I inspect that 40 acres?

Mr. MCRAE. No, sir; you are not personally inspecting it.

Mr. HERMANN. But if you put on two men who do not know anything about mineral land and——

Mr. MCRAE. I am perfectly willing for you to stop the classification if you want to.

Mr. HERMANN. I think it would be an improvement to require that all should be practical miners.

Mr. MCRAE. You can require every one of them to be a practical miner.

Mr. HERMANN. That is where the difficulty is. You can pass a law to make it compulsory that it shall be that, and not depend upon one man's discretionary power in the matter.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. For surveying the public lands you have for the current year $325,000, and no deficiency. Has all that been allotted and being expended?

Mr. HERMANN. Every dollar of it. I question seriously if we should not have a larger amount. I had a consultation this morning with the survey division to know whether petitions from all the settlers on unsurveyed public domain were properly attended to promptly and justly. They assured me that they are, as the law pays especial attention to the survey of agricultural lands, and I therefore think, from the assurances of the survey division, that $325,000 will be sufficient.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the necessity for these words "fragmentary

surveys?" I think I know, but I would like to have you state it officially.

Mr. HERMANN. That is this: Very often where a small survey may be required it does not pay a man to enter into a contract, so, as I understand it, that permits that survey to be made under a per diem arrangement.

Mr. REDWAY. Because sometimes the survey under a regular contract would not amount to more than $1.25.

Mr. HERMANN. They will not contract for it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it that Mr. Distin is asking me about in Alaska?

Mr. HERMANN. There are some little islands occasionally where I think it would be well to make a per diem contract.

The CHAIRMAN. His letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA,
Sitka, March 6, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith copy of a letter from the honorable Commissioner General Land Office relative to surveying islands and isolated tracts in this district.

You will notice that he calls attention to the fact that in making estimates of appropriation required for the service of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, under the item for surveying public lands he recommended that such surveys might be made at a per diem rate instead of by the mile. In my judgment it was a very meritorious recommendation generally, and particularly so far as this district is concerned.

A large portion of the surveys in southern and southeastern Alaska will be of this character, as will be seen by the quotation the Commissioner makes from my report to him.

His statement that Alaska would be especially benefited by such an enactment is most true, and I trust it is not too late for a clause authorizing isolated and fragmentary surveys to be made in that manner to be inserted in the sundry civil bill making appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. DISTIN, *Surveyor-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1900.

The UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Sitka, Alaska.

SIR: I have your letter of November 15, 1899, making suggestions along the line of improvements in the surveying service as applied to Alaska, and note its contents. The subjects treated upon by you will require considerable attention and should be treated separately.

In the matter of surveying islands and isolated tracts in Alaska you submit the following:

On account of their proximity to mines, fisheries, and canning plants, settlements are being made at some of the places in various parts of the Alexander Archipelago along the shore line of the ocean to Prince William Sound, Kenai, and the Alaskan Peninsula, and the Aleutian Islands.

I have to inform you in reply that this office appreciates the difficulties in the way of making surveys of small tracts of land at mileage rates and has invoked the aid of Congress in the matter. In the estimates of appropriation required for the service of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, under the item for surveying public lands this office submitted the following:

And it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office, when deemed expedient, to authorize fragmentary surveys by the day instead of by the mile, the liability in any one contract to be limited to $250.

Attention was called in said estimate to the fact that section 2411 of the Revised Statutes now authorizes surveys at per diem rates in California and Oregon, and cases are continually arising in other surveying districts where surveys of islands and other fragmentary tracts are desired, and owing to the very limited amount of field work required in many cases the legal rates per mile do not cover the actual costs of the work to the surveyor; hence it is impossible, sometimes, to obtain the service of competent surveyors for the work.

The suggested item granting the authority was not incorporated in the clause of the sundry civil bill providing for the appropriation for the surveying service, and it is hoped that some time in the future such authority will be given, in which event the surveying service in Alaska will be especially benefited.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that ought to go in?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I will refer you to House Document 211 in regard to surveys of public lands within forest reserves.

Mr. HERMANN. Formerly the Geological Survey had that, and I think at the last session of Congress an amendment was made providing that the General Land Office shall make these surveys.

The CHAIRMAN. I have the legislation here. Now, later on, under the Geological Bureau, there is an estimate submitted of $130,000 for the survey of "public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves."

Mr. HERMANN. It was intended to be applied to the survey of the exterior boundary of the forest reserves.

Mr. MCRAE. That is, you let his Bureau mark the exterior and you do the surveying on the inside?

Mr. HERMANN. That is the theory, and he also passes upon the question whether our boundary is the geological proper boundary of the forest reserve—in other words, whether it is a proper forest boundary or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Under this law the Geological Survey Bureau surveys the exterior boundary?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Absolutely; and you do not do that at all?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir; we do not do that. The reason of that is this: We desire the Geological Survey to pass upon the question as to whether that is, strictly speaking, a forest or not; whether the boundary of the forest extends that far outward. They pass upon that scientifically; whether that is the proper boundary for the forest. They may extend it if they wish to; they may add to it or subtract from that which we have recommended, the preliminary boundary, because our observation is imperfect and their observations are perfect. It is field work scientifically made. As to the interior, however, where there are settlers—and there are thousands of settlers inside the forest reservations who are demanding that their lands be surveyed—having that right, their title not being affected by the proclamation of the President, consequently they have the right to make final proof upon their claims; hence they come in, as they are under the general law, and ask for a survey.

Mr. MCRAE. Any portion of this $325,000 is available for this work?

Mr. HERMANN. For the protection?

Mr. MCRAE. No; for the surveys.

Mr. HERMANN. The only question is, we have made our estimate up on the outside work; we have not estimated for the reserve surveys: that is separate and distinct from the outside work, from the unreserved public domain. That $325,000 is really an estimate based upon the calculation as to the survey of the unreserved portion of the public domain.

Mr. MCRAE. It occurs to me we might remove any doubt by making the paragraph on page 146 a little plainer. That is the one Mr. Walcott wants.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know whether there is any necessity of changing this language to make this $325,000 or any portion thereof available for the survey of lands in forest reservations. It seems to me it is broad enough.

Mr. HERMANN. But it is not $325,000 for survey of lands in forest reserves.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking you for surveys and resurveys of public lands, including forest surveys.

Mr. HERMANN. Probably not, because public lands you would find to be those lands not in the reservations, and they are no longer public lands after they are once reserved from public entry and public disposal.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would put it, "including forest reservations, when authorized by law?"

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

Mr. MCRAE. "That have been or may hereafter be authorized."

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want to survey agricultural lands in a reservation except where located?

Mr. HERMANN. That is all we would have to do. It is agricultural lands which are settled upon by settlers who are asking for a survey. Now, Mr. Chairman, this point will remain, as soon as you have amended that, that the amount we recommend is for the unreserved public domain, $325,000. If now we are authorized to survey the inside of the forest reservations we would require an additional amount. You see we recommend $50,000 for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Mr. HERMANN. It is in Special Document No. 211.

The CHAIRMAN. We can take that into consideration when we come to take it up.

SURVEY OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for surveys of private land claims, you decrease that by $5,000, and you add the words "and for examination of the surveys in the field."

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; it will be necessary to have our special examiner make an examination of those surveys, as well as those of lands not included in the private land claims.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you do it now?

Mr. REDWAY. It was because there was no special appropriation for it, and the Treasury Department cut us down on it. There is a special appropriation for making surveys in the one above, and therefore they held, since there is none here, we can not spend any money for examinations.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I suppose it ought to be in. (See p. 222.)

SURVEY OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN UTAH AND ARIZONA.

Mr. MOODY. Document No. 372 is a proposition appropriating $22,800 for surveying, marking, and establishing the boundary line between Utah and Arizona. What is the necessity for that?

Mr. HERMANN. That boundary has never been surveyed, and settlements are now found upon both sides of that imaginary line. It will be a very difficult thing to adjudicate their rights until after there shall be a boundary line established.

Mr. MOODY. Are the boundary lines established generally between the States and Territories, with this exception?

Mr. HERMANN. I do not know of any other instance.

Mr. MOODY. This is the only remaining instance?

Mr. HERMANN. The only one I recall.

Mr. MOODY. How necessary is this this year?

Mr. HERMANN. Well, it will be necessary at any time. There are a great many settlers in the southern part of Utah, in the valleys, etc., who ask for the privilege of making final proof, and we can not permit them to make their proof until after we have the line.

Mr. MOODY. Is this estimate an exact one?

Mr. HERMANN. I think it is. We know the distance over which the line must run.

Mr. MOODY. Is it the whole boundary line between the State and Territory?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; the entire boundary line.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS, SURVEY, APPRAISAL, AND SALE OF.

Mr. MOODY. Survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations.

Mr. REDWAY. That ought to be increased. Fort Buford Reservation will cost at least $10,000, and has been waiting year after year for an appropriation to survey and appraise that reservation along with the others.

Mr. MOODY. How much is there in that reservation?

Mr. REDWAY. It is a vast tract, but I do not remember the exact amount.

Mr. MCRAE. If it is over 5,000 acres it ought to be opened under the act which I introduced.

Mr. HERMANN. Under the present law it can not be surveyed because——

Mr. MCRAE. Maybe you do not want to appraise and sell, but open to settlement?

Mr. REDWAY. We can not survey it as it is until we have the money, but it is ready to survey and appraise at any time when we get the money to do it, but we can not use the money provided for other surveys.

Mr. MCRAE. I can not understand what you want with money to appraise an abandoned reservation of over 5,000 acres, because then it should be open to settlement.

Mr. REDWAY. I confess I do not remember exactly the number of acres, but I remember this can not be appraised under the law as it is.

Mr. HERMANN. That is owing to the quantity of acres.

Mr. REDWAY. For years we have been trying to get that appropriation increased in order to be able to survey that reservation with others. It is property that is going to destruction, and nobody can help it until we can survey it and sell it. The buildings are all going to waste and the timber is more or less going to destruction.

Mr. HERMANN. I am sorry that we have not the area of it here.

Mr. REDWAY. The survey is the principal expense, but all the expenses will have to come out of it.

Mr. MCRAE. You want an increase there of how much?

Mr. REDWAY. I ought to have an increase of $5,000.

Mr. MCRAE. The estimate, then, ought to be revised and sent in regularly through the Secretary.

Mr. REDWAY. Our recommendation was $11,000, and the Secretary cut it down.

Mr. MCRAE. You can get him to transmit the estimate.

Mr. HERMANN. The principal cost of that is the survey.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I beg to invite attention to a proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill relative to publication of notices of survey of private land claims.

Section 10 of the act (March 3, 1891) which directs such surveys provides that—

> When any such survey shall have been made and returned to the surveyor-general of the respective Territory or State and the plat thereof completed, the surveyor-general shall give notice that such has been done by publication once a week for four consecutive weeks in two newspapers, one published at the capital of the Territory or State and the other (if any such there be) published near the land so surveyed; such notices to be published in both the Spanish and English languages.

The above requirement for two publications of every advertisement—one in English and one in Spanish—in two newspapers is

deemed unnecessary and burdensome upon the Government and upon the land claimant, both, under the law, sharing equally this expense. Other similar publications, such, for example, as in homestead, mineral, desert, or other land entries, require insertion in one paper only, and I know of no reason why private land claimants, who are usually small holders and poor, or the Government should be subjected to the unusual expense of four publications with four weekly insertions of each.

This matter has recently come to my particular attention through the action of a certain publisher who conducts several newspapers and charges exorbitant rates for this class of advertising, his papers being so located that, under the present law, such advertisements are required to be inserted in at least one of them; whereas, if publication were required in but *one* newspaper, his extortion could not be enforced, since experience seems to indicate that publication may always be secured in at least one suitable newspaper at the "commercial rate" provided for in the act of June 20, 1898.

I am of opinion that every purpose of publicity as to such surveys would be attained by adding to that paragraph of the pending sundry civil bill which makes appropriation for surveying private land claims the following clause:

Provided, That hereafter the notices of survey required by section ten of said act shall be published in one newspaper only, except where specifically directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Mr. CANNON:

This is indispensably necessary. Great extortion is now practiced upon us under existing law.

B. H., *Commissioner.*

CHINESE EXCLUSION FROM HAWAII.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 4, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request to the supervising special agent, I have to inform you that in an opinion dated October 21, 1898, the Attorney-General held that "the restrictions placed by our exclusion laws upon the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt classes, and the regulations made under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China, providing for the departure and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers, are to be held applicable to Chinese persons applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, or to such persons residing there and who may wish to depart with the intention of returning."

By letter dated November 3, 1898, addressed to the Secretary of State, this Department communicated to the Government of Hawaii the opinion of the Attorney-General referred to above, and established regulations for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws in the

Hawaiian Islands. On the same date a competent Chinese inspector was instructed to proceed at once to Honolulu and there cooperate with the Hawaiian Government in carrying into effect the laws and the regulations of this Department relating to Chinese, and was furnished with a copy of the regulations embodied in the letter of November 3, 1898, to the Secretary of State. The inspector referred to has been stationed at Honolulu since that time, and his reports tend to show that the law and regulations upon the subject have been properly enforced.

I transmit herewith copies of the opinion of the Attorney-General and the letter to the Secretary of State referred to. In the latter, it will be observed, provision was made for the departure of Chinese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands, with the privilege of returning thereto upon the proper registration of such laborers at the time of their departure and the presentation of the evidence required by law and treaty to entitle them to return; and it was held that Chinese laborers who had previously departed from the islands could not be permitted to return thereto. In the preparation of such regulations it was not deemed practicable to require all Chinese laborers then residing in the Hawaiian Islands to register as such, for the reason that section 6 of the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893, required all Chinese laborers then in the United States to register within six months from the latter date, and such laborers in the United States were not permitted to register thereafter.

On January 31, 1899, this Department addressed a letter to the Attorney-General, requesting an opinion as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury had authority under the law to admit to the Hawaiian Islands Chinese persons who had departed therefrom under the regulations of the Hawaiian government allowing them to return, but who would be excluded under the laws and regulations since extended to those islands. In an opinion dated February 21, 1899, the Attorney-General held that the words "no further immigration" occurring in the joint resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers to those islands, should be construed so as to apply only to actual additional immigration into the islands, namely, the coming of Chinese into the islands for the first time after annexation, and not to the return to the islands of Chinese who have a lawful residence there and are simply exercising the recognized right of returning, after a temporary absence, to their business and their homes.

On March 2, 1899, a copy of this opinion was transmitted to the Chinese inspector stationed at Honolulu, and that officer was informed that in a personal conference the Solicitor-General advised this Department that the construction of law embodied in the opinion last referred to would also justify the admission to the Hawaiian Islands of Chinese women and children presenting permits of the Hawaiin government issued to them prior to the receipt by that government of Department's regulations transmitted to the Secretary of State on November 3, 1898, and also the admission of Chinese persons presenting the permits of the Hawaiian government issued under the Hawaiian laws prior to the receipt of the regulations referred to, permitting their temporary sojourn in those islands. A copy of the opinion last referred to is also transmitted herewith.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 3, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the due receipt of your communication of September 30, 1898, transmitting for an expression of my views copy of a dispatch from Mr. Harold M. Sewall, special agent of the United States at Honolulu, inclosing a communication received by him from the Chinese consular agent at that city, who desires information under the instructions of the Chinese minister at this capital as to the status of the Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands, in reference to their entrance into and exit therefrom.

Your letter stated that the Chinese consular agent referred to also inquired as to the effect, in view of the Newlands resolution, of a law, a copy of which was also transmitted, passed by the Hawaiian legislature at its last session, amending the Hawaiian Chinese immigration acts.

On the 11th ultimo, I addressed a letter to the honorable the Attorney-General, transmitting your communication of the 30th of September, and its inclosures, and requesting an opinion on the question whether or not the restrictions placed by the Chinese exclusion laws upon the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt class, and the regulations made under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China, providing for the departure from and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers, are to be held applicable to Chinese persons applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, or to such persons residing there who may wish to depart with the intention of returning.

The attention of the Attorney-General was also called to the recent law passed by the Hawaiian legislature amending the Chinese immigration acts, referred to in your communication.

The Department has received a communication upon this subject from the Acting Attorney-General, dated the 21st ultimo, in which that officer states that in his opinion the restrictions placed by our exclusion laws upon the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt classes, and the regulations made under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China providing for the departure from and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers, are to be held applicable to Chinese persons applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, and to such persons residing there as may wish to depart with the intention of returning.

The Acting Attorney-General, in the communication referred to, also expresses the opinion that the language of paragraph 8 of the so-called Newlands resolutions, enacted by Congress and approved July 7, 1898, makes applicable at once the Chinese exclusion laws of this country to the Hawaiian Islands, and that the diverse provisions of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands regulating and restricting the admission thereto of Chinese, including the recent law referred to by Special Agent Harold M. Sewall, which was enacted by the legislature of the Republic of Hawaii and approved July 7, 1898, in so far as they are inconsistent with the terms of the so-called Newlands resolution, must be held to be invalid and inapplicable.

A copy of the opinion of the Acting Attorney-General referred to is herewith transmitted for your information, and it is respectfully

requested that steps may be taken to acquaint the existing government of the Hawaiian Islands, and particularly the collectors of customs in those islands, with its terms and also with the provisions of the existing laws enacted by Congress and the treaty between the United States and China, approved December 8, 1894, governing and restricting the immigration of Chinese into the United States, to the end that the same may be at once put in force and carried into effect in those islands in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution approved July 7, 1898, providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Copies of the pamphlet containing the text of the laws and the treaty referred to now in force relating to the exclusion of Chinese from the United States, and the synopses of rulings and decisions upon questions arising thereunder, are also transmitted herewith, in order that they may be placed in the hands of the collectors of customs in the Hawaiian Islands for their information and guidance.

Special attention is called to the accompanying opinion of the Attorney-General, dated October 14, 1896, embodied in Department Circular No. 147 of that year, in relation to the departure from and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers.

Inasmuch as the Chinese laborers who have heretofore resided in the Hawaiian Islands and have already departed therefrom did not comply with the requirements of article 2 of the treaty with China prior to such departure, such laborers can not be permitted to return to those islands; but any Chinese laborer who now resides in the Hawaiian Islands, and who has a lawful wife, child, or parent in those islands, or property therein of the value of $1,000 or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement, as is provided in article 2 of the treaty with China, shall be permitted to return to the Hawaiian Islands, provided that prior to his departure therefrom he shall deposit with the collector of customs at the port of departure from those islands a statement in writing fully describing himself, giving his name, age, height, legal residence, occupation, color of eyes, and complexion and peculiarities or marks upon his person that will serve to identify him, and giving a true and full description of his family or property or debts, as aforesaid, accompanied by two photographs, which statement, if found correct, shall be certified under the official seal of said collector after a thorough examination to ascertain whether the photographs accompanying the paper for the purpose of identification are those of the person for whom they are prepared, and that his height, weight, and description of physical marks are accurately given.

This statement, with one photograph permanently attached, must be filed in the office of the collector of the port of departure, and the deposit of such statement with the collector shall be considered as equivalent to the registration of Chinese laborers in the United States under the provisions of the acts of May, 1892, and November 3, 1893; and such collector, if he is satisfied that the person presenting the same is the Chinese laborer therein described, shall issue to him on his departure from said port a certificate in the following form:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. ——.

Certificate issued to Chinese laborer departing from ——— ——— with the intention of returning thereto under the treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of China, signed March 17, 1894, and proclaimed by the President of the United States December 8, 1894.

This is to certify that ——— ———, a Chinese laborer described in identification paper No. ——, port of ———, departed from this port for ——— on this —— day of ———, 189—, with the intention of returning to ——— via this port within twelve months from said date.

Given under my hand and seal this —— day of ———, 189—, at ———.

Collector of Customs, Port of ———, District of ———.

[Collector's seal.]

The certified description should be carefully preserved by the collector at the port of departure, as a means of identification of the Chinese person therein mentioned, and the latter, in order to avail himself of the privilege conferred by said article 2 of the treaty, must return via the port of departure within one year from the date of his leaving the Hawaiian Islands, unless prevented by his sickness or other disability beyond his control, in which event the facts shall be officially certified by the Chinese consul located at the port of departure in those islands to the satisfaction of the collector of the port at which such Chinese laborer shall land in the Hawaiian Islands.

Certificates as above described, with the serial number attached, will be issued to collectors of customs at ports in the Hawaiian Islands from which Chinese depart upon application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury. In all instances collectors will fill out the blanks on the stubs of the certificates, and one photograph of the Chinese laborer to whom the certificate is issued will be permanently attached to such certificate for comparison on his return with the photograph attached to the statement on file in the office of the collector above referred to.

You are requested to direct that collectors of customs shall submit reports to this Department monthly of Chinese persons departing from and returning to their respective ports under the treaty herein referred to, debiting themselves with the number of certificates received from the Department, crediting themselves with the number issued, and reporting the number remaining on hand.

The collector shall cancel all certificates presented on the admission of returning laborers, and forward such certificates so canceled to this Department, together with the descriptive statements filed by such Chinese laborers at the time of their departure from the islands.

Special attention is called to article 1 of the treaty with China, referred to, which provides that for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, the coming, except under the conditions thereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers to the United States is absolutely prohibited. This provision should also be enforced by the authorities of the Hawaiian Islands, subject to the exception above noted in relation to the return to those islands of Chinese laborers now residing therein.

Attention is also called to article 3 of the treaty referred to, which provides that the provisions thereof shall not affect the right of Chinese subjects, being officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the

United States and residing therein, upon the production of certificates from their Government, or the Government where they last resided, viséed by the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in the country whence they depart.

In this connection, special attention is called to the accompanying opinion of the Acting Attorney-General, dated August 31, 1898, embodied in Treasury Circular No. 172 of that year, wherein it is held that Chinese subjects of the exempt classes coming into the United States from China must produce the certificates of the Government of China, and coming from other foreign countries in which they are residents, must produce, under the treaty of 1894, the certificate of the government of such countries and not, as was the practice under the act of July 5, 1884, the certificate of consular or other proper officials of China.

In this connection your attention is also called to an opinion of the Attorney-General, dated July 15, 1898, embodied in Synopsis 19677, of July 20, 1898, which will be found in the inclosed copy of Treasury Decisions, volume 2, No. 3, published on July 21, 1898, wherein it is held that the provisions of law enacted prior thereto and inconsistent with the provisions of the treaty with China referred to above, are repealed thereby, and that only the classes of Chinese referred to in article 3 of such treaty, namely, officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure may be admitted to the United States.

In view of this opinion, the regulations contained in the inclosed pamphlet, entitled "Synopsis of rulings and decisions," construing the several Chinese exclusion acts and permitting the admission of Chinese other than laborers and not strictly of the classes enumerated in article 3 of the treaty, are no longer in force, and should be disregarded.

Attention is called to section 2 of the act approved November 3, 1892, defining the words "laborer" or "laborers" and "merchants," when used in the Chinese exclusion laws, and providing for the admission of Chinese persons who claim such admission on the ground that they were formerly engaged in the United States as merchants; and also to the provisions of the act approved August 18, 1894, to the effect that "in every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States under any law or treaty now existing, or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officers, if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury."

This provision of law, and section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, which will be found in the inclosed pamphlet containing the synopses, decisions, etc., imposes upon the customs officers of the Hawaiian Islands the duty of determining the right of Chinese who seek admission thereto to enter said islands.

You are informed that Chinese Inspector Joshua K. Brown has been directed to proceed at once to the Hawaiian Islands and there to cooperate with the customs officials of those islands in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws and the treaty referred to above.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 11, with its inclosures, in relation to the status of the Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands, and with particular reference to their entrance into and exit from said islands. In view of the provisions of the joint resolution, approved July 7, 1898, annexing the Hawaiian Islands, you desire my opinion on the question whether or not the restrictions placed by the Chinese exclusion laws upon the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt class, and the regulations made under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China providing for the departure from and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers, are to be held applicable to Chinese persons applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, or to such persons residing there, and who may wish to depart with the intention of returning; and in connection with this question you call my attention to a recent law passed by the Hawaiian legislature, a copy of which you inclose, amending the Hawaiian-Chinese immigration acts.

I understand generally from the papers submitted, although you do not so state, that in certain respects the Hawaiian Chinese immigration laws are more stringent and in certain other respects are more liberal than our own laws; and I may state here that in due time, and in pursuance of constitutional methods, Congress may modify, enlarge, and restrict the application of our Chinese laws to the Hawaiian Islands in view of the special or peculiar circumstances existing there affecting the rights and liabilities of persons of Chinese birth or descent.

But the present question is, how does the case stand now? In an opinion dated July 22, 1898, relative to the collection of tonnage tax upon vessels coming to the United States from Hawaiian ports, I was of the opinion, considering the terms of the Hawaiian resolution, and the fact that no language was used therein indicating an intention to change the relations of our tonnage-tax laws to Hawaiian ports and vessels coming from them, that Hawaiian ports were foreign ports within the meaning of those laws, and that the previous relations of the two countries should be regarded as continuing for the present, and upon this question I used the following language:

> If we should hold the previous relations of the two countries altered as suggested, we should vainly look through the resolution for any adequate provision for enforcing such laws as are supposed to apply to the islands. No arrangement is made for collecting our tonnage tax upon vessels of other countries entering Hawaiian ports, nor is any other tax law or other law of the United States, unless it be the law prohibiting Chinese immigration, expressly or impliedly furnished with instrumentalities for its execution.

And I reach the conclusion in that opinion that Congress, in respect to this and other questions, has affirmatively indicated its intent that our laws (and I may now add the Hawaiian laws) are to remain generally undisturbed by the annexation of the islands until "Congress shall provide a government for such islands," or until a commission shall advise and Congress enact "such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper."

With reference to Chinese immigration, however, I find, as indicated in the said opinion, a clear intention on the part of Congress to make that question an exception, and to apply at once the Chinese

exclusion laws of this country to the Hawaiian Islands. The language of paragraph 8 of the resolution of July 7, 1898, is as follows:

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

The question, therefore, of diverse provisions affecting Chinese relative to those islands, and of enlarging, modifying, or restricting in relation thereto the privileges and prohibitions of our Chinese exclusion laws, must be committed to Congress, and until Congress shall see fit to take further action I am of the opinion that the foregoing portion of the Hawaiian resolution fully covers the case. If, as is to be inferred from your communication, the laws passed by the Hawaiian legislature, including the recent law which you submit, relative to Chinese immigration to those islands, are inconsistent with the terms of the resolution, they must be held to be so far invalid and inapplicable, either as being thus far supplied by the provisions of the resolution, or as being thus far totally inconsistent therewith and repugnant thereto.

I therefore respond to your request by stating that, in my opinion, the restrictions placed by our exclusion laws upon the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt classes, and the regulations made under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China providing for the departure and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers, are to be held applicable to Chinese persons applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands or to such persons residing there and who may wish to depart with the intention of returning.

I return the inclosures of your letter herewith.

Very respectfully,

JOHN K. RICHARDS,
Acting Attorney-General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., February 21, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: The joint resolution providing for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was approved July 7, 1898, and proclaimed in the islands August 12, 1898.

This resolution, while providing that "the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, * * * not inconsistent with this joint resolution, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine," and that "until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct," contains the following paragraph:

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

On October 21, 1898, in response to your inquiry of October 11, 1898, relative to the status of the Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands, I expressed the opinion that—

> The restrictions placed by our exclusion laws upon the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt classes, and the regulations made under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China providing for the departure and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers, are to be held applicable to Chinese persons applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, and to such persons residing there and who may wish to depart with the intention of returning.

Following this opinion you directed Chinese Inspector J. K. Brown to proceed to the Hawaiian Islands and to cooperate with the customs officers there in enforcing the treaty, laws, and regulations which govern the admission of Chinese into the United States.

After the arrival of Inspector Brown in the islands, the collector-general of customs of Honolulu, acting under his instructions and in cooperation with him, denied certain Chinese the right to land under permits issued by the former government of the islands. Some of these Chinese were residents of the islands before their annexation and had left them for a temporary purpose, animo revertendi, under the regulations then in force, and upon the faith of permits issued by the existing government entitling them to return to their business and their homes.

The denial to these Chinese of the right to land under permits issued by the former government was followed by the institution of proceedings in habeas corpus before Chief Justice Judd, of the supreme court of Hawaii, to test the legality of their exclusion. The chief justice held that the clause of the annexation resolution providing there shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the islands can not be applied to Chinese seeking to enter the islands under permits duly issued by the former government without giving the resolution a retrospective operation and doing manifest injustice.

On appeal to the supreme court of Hawaii, a majority of that court, consisting of Justice Whiting and Circuit Judge Perry (in place of Justice Frear), overruled Chief Justice Judd and held (the chief justice dissenting) that the provision prohibiting further immigration applies to all Chinese seeking admission to the islands after their annexation to the United States, as well to those returning as to those coming to the islands for the first time.

In your communication of the 31st ultimo, after calling my attention to former letters advising me of the facts I have briefly recounted, you inform me that the Chinese minister has represented to your Department that the enforcement of our laws and regulations in the manner contemplated by Inspector Brown will cause great hardship to Chinese who, having resided in the Hawaiian Islands, departed therefrom under the regulations of the Hawaiian government, and before the regulations of your Department were put into force and effect, and who now seek to return to those islands. You then state:

> It appears from a report, dated the 13th instant, from Chinese Inspector Joshua K. Brown, stationed at Honolulu, that the several classes of Chinese persons who were entitled to enter the Hawaiian Islands under the Hawaiian law and regulations, but who have not yet sought admission thereto, are 2,526 in number, as will appear from the inclosed copy of the report referred to.
>
> Of this number it appears from Inspector Brown's report that 1,888 are admissible under the existing regulations as natives or naturalized citizens of Hawaii, being other than aliens. Of the remaining 638 it may be presumed that those who are merchants can prove their right to admission under the provisions of section 2 of the

act of November 3, 1893, and that those who are of the exempt classes named in Article III of the treaty with China may secure admission by the presentation of the certificates required by section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884.

In view of the foregoing, you request an opinion as to whether you have authority to admit to the Hawaiian Islands such Chinese persons as departed therefrom under the regulations of the existing government allowing them to return, but who would be excluded by the extension to the islands of the law and regulations now operative within the United States.

The power of Congress to exclude aliens altogether from the United States or to prescribe the terms and conditions on which they may come to this country is settled by the adjudication of our Supreme Court. (Chinese Exclusion case, 130 U. S., 581, 603; Nishimura Ekiu, 142 U. S., 651, 653, 659, 660; Fong Yue Ting *v.* U. S., 149 U. S., 698, 713, 714; Lem Moon Sing *v.* U. S., 158 U. S., 545, 547.) The matter for consideration, therefore, is not the power of Congress, but its intention. Congress provided that the existing government of the Hawaiian Islands should continue, and the municipal legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States should remain in force. Congress then used this language, which requires construction:

> There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

It is to be observed, that to provide there shall be "no further immigration," is to recognize there has been immigration; and to enact that "no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands," is to concede that, under the Hawaiian law, Chinese whom our law would exclude, obtained a domicile in the islands and are residing there now. In other words, Congress legislated in view of the fact that the immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands had proceeded on lines distinct from those which obtain in the United States. While the resolution provides that the islands shall be "annexed as a part of the territory of the United States," it also provides, that, with respect to Chinese, the islands are not to be deemed a part of the United States. Under our law, a Chinese person lawfully within one of the States or Territories may freely pass into any other State or Territory. The right to be and remain within the United States carries with it the right to pass into any part of the United States. With respect to Chinese domiciled in the Hawaiian Islands at the time of annexation, a distinct provision is made. Their right to be and remain in the islands is not denied. The restriction is upon any "further" immigration. But while those rightfully in the islands at the time of annexation are recognized as entitled to remain there, there is an explicit provision denying their right on that account to come into the United States.

I call attention to these things for the purpose of pointing out that it was not the intention of Congress, by this clause, to extend the Chinese exclusion laws of this country in toto to the islands. Special provisions were made. No Chinese, by reason of the annexation, were to be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands; and "no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands" was permitted except upon conditions prescribed by the laws of the United States. What did Congress mean by "no further immigration?"

"The primary and general rule of statutory construction," said Mr. Justice Brewer, speaking for the court in United States *v.* Goldenberg (168 U. S., 95, 102), "is that the intent of the lawmaker is to be found in that language that he has used. He is presumed to know the meaning of words and the rules of grammar." The word "immigration" means the act of immigrating, and to immigrate is to come into a country of which one is not a native, and in which one has not acquired a residence or domicile. The act of immigration is accomplished when the foreigner seeking a new home first comes into the country. After he has gained a residence with the rights incident thereto, a return to the country of his choice following a temporary absence, is not regarded as a second act of immigration.

As illustrative of the fact that there is a clear distinction between coming into a country for the first time, and returning to it after a temporary absence, a distinction based essentially upon rights acquired by domicile, I call particular attention to the case of Lau Ow Bew *v.* United States (144 U. S., 47). In this case it was held that the provision in section six of the Chinese restriction act of May 6, 1882, as amended by the act of July 5, 1884, requiring every Chinese merchant coming into this country to procure and produce a certificate from the Chinese Government, did not apply to Chinese merchants already domiciled in the United States, who, having left the country for temporary purposes, animo revertendi, seek to re-enter it on their return to their business and their homes. Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, speaking for the court, said, page 61:

> The section by its terms declares that "every Chinese person other than a laborer, who may be entitled by said treaty or this act to come within the United States, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of such other foreign Government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject," the permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by the certificate described.
>
> But Chinese merchants domiciled in the United States, and in China only for temporary purposes, animo revertendi, do not appear to us to occupy the predicament of persons "who shall be about to come to the United States," when they start on their return to the country of their residence and business. The general terms should be limited to those persons to whom Congress manifestly intended to apply them, and they would evidently be those who are about to come to the United States for the first time, and, therefore, might properly be required to apply to their own Government for permission to do so, as also to so identify them as to distinguish them as belonging to the classes who could properly avail themselves of such leave.
>
> But by general international law, foreigners who have become domiciled in a country other than their own acquire rights and must discharge duties in many respects the same as possessed by and imposed upon the citizens of that country, and no restriction on the footing upon which such persons stand by reason of their domicile of choice, or commercial domicile, is to be presumed; while by our treaty with China, Chinese merchants domiciled in the United States have, and are entitled to exercise, the right of free egress and ingress and all other rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed in this country by the citizens or subjects of the "most favored nation."

This case recognizes that Chinese who become domiciled in this country acquire certain rights with which no unjust interference is to be presumed. A provision directed in terms to all Chinese about to come into the United States was therefore construed so as not to apply to Chinese returning to the United States, although in fact a person can not return to the United States without coming into this country. In other words, an alien resident is not an alien immigrant. Under our alien immigration acts, it has been held that an alien who has resided in this country without becoming naturalized, and who departs with the

intention of returning, is not to be deemed an immigrant upon his return, although he was an alien immigrant when he first entered the country. (51 F. R., 275; 63 F. R., 437.)

Applying this wholesome doctrine to the case submitted, the Chinese who, under the former government of the Hawaiian Islands, became domiciled in the islands, acquired certain rights, among which was the right to leave the islands for a temporary purpose and return. It is not to be presumed that Congress, which recognizes the right of such Chinese to be and remain in the islands, intended to interfere with the incidental right of returning to the islands after a temporary absence. Chinese laborers have been for years absolutely prohibited from coming into the United States, yet all the time we have permitted and now permit Chinese laborers lawfully within the United States to leave this country for a temporary purpose and return.

Accordingly, in view of the manifest injustice of interfering with a right incidental to lawful residence in the islands, the words "no further immigration" should be construed so as to apply only to actual additional immigration into the islands, namely, the coming of Chinese into the islands for the first time after annexation, and not to the return to the islands of Chinese who have a lawful residence there and are simply exercising the recognized right of returning, after a temporary absence, to their business and their homes.

Your question is therefore answered in the affirmative.

Respectfully,

JOHN K. RICHARDS, *Solicitor-General.*

Approved:

JOHN W. GRIGGS, *Attorney-General.*

TUESDAY, *April 3, 1900.*

PUBLIC BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY IVES COBB.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cobb, what amount have you unexpended of this appropriation for the Chicago building?

Mr. COBB. My limit is $4,000,000, and there has been appropriated $1,300,000 to date, and I have got left of that available $749,987.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in the Treasury, not paid out?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir; not only in the Treasury, but deducting certain amounts which have been set aside for office expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. This $750,000 is not covered by contract?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir; my contracts are a little more than I have got left.

The CHAIRMAN. You have, then, in round numbers, $750,000?

Mr. COBB. Available to pay my contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. The balance has been paid out?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are your contracts?

Mr. COBB. My principal contract is $1,987,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For doing what?

Mr. COBB. For inclosing the building—the general construction to inclose the building.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that made?

Mr. COBB. Two years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been paid on it?

Mr. COBB. There has been $225,000 paid on it, and there have been deductions from the contract by changes of $62,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes from the $1,987,000?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir; in other words, my real contract to-day is $1,925,000. That is really reductions as well as additions. In other words, I have made some little additions.

The CHAIRMAN. Leaving $1,925,000?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir. Now, I have paid out $225,000, so I am liable under that for $1,700,000 in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only contract you have outstanding?

Mr. COBB. Except some small amounts, which are not necessary to enumerate. Now, my condition is this——

The CHAIRMAN. First, when will this money fall due on the $1,700,000?

Mr. COBB. The contract calls for it to be completed by the 1st of January, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be completed, in point of fact, by that time?

Mr. COBB. I doubt it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is two years from last January?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how much will be required to pay upon this contract for the next fiscal year?

Mr. COBB. That is, the 1st of July, 1902?

The CHAIRMAN. We are appropriating for 1901.

Mr. COBB. I have got everything figured up to the 1st of July, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no objection to that figuring, but we appropriate to meet your obligations beginning on the 1st of July, 1900, and closing on the 1st of July, 1901, which is twelve months. Now, you have in your mind figuring a year ahead of that, but what we want to arrive at is the amount of money that will be required to meet your contracts that you have already made, or which you make for work actually done for twelve months from the 1st of July next.

Mr. COBB. I should say approximately half of it; that is, about $850,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in other contracts which you may make for further work you have the power to contract, but this would require no money until after the close of the next fiscal year?

Mr. COBB. Not more than I would have available, no; it would not amount to but very little.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount you have available now is $750,000?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir; in other words, I suppose I might add for sundries $25,000 or $30,000 to my estimate of $850,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, $880,000. Well, now you have already available $750,000?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you going to expend that for; for this contract work?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then to get the amount you will require for the next fiscal year you would subtract $750,000 from $880,000?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would give you $130,000 in addition to what you have to carry you through the next year?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there any way to hurry that?

Mr. COBB. Well, we will know in the next sixty days pretty definitely how that building is going. Owing to the labor troubles there, we did not try to set any stone last fall. They have been cutting it and keeping it in Maine. The labor organization in Chicago influenced the labor organization in Maine, so it called all those men out; but starting about forty or sixty days ago now and employing nonunion men in Maine, they have now about 50,000 cubic feet of granite cut ready to deliver. They are now loading it on the boats, and it will be shipped ready to try to set it by the 1st of May. Now, the question comes up whether there will be any difficulty there. Of course, the present condition of the labor market of Chicago is very unfortunate.

The CHAIRMAN. But this amount of progress which you speak of is the progress, as I understand you, under favorable conditions?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can keep clear of labor troubles, and the work can be done at all—I mean if the contractor can keep clear of course you have nothing to do with the labor troubles, except as it renders it impossible for the contractor or anybody else to furnish material or do work—what would be your estimate, Mr. Cobb, under favorable conditions, for the completion of this building?

Mr. COBB. Mr. Pierce, who has the contract, claims that he can get men enough, and can complete it practically within his time. In other words, I figure we can get it under roof the summer following his contract.

The CHAIRMAN. His contract expires when?

Mr. COBB. The 1st of January 1902; and in my estimate here I figure it is possible by the 1st of July 1902 to be in a condition so that we would have to balance up with Mr. Pierce. I think that is only possible by the most favorable conditions. You see to-day he would like to have two or three hundred stonecutters; he has now about a hundred. Men are drifting back gradually and going to work, and he is getting the pick of them; but the 1st of March all the granite cutters in New England went out on strike, and his yard was then working nonunion, and he had about thirty or forty men at work. Immediately after the yards strike, his being a nonunion yard, a lot of men went into his yard and are now working, and he is getting two or three a day right along, so that within the next thirty or sixty days he ought to have a very good working force.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you think Mr. Pierce's contract will be out of the way, under favorable conditions, by the 1st of January, 1902, and that your building will be fully inclosed by the 1st of July, 1902; how much longer after that do you anticipate——

Mr. COBB. I have always figured two years to complete after it was inclosed.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you apprehend by the 1st of July, 1904, under favorable conditions, this building will be completed?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to submit?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

Mr. McRAE. I would like to ask him what this labor trouble is; what is the issue?

Mr. COBB. It is quite a long story, but, in a nutshell, about a year before these bids were asked for for this building, the National Association of Granite Cutters had a meeting in Kansas City. The prices for granite cutters in New England at that time were 30 cents an hour, with nine hours a day. They passed a resolution that for the Chicago building the granite cutters should charge 45 cents an hour and only work eight hours, picking out this particular building. The contract was made with John Pierce to get this granite from the Mount Waldo Granite Company, of Maine. They were then supplying granite for the mint at Philadelphia. He started then to work on the Chicago building, and they refused. They were called out by the association, who said they must charge 50 per cent more for the Chicago building than they were charging for the Philadelphia mint, and only work eight hours instead of nine hours, and it ended in a general strike.

Mr. McRAE. Was he working union men up to that time?

Mr. COBB. Yes; then he gave them several months to go to work on the same conditions on the Chicago building as all other buildings, and they refused, and so he went to New York and got the other union, the legal union instead of the national union, to ship a lot of those men down. That is commonly known as the Italian union. Those men worked for a number of months when they went on a strike, which was caused by one of them killing another. Then finally Mr. Pierce made a written agreement with the secretary of the national association that he would take the men back and work them eight hours by a piece bill, to be agreed upon by a committee of the men in the quarry. Then he put back the original men.

The men at the quarry organized a committee to arrange a piece bill. They settled upon a piece bill and submitted it to the Mount Waldo Company, and after a discussion it was finally adopted by the committee of the men and the Mount Waldo Company. In order to have the matter fully clinched, they wanted the national association to approve this agreement between the men and the Mount Waldo Company. It was sent to the national association, with the secretary of which Mr. Pierce had signed a contract, and the national association turned it down. That led to all the men going out. Then Mr. Pierce became thoroughly disgusted and opened his yard to nonunion men, and the 1st of March all the granite cutters in New England struck for eight hours and 40 cents.

Mr. McRAE. For everything?

Mr. COBB. For everything. The manufacturers, as they are called, refused it, and they are out now, excepting the Norcross quarries have made an arrangement with their men, I understand within a few days, of eight hours at, 33 cents; but the whole issue over this building is the desire to test to see whether the union could fix a given price for a given building, picking out some particular building and settling what the price for that particular building should be, regardless of where it was.

The CHAIRMAN. For similar work substantially?

Mr. COBB. Yes; practically there is no difference between this building and the Philadelphia mint. The reasoning of it is this: They claim that the payment for a building should be the same for the Chicago building as the wage paid in Chicago. You understand, a granite cutter

may belong to a union, the same union, but living in different part of the country and get different wages. For instance, in Montana he gets $5 or $6 a day and in Maine he will get $3 or $4, and yet he belongs to the same union. Now, the scale of wage in Chicago for granite cutters at that time was 45 cents an hour, and they worked eight hours. And their resolution was that no matter where this building was cut it should be cut at the Chicago scale of wage.

The CHAIRMAN. Still, in the same quarry the same man, or a man of equal merit, cutting for the mint, worked at one-third less?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Because, as they allege, that corresponded with the work of stonecutters in Philadelphia?

Mr. COBB. No, sir; it did not. They simply did not start to do this at all, until on the Chicago building. Before that the building was cut at the quarry at the wage of that quarry, regardless of where the building was to go. With the Chicago building they initiated that idea of having the price of the building correspond with the wage of the town in which it was going.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the first instance of that?

Mr. COBB. To my knowledge; yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Now, they had then at that quarry a wage for each locality or only two wages, one for the Chicago building and one for the balance?

Mr. COBB. They did not conform with that requirement. They make one agreement with their quarrymen for every building that they cut.

Mr. MCRAE. I say since this trouble in Chicago.

Mr. COBB. They did not agree to that.

Mr. MOODY. That would be the result in case they did agree.

Mr. COBB. But, you see, it is impossible to run a quarry with a lot of men working at exactly similar work at one price for one building and another price for another building, and eight hours on one building and nine hours on another. All your machinery and helpers and everything have to run a certain number of hours to fit. But they wished to initiate the eight hours. Generally speaking, the contractors do not object to the eight hours; most of them prefer the eight hours.

Mr. MCRAE. Did Mr. Pierce object to that feature of it?

Mr. COBB. Not at all. He is a man that feels it is very bad for the men. It is an absurd proposition for the men who only work eight months out of the year not to try to get in all the hours they can during the eight months, but they did not reason. You see, in those quarries the weather is such that for about four months of the year there is little work done; but it is rather to the advantage of the contractor to have the eight hours instead of nine, and they usually do not object to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other matter you wish to speak of?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir; in the conduct of my part of the work—that is to say, the architectural part of the work—I want to employ expert mechanical engineers to assist me, electricians, etc., in regard to heating and ventilating. Under the civil service you have to send over and get a man and employ him by the year. I do not want men in that way, but I want an expert simply to retain him to advise. I can not employ men suitable to advise on this by the year. It is practically impossible to get such men except at large salaries, whereas I

can employ a man for a few hours or a day or for consultation at a comparatively small retainer. What I want is $10,000 of this appropriation available to the Secretary, to employ experts to assist the architect.

Mr. MOODY. That is the provision you had last year, except it was $25,000 instead of $10,000?

Mr. COBB. I tried to use it, but the Comptroller turned it down, and would not allow me to employ a man excepting under the civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. What language do you suggest here.

Mr. COBB. I would suggest the following language:

For continuation of building under present limit, $130,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use out of the appropriation heretofore made a sum not exceeding $25,000 for the employment of architect, draftsmen, and other skilled service to continue the preparation of the plans and specifications.

Also out of the appropriation heretofore made a sum not exceeding $10,000 for the employment of special experts to assist the architect. Such special experts may be employed by the Secretary of the Treasury without compliance with the conditions prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service," approved January 16, 1883.

Mr. COBB. This is for two years. The way I figure it is this: I take the total estimate of the cost of producing drawings, etc., 5 per cent of the cost of the building, which is $200,000. I have so far had appropriated for that purpose $80,000. I figure that to prepare the drawings for the interior and wind up the existing contracts it would take $50,000 more for my office.

The CHAIRMAN. That is independent of experts?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had $80,000, and you want $50,000 more for completion?

Mr. COBB. I figure it will take $200,000 for everything.

The CHAIRMAN. But $50,000 for the next two years?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much for the next year?

Mr. COBB. Half of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you would have it read the same as this. I am not speaking of the experts now.

Mr. COBB. I would rather have it read this way, because the question comes up on that whether it includes the architect or not.

The CHAIRMAN. That would come under the civil service?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir; and I am simply continuing the other men I have got employed.

The CHAIRMAN. Also "out of the appropriation heretofore made a sum not exceeding $10,000 for the employment of special experts to assist the architect." Was that for two years or one?

Mr. COBB. That is for two, and that can be cut in two.

The CHAIRMAN. This can be made $5,000?

Mr. COBB. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. "Such special experts to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury without compliance with the conditions prescribed in the act entitled 'An act to regulate and improve the civil service,' approved January 16, 1883."

Mr. MOODY. "May be appointed." Why would not that be better?

Mr. COBB. There is one thing. For instance, if I made a trade with an expert to see the buildings through for so much money—I figure

it will take about $10,000 to complete it—can the Secretary, under that, make an agreement carrying it along to the completion of the building, amounting to more than $5,000?

The CHAIRMAN. You have power to contract for the whole year?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir; but this is peculiar. This I would not have any question about—but that he can go ahead and make an agreement—but the question here is whether that should be $10,000, of which $5,000 is made available.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

FOR GAUGING STREAMS.

The CHAIRMAN. For gauging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, etc., your appropriation for 1900 was $50,000, and your estimate for 1901 is $50,000. What do you desire to submit about it?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we are not asking any increase on that and no estimate comes from the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you $20,000 in a deficiency?

Mr. WALCOTT. To bring up and complete the work and keep it up to date, owing to the fact that during the unprecedented drought of last season extra work was done throughout the arid regions of the West. I have here on this map [illustrating] the results of the survey, showing where the hydrographers are operating and the location of the work. There are some 39 petitions now on file asking for surveys and hydrographic work in different portions of the country west of the Mississippi River. These localities are all outlined on this map, showing their relative positions. Here is a map showing the hydrographic work that is now being done at different points, East, West, North, and South. It shows the extent and distribution of it. And here is a map of the same character by States, showing how the work is distributed by States.

There is a very strong demand for an increase in this work, but I did not submit to the Secretary an increase in the appropriation; on the contrary I stated, when the matter was brought to my attention by petition and otherwise, that until the demand for it was so strong that it amounted to a public request to have an increased appropriation made through Congress I should do nothing in the way of recommending an increase.

The CHAIRMAN. This $20,000 deficiency you had was exceptional?

Mr. WALCOTT. The $20,000 represents the growth of the work, and was also exceptional. It was caused by the demand last season—it being an unusually dry season—that we should gauge streams and examine the water resources very extensively in the West, so as to get at the minimum supply of water both for irrigation and for power.

The CHAIRMAN. Items on pages 141 and 142 seem to be current law?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. For topographic surveys of various portions of the United States you submit the current law. Are you expending all that money?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. We are receiving this year, in addition to the $240,000 of our appropriation, from the State of New York an appropriation of $20,000; from the State of Pennsylvania $20,000; from the State of Maryland $5,000, and from the State of Alabama $1,000; and some other small amounts have come in for cooperation which were turned over to the Survey to pay for that work in those States.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give the clerk a list of all those States and the amounts?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; but I haven't it with me now.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you can send it.

Mr. WALCOTT. I will furnish it to you.

1900—Cooperating States.

New York	$20,000
Pennsylvania	20,000
Maryland	5,000
Maine	2,500
Alabama	1,000
Total, 1899–1900	48,500

The CHAIRMAN. It is about $50,000 altogether?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. There is a great pressure for topographic work from all the States, and last year the appropriation was raised.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation seems to have been increased from $180,000 to $240,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have not asked any increase this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you want the full $240,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the amounts the States furnished, will these same States furnish the same amount the coming year?

Mr. WALCOTT. That of course we can not determine because the legislatures have not met and granted it, but where a State appropriates $20,000 for a survey we allot a like sum to the work in that State, so we get no relief to our appropriation from the State's appropriation.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is geological surveys in the various portions of the United States. The current appropriation is $110,000. That is without deficiency, is it?

Mr. WALCOTT. There is no deficiency that I know of, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1898 you submitted an estimate of $150,000, and you had $110,000 last year, and for the next year you submit $135,000. Is there any special reason for that submission?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; there is a most marked reason for that. The increase for geology I asked a year ago, in sending my estimate to the Secretary of the Interior, was to $150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is 1898 you asked that?

Mr WALCOTT. I asked it last year, but it did not reach the committee; it was cut down at the Department, and the present year I asked the same appropriation and it was reduced to $135,000.

Now, at the last session of Congress you recollect that the mining people asked that a division of mines and mining be granted, in order to recognize the mining industry, and there was an amendment introduced into the Senate, and a report was made, but no action was taken. If that amendment had passed, it would have increased the extent and improved the character of the work conducted under the divisions of geology and mineral resources. In order to examine these important mineral resources there is an increase asked for, from $30,000 to $40,000, in the regular estimates, and in a supplemental estimate, Document No. 504, of which I have a copy here, the Secretary of the Interior asks that that be increased to $50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you get the one, you do not want the other?

Mr. WALCOTT. If I get the one, I wish very much to have the other, and I will tell you why.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if you do not get the one, you do not want the other?

Mr. WALCOTT. I wish the one, if I do not get the other, but I would like both much better. I fully believe that the mining interests of the country are entitled to practical recognition by the Government, and that as long as there is no bureau of mines and mining, the mining industry should be recognized through the Geological Survey. One of the functions of the Survey is to acquire, by examination by practical and scientific investigation, through geological research and otherwise, essential information on subjects connected with the mining industry in the comprehensive sense of the word, and to diffuse such information among the people of the United States and those interested in mines throughout the world. Now, during the last four years our mineral industry has developed enormously.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you talking about the first item?

Mr. WALCOTT. The two are practically one, and I will explain that in a moment. Here is a diagram [exhibiting same] which we prepared for the Paris Exposition, showing the mineral products of the current year, approximately. You will see here that in coal the United States leads the world, and that Great Britain comes next. Here is the relative proportion of the development. Here is an Eiffel tower to show the scale. In the production of pig iron the United States leads the world. Those are the relative scales—France, Germany, Great Britain, the United States, and all the other nations.

Mr. MOODY. Does Great Britain include the colonies and dependencies?

Mr. WALCOTT. Great Britain does not, but all the colonies and dependencies are included in this amount here [illustrating]. The petroleum of Russia goes ahead a little. There is the United States, and there is Russia, and there are all the other nations. The Caspian and South Russian oil fields are producing now slightly more than the entire United States. The world's production of copper and lead is shown by this diagram. Of course it far exceeds all the other nations in the production of copper, as shown on the relative scale here. The production of lead in the United States exceeds any one nation, but the combination of the other nations is nearly three times as large. Then in the production of gold the United States is well up. Africa exceeds it, and Australia exceeds it slightly. In the production of silver the United States is slightly behind South America. In the production of totals the United States stands at the head.

The CHAIRMAN. Of gold, silver, and copper?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is in the total production of gold and silver combined over any one country. All America outside of the United States produces more silver than the United States alone, and Africa and Australia each produces more gold; but in gold and silver combined the United States exceeds the two. Then, when it comes to the mineral production of the world as a whole, you see here the relative scale. This is the United States; here is the coal, pig iron, silver, gold, and other metals, and our production this year will be over a billion of dollars; some four years ago it was six hundred millions. Here are the other nations compared with it, showing the immense increase in the United States. This is the average triyearly value of the mineral production of the United States going over a series of years. This shows the relative increase since 1880.

Now, on this large map over here, which has been prepared for the Institute of Mining Engineers, is shown where the economic work of the Survey has been carried on in various sections of the United States. The legend explains it. We have covered with our topographic map, which is colored red here, nearly a million square miles of territory. The special geologic investigations are shown by the various colors indicated. Here are the gold fields. Here is the great gold belt of California and eastern Nevada and central Nevada, and then up here in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. We have not sufficient data relating to Alaska to bring out on such a map. Here is the Georgia gold field. These different colors indicate and explain the character of the work. The extent of the hydrographic work we were speaking of, in the arid and semiarid regions, is indicated by the green color.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the measuring of the water supply?

Mr. WALCOTT. And artesian water conditions for irrigation and matters of that kind. The small ones are scattered all over the country, and they are not definitely outlined and indicated on this map, but they are indicated on the small maps here which I showed you before.

Now, the object of this increase of $25,000 for the geological and $20,000 for mineral resources is to bring up the economic work and mining work of the survey in geology and the investigation of the production of such minerals through the mining-statistics division. I will give you an illustration of that. This year we have had one of our expert geologists go and examine every asphalt deposit in the United States, and we will shortly have a report ready, showing the possibilities, as far as we can get at them, of the production of asphalt. We have just had an investigation made—the geologist returned yesterday—of the bauxite deposits in Arkansas. There is in Arkansas apparently a century's supply of the present consumption of bauxite, which is the clay from which aluminum is obtained, also alum and other aluminum salts. It is a peculiar clay, and it is the only clay from which aluminum has been successfully obtained. We are practically supplying the world with this product.

Mr. MOODY. Are these reports called for and used by investors?

Mr. WALCOTT. There is a constant demand by investors for any official report which comes out in relation to mining districts; for instance, the Telluride folio of Colorado. One of the mining men was in to see me a few days ago and told me that it would be used largely as a basis for their operations and to present to capitalists and others

the condition of the ore deposits, etc. The mining men show the map of the mineral district and explain that it has been examined, and that its ore deposits are connected with other mines which are producing, and thus the report goes a long way toward enabling them to get capital for carrying on their investigations and operations. Our maps have been used very extensively in the Cripple Creek district and in the California gold districts; in fact, the demand for our folios from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Europe, by men who are interested in mineral developments, is almost as large as it is from the point at which the surveys are made.

Mr. MOODY. These reports you have shown are what you mean by this appropriation for the preparation of the report of the mineral resources?

Mr. WALCOTT. They give statistics, but we have never taken the statistics of gold and silver as minerals. We have them only from the Director of the Mint as a commercial product, the data being gathered from the express companies, banks, and statements of that kind. We wish to take the gold and silver now simply as metals, as mineral products, so as to gather the statistics by States or districts and to bring them out in that way instead of as a commercial product.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you mean by combining the two amounts for mineral resources to give particular and especial attention in places known to have valuable metals than to sections of the country where they may have them but do not know they have them?

Mr. WALCOTT. I will give you an illustration: Last year we wanted to know where we could get a supply of osmium, which occurs with platinum—a very rare metal—so we sent a man to examine the sands of the Pacific coast and found we could obtain a supply for use in connection with the coating of fibers used in incandescent gas lamps. There promises to be a development of that industry, and there is no supply known anywhere in the world to meet the demand, and we wished to thoroughly investigate and find a supply, if possible. Then we sent out a man to work up the question of bauxite, as already explained. We wish to have in this division men employed whom we can send to any section of the country or take up any particular subject and get all the information obtainable and present it as quickly as possible to the public.

Mr. MCRAE. Is not the main purpose and advantage to come from this survey the looking up of that which you do not know? We know there is gold in Colorado and California. Is it not better to go to places where there may be such minerals, but the people do not know they are there, rather than to go to places where they are known to be?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is decidedly of advantage; but take the case of Cripple Creek. They knew that there was gold there, but it had been worked over a long time and the people who investigated it and went there said there was very little native gold.

We made a thorough survey of it, including an examination of the distribution of the dikes in which gold occurs, and we found that the gold occurred as a decomposed yellow powder instead of as native gold. Our geologists traced out the distribution of the dikes and mapped the district thoroughly. By this data and the maps the mining men were greatly assisted and capital was attracted and development has gone forward rapidly. In the case of Leadville, surveyed some years ago, mining superintendents there told me that extensive operations

have been carried on on the basis of underground indications shown in the maps and sections, and that it has resulted in the development of a mineral wealth they did not anticipate and did not know of.

Mr. McRAE. But as you extend your survey it is necessary that there you should find out the geological conditions?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; we endeavor to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you right there. On page 141 there are specifically four geologists appropriated for, two paleontologists, a chemist, a geographer, and another geographer, and two topographers. Now, for general expenses of the Geological Survey, pay of skilled laborers, and various temporary employees, for what purpose do you use this? Did that pay experts?

Mr. WALCOTT. That pays for skilled laborers, sir. Men who are employed, for instance, in the laboratory where thin sections of rocks are prepared for study. We employ, I think, three men there who are paid as skilled laborers, and they are under civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these temporary employees under civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you employ an expert under that, or do you employ experts under that?

Mr. WALCOTT. If we wish an expert laborer for any purpose we could employ him under that for two or three months.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you want a geologist to send out——

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; not under that appropriation could we employ him.

The CHAIRMAN. Which appropriation do you employ him under?

Mr. WALCOTT. The appropriation here for salaries for scientific assistants, that covers——

The CHAIRMAN. That is specific?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; we have 75 geologists in our employ to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay them from?

Mr. WALCOTT. From this general fund for geological surveys in various portions of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, the next in regard to topography; do you employ any experts from that?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; we employ expert topographers, and they are all in the classified service.

The CHAIRMAN. But your 75 geologists are not in the classified service?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; that is in the next item.

The CHAIRMAN. Geological surveys in the various portions of the United States; that is where you employ anybody you want, can you not?

Mr. WALCOTT. Under the head of geological surveys we employ geologists, assistant geologists, and when they go into the field the necessary men to carry on the camps or to assist in the work in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. To a certain extent that is duplicating the first item, "For pay of skilled laborers and various temporary employees."

Mr. WALCOTT. This provision was made, I think, back in the eighties, and the phraseology of the law has been kept ever since.

The CHAIRMAN. That is practically duplicating the item at the middle of page 143, "For geological surveys in various portions of the United States."

Mr. WALCOTT. It has never been construed in that way, because "For pay of skilled laborers and various other temporary employees" has been always understood for work in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. That is work in the office?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; for the skilled laborers in the office—for laboratory work, for assistants to chemists, and any laboring work which may come in.

The CHAIRMAN. This for geological surveys is where you ask it to be increased?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; I ask an increase in that to enable us to extend the regular geological work.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your original estimate.

Mr. WALCOTT. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Secretary submitted it at $135,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well now, in this connection you make a special appropriation for your Alaskan work in addition to this?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; the Alaskan work is provided for as a special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be done from this, however, if you have no special appropriation to do it?

Mr. WALCOTT. My feeling about that was this; We are doing work in the United States, and we would have to stop the work in the States, and the amount is insufficient to do the work we wish to do and are pressed to do, and when the question of Alaska came up I asked that a special appropriation be made for it.

INVESTIGATION OF THE COAL AND GOLD RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the investigation of the coal and gold resources of Alaska. You got on the urgent deficiency bill $35,000, and that cares for your work the coming year?

Mr. WALCOTT. I would like to present here for a moment the conditions out there.

The CHAIRMAN. But before you do that—you had $35,000 of this appropriation for the current year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have to get your parties out, as I understand it, before the 1st of July?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have organized the parties, and the men are now being hired who are to go. Every arrangement is being made that can be, and next month they will start.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got three parties?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They were covered by this $35,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It was immediately available, and it will do the work from this time on to the 1st of July and from the 1st of July to the close of the season?

Mr. WALCOTT. To the close of the season, yes; that is, for those three parties.

The CHAIRMAN. So that, practically, this $35,000 may be in one sense a provision, not only by way of a deficiency for this year, but also an appropriation for next year, so far as three parties are concerned?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is intended to carry those three parties for the coming year. In asking for the appropriation of $25,000 and $10,000 we contemplated the three parties mentioned. The data which have come to us since regarding the development of the Nome region show that with two parties we can not cover the Nome gold field of to-day. This map shows the extent of the Seward Peninsula and the Nome gold field. Here is the district which they expect to develop during the coming summer. Up this stream to the westward gold has been reported; also up these streams in the interior gold is known to occur; also near Cape Prince of Wales, and at the head of Norton Bay. It appears that there are three gold belts across the Seward Peninsula. Th s is the Nome belt, which strikes in a northeasterly direction, and this is the belt at the head of Norton Bay, and another strikes across from Cape Prince of Wales in a northeasterly direction along the coast.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that up by the frozen ocean?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; it is not frozen here all the year; it is open during the summer season.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Bering Sea there?

Mr. WALCOTT. It lies up here [illustrating]. These two parties we have got in here are planning to survey this district in through here, from Golofnin Bay to Cape Prince of Wales.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does the third party go?

Mr. WALCOTT. That goes in the Copper River district, in the south. Here is Prince William Sound [illustrating].

The CHAIRMAN. It is too late, or will be by the 1st of July, to start another party up there, will it not?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; but if we had the appropriation, knowing it would be available after the 1st of July, the amount which we have left to carry the parties there after the 1st of July into the next year would be used for equipping and putting in a third party, here on Seward Peninsula, and the amount estimated for in this bill will carry those four parties through the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. So that if you believed you would get an appropriation sufficient for the four parties the coming season and the balance of this season, you would utilize the $35,000 at once to put in the fourth party?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; I would put in the fourth party.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you do that from your ordinary appropriation? How much would you want for the fourth party?

Mr. WALCOTT. The fourth party would cost $14,000.

The CHAIRMAN. They go a little farther up?

Mr. WALCOTT. They take in this [illustrating]. I want to show you; each one of these sections represents 500 square miles, and you see it is a large area [illustrating on map]. You see here the extent of the territory, and what we want to do is to have two parties who will cover this area here, and we want to put the third party in here, north of Norton Bay.

The CHAIRMAN. That is farther up north?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. They will start in here at Norton Bay and work across here. There is a mountain range running through here [illustrating].

The CHAIRMAN. With an appropriation of $35,000 for the balance of this year and $25,000 for the coming year you will organize three parties?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you believed you were going to have $14,000 for a continuation of the investigation of the coal and gold resources of Alaska you would organize another party?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would cover Alaska?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to this fact. Here is the Nome peninsula; here is the Yukon, and this red line on the map indicates the explorations. Now, there is a rich gold field up here on the Upper Koyukuk. It is almost impossible to get men in there early enough to do much work, as the season is very short as you get toward the Arctic circle.

To do work effectively there we ought this year to establish a base of supplies—send in canoes and sleds and provisions and everything needed, so that the men can go in by sleds over the ice from Dawson city and thus start at work along in May. We can not get the supplies up there if they go around by river in June until in July, and to do the work effectively and carry through the explorations of this great region, we must get supplies in and have them ready for early spring work.

The CHAIRMAN. That is another matter?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is an entirely distinct matter, and that will cover only the rough explorations, the reconnaissance of a large area: the detail work, of course, would come after.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount is there?

Mr. WALCOTT. My feeling is, if an appropriation of $25,000 could be made this year that would supply us with another party for the Seward peninsula, and we could provide for a party in the Koyukuk next May; that would be $11,000 more.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the $35,000 which you have you ask $25,000 more?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; for Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. And that means two additional parties?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. One this year and one next spring.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you not think those words "coal and gold resources" of Alaska should be stricken out, and that it had better be made "mineral resources?" Is that all up there, coal and gold?

Mr. WALCOTT. Gold and coal were put in there when the original appropriation was made, and it has been in since.

Mr. MCRAE. If there are other things there, do you not think that ought to be out?

Mr. WALCOTT. We shall investigate the copper deposits, as that is one of the great products of Alaska; one of our parties deals entirely with copper this year. We investigate all mineral deposits met with.

Mr. MCRAE. You might as well fix that and have it right.

The CHAIRMAN. What different language do you suggest?

Mr. MCRAE. Make it "mineral resources."

FOR CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCHES.

The CHAIRMAN. For chemical and physical researches; that is office work?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the chemical laboratory, and we need that $3,000 very much. Our work is increasing in all directions. Our chemical laboratory is very weak as compared with the other divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do with it?

Mr. WALCOTT. We would simply increase its capacity for doing chemical work and the analyses of minerals and rocks.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this paid for; in salaries?

Mr. WALCOTT. Substantially; some apparatus, necessary chemicals, and matters of that kind.

PREPARATION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Preparations of the illustrations of the Geological Survey; you submit the current law, and you want that?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

FOR PREPARATION OF THE REPORT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES.

The CHAIRMAN. For preparation of the report of the mineral resources, for reasons specified in Document 504. You have $30,000 for the current year. Your estimate is $40,000, and the estimate in the document is $50,000. You have already covered that ground?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have referred to that, Mr. Chairman. Now, there is another matter. Heretofore we have taken the census of the mineral production of the United States every ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. You refer to that in this document?

Mr. WALCOTT. I do not think it is referred to there. Now the census can not be taken——

The CHAIRMAN. This is duly set out in House Document 504?

Mr. WALCOTT. If it is there I will not repeat it, but this particular phase of it I do not think is there. We would like very much to make as complete a census as possible for the year 1900. The superintendent of the census can not take up this census until 1901 or 1902, owing to the census law, and we wish to make it as perfect as possible, and owing to the enormous increase in the mineral products——

The CHAIRMAN. This would be substantially an increase of $20,000—from $30,000 to $50,000—to do the work?

Mr. WALCOTT. To do the work; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; to go in under that law, except the experts who gather the statistics for certain minerals. They are employed as experts outside of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find the civil service will give competent employees to do this kind of work?

Mr. WALCOTT. It gives competent employees for the statistical work—the work that is done in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. That is leather and prunella—common addition, common subtraction, etc.?

Mr. WALCOTT. It comprises much more than that. The tabulating of the returns and the preparation of the statistical tables form, of course, a very important part of the clerical work; but in addition to this there is an enormous amount of correspondence to be carried on with something like 40,000 producers. Moreover, fully one-third of the clerical force is given to the scanning, marking, and clipping of trade and technical papers for the reports of new operations, developments, discoveries, inventions, etc. The new names thus obtained have to be verified, and three or four sendings of circular letters are sometimes necessary to get a reply. The number of actually

new names will not exceed 5 per cent of the total number obtained from the newspaper reports. The great impetus given to the mining industry in 1899 has caused the opening of many new mines, and these all have to be hunted down. After that it is found that it is harder to get reports from the new concerns than from those who have been in business for several years.

From 40 to 50 per cent of replies are received to each lot of inquiries sent out, so that after four sendings there remains about 10 per cent of delinquents. All of the correspondence involved in this and the tabulating of the results is done by the clerical force of the division.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I speak of.

Mr. WALCOTT. This is ordinary clerical work, and can be done by any competent clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. This increase from $30,000 to $50,000; how much of the $20,000 is to be expended for employees, as near as you can tell?

Mr. WALCOTT. I should say $10,000 of it.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other for clerks and assistants?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; and traveling expenses in sending out experts. In order to organize the work of collecting the gold and silver statistics from the mines, an enlarged clerical force will be necessary to get up a complete directory of the mining operations. It will also be necessary to employ temporary assistants in the field to visit the more important mining regions. It is desired now to send some experts into the field in order to close up the statistical reports for 1899, but the balance left on the appropriation for the present fiscal year is so small that little, if any, traveling expenses can be allowed. The statistical reports should be completed just as quickly after the first of the year as possible. Next to reasonable accuracy their chief value is in prompt publication, and a great deal of time is frequently saved by sending experts into the more important regions to collect statistical and other information from producers who have not replied to circulars and letters. I should like to be somewhat liberal, therefore, in allowing for traveling expenses.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. For purchase of books for library, $2,000 you had for the current year. Why do you ask for $5,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. I do not now recall the exact amount of the deficiency for the current year on that item, but——

The CHAIRMAN. None has been sent us yet.

Mr. WALCOTT. I think it is in House Document No. 361.

FOR PRINTING AND ENGRAVING GEOLOGICAL MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. For printing and engraving geological maps you have $60,000 for the current year and a deficiency of $2,500, which, I understand, has been granted.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; it has been granted.

The CHAIRMAN. I put it at $65,000. I suppose you will get along on that?

Mr. WALCOTT. That item covers all of our engraving and printing,

and we are entirely out of paper. We got $2,500 to purchase paper and supplies. Our maps and the accumulation of material have gone on to such an extent that we are almost a year behind with our engraving and printing of maps.

The CHAIRMAN. You have always been, have you not?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have always been more or less behind, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you are more nearly up now than ever?

Mr. WALCOTT. But we want to catch up and keep up, because the people are objecting very strongly, and I think the State geologists we have here to-day have come more from a desire to push along things in that direction than anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are more nearly up than you have ever been?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; we went behind last year. I earnestly ask, if possible, for you to give us that $70,000, simply because we have got the material on hand and want to catch up.

Mr. MCRAE. Will it hurry up the publication of the reports?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; and the getting out of the topographical maps also, in every way. Permit me to make a more complete statement and to ask that a table showing the topographic maps not engraved be inserted in the notes of the hearing.

The present fiscal year, 1900, saw the exhaustion for the first time in several years of the supply of paper, on which is printed the topographic, geologic, and economic maps. This is very unfortunate, as there should always be at least six months' supply seasoning in the drying racks. Green paper results in distortion and waste and poorly printed maps, owing to the shrinkage and not taking ink properly.

With the growth of the Survey, which has nearly doubled its efficiency in the past five years, and the consequent output of geologic, topographic, forestry, and economic maps, the demand on the division of engraving and printing has increased, and were it not for the time-saving inventions utilized in the division the accumulated work would have already been far beyond the power of the division to handle. As it is, there is now an accumulation of manuscript maps that should be promptly engraved and published. Of the geologic folios there are 12 in process of engraving and printing; 8 in the editor's hands, and 12 in the hands of the geologists ready to send to the editor, and the field work has been completed on more than 30 others. It is desirable that these should be engraved, printed, and distributed promptly, especially those folios of districts containing important mineral deposits.

There is also an accumulation of forestry, economic, and land-classification maps that should be engraved and printed. These maps include those prepared in connection with the survey of the Government forest reserves, and land-classification maps of public lands in the Western States, such as the Seattle map in the State of Washington, etc. As an illustration of one of the economic maps, distinct from the maps published in the geologic folios, may be mentioned that illustrating the distribution of the petroleum and oil bearing formations of the United States. I have here the manuscript map.

If the appropriation for engraving and printing of geological maps could be raised to $75,000 we could not clear up the accumulation on hand under two years.

There is also an accumulation of manuscript topographic maps that should be engraved during the next fiscal year. These are distributed by States, as follows:

State.	Sheets in hands of engraver.	Sheets in hands of editor.	Sheets in hands of topographer.	Total.
Alabama	2	0	1	3
Arkansas	0	0	2	2
Arizona	0	0	1	1
California	7	3	7	17
Idaho	0	1	0	1
Illinois	2	0	0	2
Indiana	1	0	2	3
Iowa	2	3	1	6
Kansas	2	0	0	2
Maine	0	2	0	2
Maryland	7	1	1	9
Massachusetts	1	0	0	1
Minnesota	0	0	3	3
Missouri	0	3	2	5
Montana	3	2	0	5
North Carolina	0	0	1	1
Nebraska	4	0	2	6
New York	19	11	4	34
New Jersey	3	0	0	3
Nevada	1	0	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	1
Ohio	2	0	2	4
Oregon	0	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	4	2	6
South Dakota	0	7	0	7
Tennessee	0	0	1	1
Texas	2	0	1	3
Utah	0	0	1	1
Washington	0	5	1	6
West Virginia	0	1	0	1
Wisconsin	2	1	9	12
Wyoming	0	2	3	5
ndian Territory	7	14	16	37
Total	68	60	64	192

The great preponderance in New York is owing to the fact that the State has appropriated $60,000 the past three years to be expended by the Survey in field work in that State.

FOREST RESERVES SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. For continuation of the surveys of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves—you only survey under the law the exterior boundary?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; we survey the entire forest reserve; everything pertaining to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The law is not that way.

Mr. WALCOTT. We do not make the land surveys within the forest reserves.

Mr. MCRAE. You mark the exterior lines?

Mr. WALCOTT. We make topographical maps of the forest reserves, forestry maps, and on that basis the Secretary of the Interior makes his recommendation with regard to the permanent boundaries of the reserves.

Mr. MCRAE. You do no surveying in it except for topographical purposes?

Mr. WALCOTT. We make no land subdivision surveys.

Mr. MCRAE. Mr. Chairman, he says he simply makes a topographical survey.

Mr. WALCOTT. We make a topographical and forestry survey, and

show the distribution, the extent and character of the forests, and their relation to the topography. I am sorry I have not any of the forestry maps with me. Mr. Chairman, here is an illustration in the Black Hills Forest Reserve. We made a detailed topographical map of the entire region and the adjoining parts about it; on that we plotted the distribution of the forest—brush, half-grown timber, and where burns occur. All these data are submitted to the Secretary of the Interior.

We also make recommendations as to the boundary of forest reserves, their readjustment, and where they shall be finally fixed. The Secretary of the Interior investigates them and, if he approves, the boundaries are established and we monument them. That is all covered in the annual report.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you using all this money this year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; we are using all of it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want the full estimate?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; we do.

RENT OF ROOMS IN WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent of rooms in Washington—you want that increased by $5,000. What do you want to do with that new estimate there?

Mr. WALCOTT. The whole matter is laid out in this document. Here is a diagram of the building, and I will leave that with you if you care for it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am satisfied about it; they are going to build and give you some more room.

Mr. WALCOTT. They will give us 14,000 square feet more room.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that closes your hearing.

The following paper was submitted by Mr. J. A. Holmes, State geologist of North Carolina:

SOME REASONS FOR INCREASING THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

(*a*) There has been an increase in the value of the annual mineral products of the United States from $600,000,000 (in 1896) to nearly $1,000,000,000 in 1899, and this has been accompanied and has greatly stimulated and increased the demand for work along all these lines by the Geological Survey. Meanwhile the appropriation for the Survey is little if any larger than in 1890, and less by nearly $200,000 than it was in 1897–98.

(*b*) This increase in the development of the mineral resources of the country during the past year has very greatly increased the urgency and number of demands on the Survey for topographic and geologic maps and reports covering many different portions of the country, the demands for information concerning an increasingly great variety of mineral resources, and the demands for special investigations in many new regions not yet surveyed.

(*c*) This development entails the investment of enormous capital, and it becomes increasingly important that this work of the Geological Survey in all its branches should be pushed forward more rapidly in order that the results attained may serve as a guide to the most judicious investment of this capital. Thus, in the Lake Superior country. perhaps the richest iron region of the world, practically no

large investments have been made in iron properties without first carefully consulting the published reports of the Geological Survey; and in developing these properties the companies are following the principles laid down by the Survey. The same is coming to be more true each year in the other great mining industries of the country—in the irrigation plans and stream measurements, and in borings for artesian water supplies.

(*d*) The engraving division of the Survey, owing to inadequate appropriations, is far behind in its work. Some of the maps can not be issued for two or three years after their preparation; and yet the economy, the efficiency, and the relative speed with which this work is being done are unsurpassed in any country.

(*e*) There is a growing impatience at the slowness with which the work of the Geological Survey progresses. And it is to a considerable extent this slowness, due to inadequate appropriations, that has given rise to the agitation in portions of the country for the establishment of a large bureau or cabinet department of mines, in the hope that these enormously important industries would then receive more adequate attention and appropriations from Congress.

(*f*) Among the general economic problems now demanding special investigation the following may be mentioned:

(1) A more thorough study of the clay deposits and clay products in different parts of the United States. This great industry, aggregating about $70,000,000 annually, has not in the past received anything like the attention it deserves. The beauxite deposits of Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, etc., also need further investigation.

(2) In connection with the clay and building stone industries, the systematic testing of both brick and stone for building and paving purposes is greatly needed.

(3) In connection with gold mining, there is considerable demand for information concerning the gold obtained from the deep or vein mines as distinct from that of the surface or placer mines, and the distribution of the product by the States from which these are obtained. This can only be done in connection with the Survey work and can not be done with the present facilities.

(4) In connection with the coal industry, investigations are needed along the following lines:

As to the improvement of low-grade coals by washing and other processes (the Hemingway coking process, etc.) and the general preparation of coal for the market.

The development of the by-product coking industry in the United States, and in connection with similar industries in European countries.

As American coal is now finding its way to Europe and other foreign countries, there is a growing demand for more complete and systematic reports of analyses and physical tests of our different coals and cokes.

J. C. WHITE,
State Geologist, West Virginia.
WM. B. CLARK,
State Geologist, Maryland.
W. S. YEATES,
State Geologist, Georgia.
J. A. HOLMES,
State Geologist, North Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, *April 4, 1900.*

EXPENSES TWELFTH CENSUS.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. R. MERRIAM, DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Director, on page 147 everything down to the bottom item, as I understand it, is in compliance with legislation of Congress?

Mr. MERRIAM. Mr. Chairman, allow me to state that since this original estimate was made there have been some additions in the number of chiefs of division and others, and I have prepared a list of those, which I have in my hand—one for each member of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to know is, does this substantially follow the law?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; so far as they go; but instead of having five expert chiefs of divisions, there are now seven, under recent amendments you passed this present winter, which changed the character of all these classified clerks. I have a list in my hand, if you will just allow me to hand it to you, which shows how the office stands now under the present condition of the law. I prepared that in order to simplify the matter for the committee as far as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, everything in this estimate on this page is in pursuance of law?

Mr. MERRIAM. As far as the items under section 1 are concerned. Those clerks and officers are distinctly provided for in the act as amended this winter.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include the two messengers?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They were provided for?

Mr. MERRIAM. In the original act.

The CHAIRMAN. But instead of being provided for at $600 they are provided for at——

Mr. MERRIAM. At $840, under the ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury. There was some question of what the word "messenger" meant by that act, and I had the Comptroller of the Treasury construe it, and he construed it to mean $70 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the amended act?

Mr. MERRIAM. No; the original act. The original act provided for two messengers.

The CHAIRMAN. It provided for them, at $600?

Mr. MERRIAM. No; that is a mistake, it is $840. We had the word "messenger" construed there by the Comptroller, whether it meant a messenger in the usual meaning, and the Comptroller's construction was that it meant messengers at $70 a month. There seems to be two different constructions, I do not know why. He construes it that we could appoint two messengers at $840, and the rest would be at $600.

The CHAIRMAN. I recollect in reading the act that was a little blind and contradictory. I believe it puts some of the employees you denominate skilled laborers at $600 per annum. Now, you say there was a ruling of the Comptroller with regard to the two messengers, that you could employ the messengers at $840?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he give that to you in writing?

Mr. MERRIAM. I think so. I think I have it at the office. I have appointed but one messenger, and when that point came up we had him give a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have that ruling, send it to us later on.

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Is not that in excess of the price usually for messenger service?

Mr. MERRIAM. No; I think not. I think they pay as high as $1,400 in some of the departments of the Government. But that is a little blind in the act, and I had it construed in the case of one messenger. I can get that decision.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a prepared statement there touching all this matter?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; taking up each one by sections.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is it?

Mr. MERRIAM. It is very short. Do you want to take up each one in detail?

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you read the whole thing, and we will put that in, and then we will take it up in detail.

Mr. MERRIAM. The first item, of $155,000, is in accordance with law. The next is "Clerks, copyists, computers, watchmen, assistant messengers, laborers, messenger boys, and charwomen, 3,000, at $900 per annum, $2,700,000."

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, the law reads: "And such number of clerks of class one, of clerks, copyists, computers, and skilled laborers, with salaries at the rate of not less than $600 per annum nor more than $1,000 per annum, to be appointed from time to time as may be found necessary for the proper and prompt performance of the duties herein required to be undertaken." Now, under that law I take it that the clerks, copyists, computers, and skilled laborers under a lump sum appropriation can be employed within the appropriation at a salary, in the discretion of the Treasury, of not less than $600 nor more than $1,000.

Mr. MERRIAM. No; I think that includes clerks at $1,200. There is no limit on the clerks of $1,200 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. "Five expert chiefs of divisions and two stenographers, at an annual salary of $2,000 each," are now specifically provided that you shall have—the law is that way; then, "ten clerks of class 4, fifteen clerks of class 3, twenty clerks of class 2, and such number of clerks of class 1"—that is, $1,200—"and of clerks, copyists, computers, and skilled laborers, with salaries at the rate of not less than $600 nor more than $1,000 per annum," etc. Now, under that clause you could appoint such number of clerks of class 1 with a salary of $1,200 as you choose, payable from that lump-sum appropriation if it is made that way, and then all other clerks, copyists, and computers, and skilled laborers, with a salary at a rate of not less than $600 nor more than $1,000, so that all the way from $600 to $1,200 you can employ within your discretion under a lump-sum appropriation?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not from this lump-sum appropriation employ anybody exceeding $1,200?

Mr. MERRIAM. No, sir; above that is specifically provided for, you know, in the act itself.

The CHAIRMAN. In the estimate you have there it is $2,700,000?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Here in the typewritten estimate you submit, after enumerating these various employees, "3,000, at $900 per annum." Do you mean that all the laborers and messenger boys and charwomen are to get $900?

Mr. MERRIAM. No.

Mr. MOODY. What does the 3,000 mean?

Mr. MERRIAM. That is inserted there as a rough estimate of the whole number required to do the clerical work of the office.

Mr. MOODY. Would it not be better to strike out those words?

Mr. MERRIAM. I did not intend—you know this is for the information of the committee, not for use in the forming of the bill. I wanted to give the reason why I wanted these numbers and explain the amount required to do the work. I want all in a lump sum, because it is emergency work which may run over. Some divisions may run less than others, but this is to explain to you why I want this amount. Now, I take that to be the average for their salary. I expect to pay $400 for the boys, $600 to the laborers, and a good many clerks at $600, and a good many at $1,200, but averaging $900. I have a few messengers boys at $400 under the original act. There will be a hundred of those first and last.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you mean to say they will average $900?

Mr. MERRIAM. This is purely emergency work. These statisticians have gone through the number of people we want—there are 3,200, and I can not tell absolutely, and no man can, but I did that and made that average in order to give you some idea.

Mr. MCRAE. That is not the language as you want the law?

Mr. MERRIAM. Not at all; this is explanatory; this whole estimate is.

The CHAIRMAN. In this estimate of $2,700,000 at the top of galley 148, do you want all this? Will this $2,700,000 be required for this coming fiscal year?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; in my judgment, as closely as I can estimate it. I may run over it or it may not all be required, but as near as I can tell that is what we need. It is very difficult in emergency work to give the exact number of people who will be required to do it, and I have got the best estimate from the heads of divisions that I can get.

The CHAIRMAN. But in making this estimate you are only seeking to provide in your best judgment after inquiry for the service for twelve months beginning the 1st of July next?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; to run one year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next are supervisors?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is $550,000?

Mr. MERRIAM. I will give you that in detail if you desire some reasons why we arrive at that sum.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. MERRIAM. There are 300 required under the law at $1,000; that is, $300,000; clerk hire, $183,675. Those estimates are quite accurate, because we are now in the process of using those clerks. Rent of buildings in different parts of the United States, $15,000; storage for

supervisors, $10,000; stationery, $5,000; special agents to aid supervisors, $36,325, and for contingencies and possibly recount of cities, plans for street books and maps, $100,000, making $650,000 instead of $550,000 that you have it there.

Mr. MOODY. The language you have here would not include a number of these expenditures.

Mr. MERRIAM. I do not intend to use any of this language in the bill, but it is simply explanatory to the members of the committee in order that I might give as far as possible the reasons why we want the money.

Mr. MOODY. But if you want it for that purpose you will have to make a change in that.

Mr. MERRIAM. I would suggest that the whole sum be put in one amount so as to apply to these items, lapping over where there is a shortage and taking off where there is a surplus.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these supervisors have been appointed?

Mr. MERRIAM. Two hundred and ninety-seven; practically 300. I do not use supervisors in Alaska or the Hawaiian Islands, but appoint special agents there instead, which accounts for the difference.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I notice you make it $650,000, but in your typewritten statement it is $500,000.

Mr. MERRIAM. No; it is $650,000. You mean in the estimate made in the fall. I have added on $100,000 since then.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have additional language in the words "supervisors' clerks and special agents."

Mr. MOODY. And he intends to pay out of that appropriation, among other things, rent.

Mr. MERRIAM. Now, special agents have been added in the law since the original estimate was made. We found we had to have special agents in the large cities, and that is going to add very largely to the expense. You know the law has been very materially amended during the early part of the year, and that is what changed the estimates from the original one. That is one reason, and things have developed since we started in with the work. Then there is clerk hire to the supervisors throughout the United States. That is an exact estimate as near as we can make it—$183,000—so I give there the items which make together $650,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much for clerk hire?

Mr. MERRIAM. $183,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the other items?

Mr. MERRIAM. Rent of buildings $15,000, storage $10,000. I can give you this to save you putting it down. There is stationery, $5,000; special agents to aid supervisors, $36,000; possible recount of cities, plans for streets, books, and maps, etc., $100,000. You remember in my own State, in Minneapolis and St. Paul, they had a recount. That is a necessary estimate, but we may not have to use all of that.

Mr. MCRAE. You will be pretty apt to use some of it.

Mr. MERRIAM. You will remember they tried to get a recount of New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the law broad enough to authorize that?

Mr. MERRIAM. Under the law there is a general clause authorizing the director to carry out the full intent of that act.

Mr. MCRAE. But in making this appropriation had you not better vide for it if you want to use it for that purpose?

Mr. MERRIAM. I had the idea you would make a general appropriation for this census, and not attempt to follow the divisions. I made these divisions for your own information in order to explain how we are going to need the $9,000,000, but I did not believe in that act you wanted to specify, because in emergency work of this kind no living man can tell how it will work out.

Mr. MCRAE. But you can tell the purpose for which you want it, and I suggest, if it meets the approval of the chairman and the committee——

Mr. MERRIAM. Suppose I should be short on the supervisors' work and have too much on the enumerators, I would not be able to pay for my returns.

Mr. MCRAE. I suggest that you formulate the language you would like to have and have a revised estimate sent in. You can put it all in one paragraph, specifying the purpose of it.

Mr. MERRIAM. I thought after you determined the general amount is correct—but I can word it any way you think wise, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. For supervisors you estimate $650,000; you revised that?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; when they amended the law and put in special agents and their expenses I thought it wiser.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these supervisors average $1,000?

Mr. MERRIAM. Some of them average a little more.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean on the average.

Mr. MERRIAM. The law requires me to pay not less than $1,000, but I have to pay some, for instance, the New York City man, $2,500; your man in Massachusetts will get $2,500, Chicago will get $25,000, and now I have to give the Chicago man seven special agents to do that city properly.

Mr. MOODY. We have only one supervisor for the whole State.

Mr. MERRIAM. And it is a great convenience, too.

Mr. MOODY. And it is very satisfactory, too.

The CHAIRMAN. The minimum is $1,000?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not estimate for supervisors alone, as I understand you, so you want $650,000?

Mr. MERRIAM. Oh, no; that includes clerk hire, rent of buildings, and special agents represents one of the big expenses we have.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me it ought to be broadened; I do not think you can pay special agents from that appropriation.

Mr. MCRAE. You could not pay rental or clerk hire out of it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It looks like you could not pay anything but supervisors.

Mr. MCRAE. And that is the reason why I said put in shape the language as you would like to have it?

Mr. MERRIAM. I can put it in any shape you require. It is merely an estimate for the benefit of the committee as to how this work is subdivided, as near as we can tell.

Mr. MOODY. Your theory was that by this method of classification and arrangement you would convince the committee in regard to the sum total you desired for this work?

Mr. MERRIAM. That is it.

Mr. MOODY. As you desired to appropriate in a lump sum; or, if you

separated it and aggregated it, to use such language as would be sufficient——

Mr. MERRIAM. To cover that. It necessarily in emergency work has to be so, and I have so written to the chairman a letter explaining my views on that part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your next item is enumerators, $3,750,000.

Mr. MERRIAM. That is changed to $3,900,000, and the number of enumerators has grown. Now, the actual number of enumerators—we are just now getting them commissioned—is 52,000. I have made an average of $75 per head. Some of them will run over and some less. I have tried to pay every man $3 a day as near as we can compute it. I went all over the average of the last census and I found they did not average $3 a day, or anything like it, but it seemed to me that a man fit for enumerating ought to be able to earn $3 a day. In many parts of the country we will pay $6 a day—in Montana, for instance—but in well-settled parts of the country we will pay so much per name, and have given every man enough names so that he ought to earn $3 a day. That is my theory. I do not suppose anybody would say, if a man is fit for anything, but what he ought to be able to earn $3 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. To pay these enumerators $3 a day, you estimate $3,900,000?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; that is a close estimate, 52,000 at $75 a head.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for special agents for manufacturing inquiries, salaries of assistants, etc.

Mr. MERRIAM. That is the original estimate; but the order has been changed. I have not followed the order there, but I have taken in enumerators for institutions. You understand, enumerators for institutions mean all penal institutions, insane asylums all over the United States, that we are required to enumerate separately, and we have to pay the enumerators in each case to do that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the old law or the amended law?

Mr. MERRIAM. Well, the amended law requires us to do it differently from the old law. We are not allowed to take the members of the different penal institutions and charitable institutions of the United States except in these institutions. We are allowed, however, under a recent amendment, to take the deaf, dumb, and blind by a separate schedule handed to the regular enumerator; but the other institutions of the country, including every charitable and penal institution, we take by special enumerators, and we have to pay those apart from the regular enumerators. It cost $35,000 the last census, and we estimate, with the increase, etc., $50,000 will be a sufficient amount to cover it at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Enumerators for institutions; what is the estimate there?

Mr. MERRIAM. Fifty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. How many enumerators do you estimate for?

Mr. MERRIAM. Fifty-two thousand for the United States, and in regard to these special ones I do not recollect the exact number. I took the figures of the last census largely for that and made that the basis of the increase. That cost $35,000 the last census, and I set aside $50,000 as being enough to cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. Special agents for manufacturing inquiries, salaries,

subsistence, etc., you put in at $520,000. In the estimate you sent in in December you put "for special agents, salaries, subsistence, and other expenses, $1,000,000."

Mr. MERRIAM. That was a rough estimate made from the last census, and I revised that estimate, which was too large, and the last is the most carefully revised estimate I can make, and it was done under the man who is in charge of the manufacturing division, Mr. North. Those figures were made up under him. You see there it is divided into manufacturing, $520,000; and agriculture, $300,000, making it $820,000. It was a million originally. Now you see it is subdivided.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimates for supervisors ($650,000) includes another class of special agents?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; it is a special class we give the supervisors to help in large cities like Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, etc., which the law expressly provides, and I am now doing. This is only a temporary expense, and it will end with the enumeration.

Mr. MOODY. Those are in the nature of assistants?

Mr. MERRIAM. It is practically an assistant to the supervisor. It is too much for one man in one city.

The CHAIRMAN. Your census law does not fix the price for these special agents?

Mr. MERRIAM. It fixes it not to exceed $6 a day, and I hire them for $3, $4, $5, and a few at $6.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the general law give subsistence?

Mr. MERRIAM. Three dollars in lieu of subsistance.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other expenses of the clerks, assistants——

Mr. MERRIAM. In helping them. For instance, a man in Chicago or New York will have to have a corps of clerks. You see, under this law we are going to have this manufacturing census in about thirty or forty days after we get it thoroughly organized, and I think we will have it back in Washington by the 1st of August, and in order to do that we have to organize the force in these large cities.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include rent?

Mr. MERRIAM. It is not specially provided for——

The CHAIRMAN. Rent and stationery?

Mr. MERRIAM. We send a good deal of stationery right from the main office, and in two or three cases—it does not provide rent specifically, no; but the amount is large enough to cover all the cost of that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the general law include rent and all that kind of thing for these special agents?

Mr. MERRIAM. No; I do not think it does, except under the general power to carry out the purposes of the act, that is all.

Mr. MCRAE. But suppose it does give him the general power, does he not have to have an appropriation specifically to pay it?

The CHAIRMAN. Unless you make it one lump sum, for all purposes connected with the taking of the census so much, and then he can use it for anything.

Mr. MCRAE. But then if you are going to particularize at all, you have to particularize in such a way as to enable him to get his accounts paid.

Mr. MERRIAM. On the original act I had $1,000,000, without any

specific requirement where I should pay, so the question has not arisen as to how it should be provided, and I have gone on and carried out the purpose of the act.

Mr. McRAE. That is more to install the work?

Mr. MERRIAM. If you choose you could make it all applicable to these certain different definite purposes, but in case of a shortage in an item I would not want to stop any branch of the work. Necessarily, an estimate on this kind of work is problematical, as all emergency work must necessarily be.

Mr. MOODY. Would it not be sufficient for that purpose if we made the appropriation in detail and then gave you a sum, say of $1,000,000, for illustration, to be used for the general purposes of the census act?

Mr. MERRIAM. To apply to any of these things if necessary, certainly. I do not care how it is done so no one branch of the work is stopped, because it can not be stopped; it would not do.

Mr. McRAE. You spoke about the manufacturing schedule being back by the 1st of August. When do you expect to have the population schedule tabulated?

Mr. MERRIAM. They will commence tabulating on the 1st of July, and I expect to have it at 1st of December if nothing breaks.

Mr. McRAE. It will not take that long to do it?

Mr. MERRIAM. It will fully take that time to count it—to count 75,000,000 or 80,000,000 people; and that is the principal reason of why I am requiring more clerks to do it. No living man can tell about that.

Mr. McRAE. A great many States have laws which depend upon the Federal census, and we ought to know if we could before the 1st of December.

Mr. MERRIAM. We will know in certain States; I will give out a bulletin when we get certain States, but I will not have the aggregate population; that is not likely.

Mr. MOODY. That is the law you have now (referring to pamphlets)?

Mr. MERRIAM. This is the census act of March 3, 1899, and the amendatory act of February 1, 1900, completely indexed so you can turn to anything you want to know.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to the general authority there.

Mr. MERRIAM. I will turn right to that. In section 24, page 8:

That the Director of the Census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the census office and the incidental expenses essential to the carrying out of this act, as herein provided for, and not otherwise, including the rental of sufficient quarters in the District of Columbia and the furnishing thereof and the maintenance of the printing outfit in the census office.

On two or three occasions the Comptroller has ruled that that is broad enough to cover all reasonable expenses to carry into effect this act.

The CHAIRMAN. And section 25:

That the Director of the Census is hereby authorized to print and bind in the census office such blanks, circulars, envelopes, and other items as may be necessary; and to print, publish, and distribute, from time to time, bulletins and reports of the preliminary and other results of the various specifications as required by this act.

Mr. MERRIAM. I think if I should give the special agent an office it would be carrying out the purpose of the act; you asked that question. We have gone on that theory right along, and I have been hiring offices for supervisors and that sort of thing.

Mr. MOODY. But you had an appropriation in the thirty-second section of this act of $1,000,000, which was available to perform the preparatory work when necessary to carry out the provisions of this act?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And that was very broad?

The CHAIRMAN. There is no limit in the cost of this work in the aggregate, is there?

Mr. MERRIAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have established a printing office in your bureau?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; and it is doing my printing now.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a branch of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. MERRIAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is independent?

Mr. MERRIAM. Entirely so.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you authorized to use the Government Printing Office?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; and I utilized the Government Printing Office until I got my office running, and I utilize them now when I can not get work done rapidly enough.

The CHAIRMAN. It is contemplated that you would utilize the Government Printing Office for the principal portion of your printing?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; I will be compelled to.

The CHAIRMAN. For printing bulletins?

Mr. MERRIAM. We will print our own bulletins, but when we come to the larger volumes it is not practical to print them in that small office.

The CHAIRMAN. Take all the official reports. How would they be printed?

Mr. MERRIAM. By the Government Printing Office; but I shall have to have some instruction that they do not hold back my work, you know. That will be the only difficulty. There is one feature of this law requiring the finishing of the four principal reports in two years from next July, and in order to do that we will have to have the help of the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. This item you are asking for will cover that?

Mr. MERRIAM. Oh, yes; I have got a special item, printing and binding, $200,000, which is as near as I can get it. I have made up the estimate from the printer's estimate of the requirements of the next year in the office.

Mr. MOODY. But your appropriations will not carry the amount of money that is necessary to expend in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. MERRIAM. Oh, no; because we shall not have gotten to the time when we will use the Government Printing Office the coming year; it is a year afterwards, although we shall use it some the next year when we commence on the volumes and propose to have a portion of the volumes well under way, and I am compelled to use a part of this money to spend there.

Mr. MOODY. This census is going to cost more than the last one did?

Mr. MERRIAM. Oh, undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. It is impossible to give an estimate of what it will cost?

Mr. MERRIAM. Because the law is so entirely changed. The whole purpose of the act and the whole plan of the administration of the office is completely changed from anything we have ever had before.

and the fact that it is being driven so necessitates a much larger expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only estimated for what printing you want?

Mr. MERRIAM. As near as we could.

The CHAIRMAN. In fact, the estimate covers the whole of the next fiscal year and it does not cover the year beyond?

Mr. MERRIAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Director, I wish you would take, if it meets the views of the subcommittee, these estimates and give us a statement within a day or two of what is required specifically, from the best estimate you can make, for all purposes for the coming fiscal year connected with the taking of the census.

In other words, give us a complete statement of the best estimate that you can make of how this money will be spent, going into detail: so much for rent, so much for clerk hire, for special agents, so much for this, that, and the other, as near as you can estimate; so much for subsistence, the same with the other supervisors, so much for their traveling expenses, and for rent and subsistence when traveling, and so much for printing and binding. You fix it at $200,000 for the coming year?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you fix it just as you would if the committee were going to recommend to the House specific appropriations—not that the committee will. I notice in the last census we had this provision:

For salaries and necessary expenses for taking and compiling the results of the Eleventh Census, $3,075,000, to continue available until exhausted.

Then we want under this matter, without any detailed expense, the aggregate as near as you can estimate it.

Mr. MERRIAM. Mr. Chairman, I have addressed a letter to you, under date of April 2, and with it I submit estimates in detail for the expenses for taking and compiling the results of the Twelfth Census on the basis of the original act and the recent act amending it, together with notes explaining in detail how each item of the estimate is arrived at, and I believe it gives you fully all that you have indicated you desire.

CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1900.

Hon. JOS. G. CANNON,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I beg to submit herewith an estimate of the funds required for the use of the Census Office for the year beginning June 30, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901. I have arrived at the various sums needed for the different branches of the work, after consultation with the chief statisticians and chiefs of division of the various departments in the Census Office, and, in my judgment, the amounts named are essentially correct. It is quite impossible in emergency work of this kind, and in view of the fact that the law under which this Bureau is now being operated is an entire departure from previous census legislation, to estimate very closely the exact requirements necessary to carry into effect the present act.

I take the liberty, therefore, of suggesting, inasmuch as the estimates made may be in some instances too large and in other cases too small, that the whole amount (that is, $9,360,320) be appropriated in one sum, to continue available until exhausted. It is expected that the money already appropriated will provide sufficient funds for the use of the Bureau until the 30th of June, 1900.

Truly yours,

W. R. MERRIAM, *Director.*

Estimate of appropriations required by the Census Office for the year beginning June 30, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Officers and clerks specified in census acts.

1.	One Director of the Census		$6,000
	One assistant director		4,000
	Five chief statisticians, at $3,000 each		15,000
	One chief clerk		2,500
	One disbursing clerk		2,500
	One purchasing agent		2,500
	One geographer		2,500
	Seven expert chiefs of division, at $2,000		14,000
	Two stenographers, at $2,000		4,000
	Fifteen clerks of class 4		27,000
	Twenty-one clerks of class 3		36,600
	Twenty-eight clerks of class 2		39,200
	One captain of the watch		840
	Two messengers		1,680
			155,320
2.	Clerks, copyists, computors, skilled laborers, watchmen, assistant messengers, laborers, messenger boys, and charwomen, 3,000 at $900 per annum		2,700,000
3.	Supervisors, supervisors' clerks, and special agents		650,000
4.	Enumerators, 52,000, at $75 per capita		3,900,000
5.	Enumerators for institutions		50,000
6.	Special agents for manufacturing inquiries, salaries, subsistence, etc.:		
	Manufacturing—		
	Canvass of cities	$420,000	
	Expert special agents	50,000	
	Clerical force required for use of special agents, and extra special agents required to close up outstanding work in connection with collection of manufacturing statistics	50,000	
		520,000	
7.	Agriculture; including cost of taking live stock in cities and cattle on ranges, etc	300,000	
			820,000
8.	Expense of taking the census of—		
	Alaska		100,000
	Hawaiian Islands		50,000
9.	Printing and binding		200,000
10.	Stationery		50,000
	Furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, telegraphing, expressage, horses, wagons, harness, food for and shoeing of horses, diagrams, awnings, shelving, file cases, file holders, repair of cases and furniture, fire, lights, law books and books of reference, and all other expenses for miscellaneous supplies		360,000
11.	For use of machines of The Hollerith Tabulating Machine Company, including cards		300,000
12.	Payment for returns of deaths secured from registration records		25,000
	Total		9,360,320

EXPLANATION CONCERNING DIFFERENT ITEMS FOR APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED BY THE OFFICIALS OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Item 1. The officers and clerks under item 1 are those specifically provided for in the census act.

Item 2. The amount asked for in this section is based on a computation of the clerks, messengers, laborers, etc., required by the different heads of divisions for the next fiscal year. The average compensation paid thus far is about $70 per capita. This sum will likely be increased, as quite a large number of the clerks will be promoted from time to time, thus increasing the average per capita.

Item 3. A careful estimate has been made by the chief of the division of supervisors' correspondence, and he estimates as follows:

300 supervisors	$300,000
Clerk hire	183,675
Rent of buildings, different parts of United States	15,000
Storage for supervisors	10,000
Stationery	5,000
Special agents to aid supervisors	36,325
Possible recount of cities, plans for street books, maps	100,000
	650,000

Item 4. In the last census the enumerators employed numbered 46,804. This time there will be required 52,000. It is the purpose, as far as possible, to allow each enumerator to earn $3 per day, which is not considered excessive. The employment of each enumerator will likely average twenty-five days, so that it will necessitate paying each man employed as enumerator $75. It was found in many instances in the last census that the amounts allowed the enumerators were far too low and caused great dissatisfaction.

Item 5. Under the present act all the various institutions for deaf, dumb, and blind, and the insane, have to be enumerated separately. For this purpose the sum of $50,000 it set aside. This is based on the figures of the last census, with a reasonable increase.

Item 6. In 1890 the special agents for the manufacturing schedules numbered about 1,300. It is expected that there will be in this census 2,192. In order to provide for this number and other expenses, including expert special agents, with clerical force, it will be necessary to use $520,000.

Item 7. Recent amendments to the census act require that the agricultural division shall assume the responsibility of taking the census of all the live stock in the cities and of cattle on ranges. Including the 35 special agents for this work, this will necessitate the expenditure of $300,000.

Item 8. This section covers the census of Alaska and Hawaii. Estimates made by the two special agents in charge of that work, including the extraordinary cost for special agents in the district of Alaska indicate that it is not safe to count upon less than $100,000. The estimate for the Territory of Hawaii is largely problematical, but it is safe to say that the amount named is within reasonable bounds.

Items 9 and 10. The printing and binding and stationery in the last census cost $750,000. Estimates by the printer in charge of the work, after allowing a reasonable amount for all contingencies show that $200,000 will be required for the next fiscal year, part of which will be the first volume of the population statistics, and stationery at $50,000. Fifteen thousand dollars of this amount is for envelopes, and the balance, general stationery. The item of $360,000 for miscellaneous articles explains itself.

Item 11. The contract with the Hollerith Machine Company requires payment of $1,000 for each machine for a year. The cost of the cards used in the machines will be $35,000. One hundred and fifty tabulating machines will be used, and possibly a still greater expense will be incurred in this direction by the use of an automatic feeder, which will add materially to the cost, but will lessen the time required to do the work.

Item 12. This item covers the expense that will be incurred in obtaining copies of the record of deaths in registration areas in collecting the statistics of mortality.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. A. B. RICHARDSON, SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. For current expenses, etc., you have for the current year $284,505, with a deficiency of $40,000?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Making $324,000?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Without a further deficiency that will take you through the current year, will it?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think it will, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your estimate for 1901 is $313,000 in round numbers?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Is that with the amount appropriated in the other bill the full equivalent of the full amount, or is it not a little reduction? I think four hundred and forty some thousand dollars was the amount of the two together.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was in the District bill?

Dr. RICHARDSON. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. That is about what you will require for this item?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. For buildings and grounds, for general repairs and improvements you have with the current appropriation and a deficiency $25,000 for this year?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is $15,000?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That was the estimate I made last fall, and you will note among the special appropriations a special request for $25,000 for extraordinary repairs. I simply want to say here that this amount of $15,000 can not be made to do the ordinary repairs of that institution, and the only way it has been made to do so heretofore has been using the money from these other special appropriations, which ought not to be used for that purpose, cutting them short. For instance, in a new building they would have to carry the wages, pay roll of this appropriation out of the special funds, keeping up ordinary repairs of the institution in that manner when it was not justly charged to this appropriation to which it applied.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us start right on these things and let us go now to the general repairs and improvements. That, I understand to be current work?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is current work; that is keeping up the ordinary repairs, repairing floors and doors, windows, roofs, plumbing, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to submit?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I should suggest instead of making these two, $25,000 extra and $15,000, to give us $25,000 a year for general repairs and improvements. I do not see how we can possibly get along with

anything less. We have $1,000,000 worth of property there, and it is rather cheaply constructed, and you know when that gets a little bit old the amount of repairs needed is quite great.

The CHAIRMAN. That covers current repairs, and when you speak of improvements, is that additional work?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; the only improvement is that sometimes you replace an old water-closet with a new one and put in a good modern one, and when you make any change in any particular portion, and find it necessary to replace something, of course you make an improvement on it. You put it as it ought to be.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not mean an addition, or an enlargement, or extension?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What you suggest is to revise this estimate of $15,000, and what you submit is it will require $25,000 for current repairs and improvements?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that will be enough, will it?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; I think so. I think if you gave us an annual appropriation of $25,000—understand, now, that means current repairs and improvements; if it comes anything extraordinary—for instance, if we have to tear out a whole line of water-closets, as you gave them some $5,000 for last year—that is an extraordinary thing, and we could not call it ordinary repairs. For instance, we are taking out two lines of water-closets this year, and we take out the whole interior and put in fireproofing and tile flooring and modern plumbing.

The CHAIRMAN. That is paid from another appropriation?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Out of a separate appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. When you do that from a special appropriation you have got so much left for current repairs, and that ought to last at least one year.

Dr. RICHARDSON. When we get that in shape finally they ought to last a good many years.

The CHAIRMAN. Then current ordinary repairs ought to keep the property in as good shape at the end of the year as it is at the beginning of the year, and so far as you replace that with new work it would be a betterment and improvement?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. Of course we could use a great deal more just now, but we have got as much as we can use to advantage in a year. If we can keep it up for two or three years, we can get it in good shape.

REPAIRS, RELIEF BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that covers, so far as this bill is concerned, I believe, the ordinary appropriation. Now, you submit for partially reroofing, reguttering complete, and replacing down spouts on the relief building, $2,200. Can you include that in the general repair fund?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I am afraid not, Mr. Chairman. The explanation of that is just this: The style on one of the buildings of the guttering and roof there is such that the gutter comes immediately over the wall. It is a gutter built in the roof. Now, it is of wood, and it has rotted out until the water there runs right down into the wall, and the ends of the rafters are all rotted off, and in order to repair that we have to take the whole lower part of the roof off and piece out these

rafters, changing the style of the roof and putting a different gutter and down spout, and that is such a large item that it would take quite a little slice out of the $25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not include that in the $25,000?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That is absolutely necessary work?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; unquestionably it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be better to put it in a special appropriation than to increase your general repairs by $2,200?

Dr. RICHARDSON. For instance, we have one or two other special appropriations. If it could be made $30,000 we could just as well do it as to make it special.

The CHAIRMAN. But you submit $2,200 for this?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

RENEWING PLUMBING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next one is for renewing plumbing, tiling baths, and toilet rooms throughout the entire group of the old buildings, etc. That is really repairs the same as the others.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Well, I question whether we would need $25,000 for that. We do need the unexpended sum, and there are several lines of that old plumbing in a deplorable condition, which, from the standpoint of hygiene alone, ought to be removed as soon as possible. It belongs to the last century, but $2,000, I think, as far as I have looked into the matter, will be more than needed, especially with the $25,000 given us in the repair fund, which we could use to advantage simply for the reason that heretofore, in order to keep up the repairs when they had a fund of $15,000, they have called upon this other for the pay roll, and everything of that kind, and that made it require so much more of these special appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount would you suggest?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I should say perhaps $10,000 of that for plumbing. Now we are fitting up two lines of water-closets with $5,000, and that would enable us to put up four lines out of the $10,000, and that would be about as much work as we can do in one year. It is with great inconvenience that we can do it at all, and we can not do more than one line at a time, or two at the outside.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year, which is dropped out, you had for furnishing west-lodge extension $1,500; for central plant for hot water, with boiler piping, covering, etc., $6,000, and for renewing plumbing——

Dr. RICHARDSON. Just there, will that appropriation for hot water now drop out this year unless reappropriated?

The CHAIRMAN. Did you use it?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It is partially used now, but we have not used all of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you cover it by contract between this and the 1st of July?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Oh, yes; we can, and that is the reason I asked the question.

The CHAIRMAN. The best way is to go ahead and cover it. How much is unexpended now?

Dr. RICHARDSON. About $2,500. We have not changed all of the

water system. We have put in four new hot-water heaters and that has perhaps gone over one-half of the buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this west-lodge extension been spent?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that work is complete?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; and in use.

The CHAIRMAN. You can complete this central plant with hot water with $2,500?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; as far as we contemplate going at present. There is one particular group of detached buildings that we do not contemplate doing anything with.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have to put it under contract before the 1st of July.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For renewing plumbing, tiling, bathrooms, and toilet rooms in connection with the main building, $5,000.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is in process of construction now, and contracts are out, enough to take it up.

The CHAIRMAN. This new estimate is to continue that work?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; the other section.

FIREPROOFING ATKINS HALL.

The CHAIRMAN. For fireproofing floors, brick partitions, piazzas, Atkins Hall, $5,000. Has that been expended?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; that is about all spent now, but will not complete the entire improvement, and I found when I took charge there that the work they had contemplated in Atkins Hall in the way of raising the story and putting the fireproofing in, etc., was going. I figured, at about $10,000, so that we are not completing it, but will have to finish that up out of "Repairs and improvements," or else you will have to give us a little more on that fund. That is strictly an improvement now, because it is firepoofing and adding to, and all that.

The CHAIRMAN. You can, out of that $25,000, do this and make the current repairs?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; and that is what we contemplate doing. Of course, they have gotten well along now, and the story has been raised and the roof and all those things in place, and we have some funds yet, about $500; but, of course, there is considerable to do yet, and this $10,000 which you gave us this year in repairs and improvements is partly used for that, too, that is the deficiency of $10,000 which comes in this year and which can be utilized. I contemplate using a portion of that.

COTTAGES FOR WORKING INMATES.

The CHAIRMAN. For three cottage buildings for working inmates, to be immediately available, $18,000. That was for the current year?

Dr. RICHARDSON. When that was asked, it was contemplated that those three working cottages would be put on the lower farm—the farm owned by the institution, about 6 miles below. Investigation demonstrated the water supply there was doubtful, even doubtful if it was possible to get drinking water at all, and consequently we did not commence the work on this building. When I got here in October I

looked the matter over and my advice was, and that recommendation was made by the board to the Secretary, and I believe by him transmitted to this committee, to ask authority to change the purpose of that $18,000 and use it for buildings for acute cases, and add $17,000 to it, making $35,000. That was the supplemental report, which was made by the board at my suggestion after I took charge; and I might say right here, I have gone into the matter a little more carefully and have learned a little bit more about the situation since that time, and I am afraid that this will not solve the problem before us there, which is in this way——

The CHAIRMAN. That is the three cottage buildings?

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Or the $35,000 will not. We have now between 400 and 500 beyond our capacity. Every room that can have two beds in it, where there is room, has two beds, and we have, in addition to that, a number of wards where we simply put the straw ticks on the floor and in the hall, and some have almost double the occupants they should have. For instance, in the two disturbed female wards, where we have a noisy class of patients and where they are troublesome to control, now that have a capacity of 36, one has 55 and the other has 56 patients; and you know that does add greatly to the disturbance and makes it more difficult to control them. They ought to be the smallest wards instead of the largest wards. They are not at present, and it is a kind of howling mob; you can hardly call it anything else, because you can not control them and the attendants do not have the opportunity. Now, two weeks ago, in conversation with the Secretary, I told him the situation. I said, "Mr. Secretary, if we had room for 500 more patients we could utilize every bit of it." "No," he said, "you do not want to start out in that way, you would be just where you are now when you would get that built. You want to prepare plans for 1,000 patients, and if you will bring in plans on that basis I will help to do all I can to have you secure it."

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the Secretary of the Interior?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. On that basis I have talked to the board recently. A great portion of that building, as you know, was built from twenty-five to forty years ago. It is old style, and can not be made anything else. It is not adapted to the modern treatment of the insane, and it occurs to me that the thing to do is to start out on the basis, if the committee will only feel that it is possible to do it, that will anticipate a little what the wants will be, so as to give us the time to complete the plans and be up with the demands of the institution when they are completed. If we could only start out on the basis of accommodating a thousand patients we can then make practically a new institution alongside of it or near at hand, adapting it, for instance, to a particular class. My idea would be to take the soldiers, of whom we have about 900 now, and by acquiring a suitable site in the vicinity—in fact, there is a site offered just adjoining, if it could be only acquired at the right figure, that would be very desirable. I have a topographical map here which shows the site exactly, and it would be well adapted for the purpose. It has a beautiful outlook over the Potomac and Anacostia, looking toward the junction of the two, as you can see it here.

Mr. McRAE. Can property be condemned for this purpose?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think so. [To the chairman:] You can condemn property for this?

The CHAIRMAN. Undoubtedly.

Dr. RICHARDSON. It does seem to me, however, they are asking twice what the property is worth.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you before you reach that: You suggest here in your letter of November 8 that the $18,000 for the three cottages that have not been utilized be diverted and $17,000 be added thereto, making $35,000 altogether, that should be authorized to erect an additional building, which, as I understand it, will accommodate 62 patients. Is that a cottage building?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is practically a cottage; it is a detached building. It is a building specially adapted, I contemplated, for some acute cases.

The CHAIRMAN. In construction, whether it is fast or slow at St. Elizabeths, do you contemplate to do it upon the cottage plan?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; that is my idea.

The CHAIRMAN. If you were to build this building at an expense of $35,000 you would have accomplished at the end of the year (if you can do it in a year) a building that will be strictly in line with what you desire to do as these buildings are made and as your institution is enlarged?

Dr. RICHARDSON. The only point about that is, if you start out on the basis of 1,000, which we ought to have, we must put it on a location and we must make it a part of a general plan. For instance, here is one class of patients to be accommodated, and another class to be accommodated, and another class to be accommodated, and each cottage ought to be adapted to the particular class, and in laying out that work it ought to be laid out with a definite object in view, not simply patchwork, not simply merely adding on this side of that building another building and thus get the ground all filled up, as it is too much filled up now. We have not room enough to take the female patients out to exercise without coming in contact with the male patients, and that is particularly true of the disturbed female patients, because they have to have a good deal of exercise and have to have a good deal of room. They are noisy and profane and obscene and things of that kind, and you do not want to bring them in contact with the other people, and the result is that they have to stay indoors.

We are all too much cooped up now. I will freely admit that when I made that suggestion I was not fully informed as to the requirements of the situation. It is true that that building would be practically a cottage building and would be similar to buildings we would construct under the new plan; but it would be simply put alongside on a location which is already crowded and add to the crowding, and then when you come to add another one you would have no room for it. You have to start out first by acquiring more of a site there. We have not the space for more buildings except, possibly, one additional, as I stated, that might be added to one of these groups of buildings. They have been going on in that way, but it seems to me it is not advantageous. I do not say it in any way of disparagement at all, understand me, but it is too much of a kind of a patchwork, which has been done to meet the present contingency in order in the shortest possible time to accommodate the urgent demands right upon them at that time.

Now, if we should have enough assurance we ought to lay out a plan for another institution, and my aspiration is to develop a modern institution, something that would be representative of its class, something that the States could pattern after instead of its following after the States, as we do at present, and by having this authority to prepare a plan for this additional number we could just about as soon, Mr. Chairman, build one or two cottages that will accommodate them as we could now with this plan. It will require a little more, I should say perhaps it ought to be $100,000 instead of $35,000, to make a start, and we could begin to utilize it just as soon or almost as soon for the buildings on this plan, and then we will have something definite in view, as by building on the cottage plan you can build on straight along and utilize the space as you get the buildings.

ADDITIONAL LAND.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the area there in sight?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Just let me show you this topographical map, which will give you the best idea [exhibiting and explaining same].

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would suggest a clause appropriating $100,000 for the purchase, by condemnation or otherwise, of not less than 100 acres of land adjacent to or in the neighborhood of St. Elizabeths, and somebody, whoever it might be——

Dr. RICHARDSON. Why not designate the Secretary of the Interior?

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of the Interior might be designated, and then give him authority to sell by public or private sale that land known as Goddings Croft, describing it, and not make any appropriation for this building or not construct anything additional until you see what you are going to do about the site.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Could you not give us $50,000 to begin? If we did acquire that we ought to have roadways laid out and some clearing done and things, so as to be started.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, after all, when you get your site and draw your plans for buildings and for roads and for all that kind of thing you will find that the 1st of December will be here.

Dr. RICHARDSON. If you authorize us to go on and prepare plans for the additional number of patients at the maximum estimate——

The CHAIRMAN. What would be your suggestion about the maximum expense?

Dr. RICHARDSON. The plans for 1,000 patients ought to cost $750,000 or $800,000. You would have to extend that over about four years.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND STABLE.

The CHAIRMAN. You withdraw your slaughterhouse, mule stable, and cart sheds on stock farm, $4,000; that is on Goddings Croft?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; that is right across the road, and we want to build a mule stable, slaughterhouse, etc.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You had better not take that up until you decide about the other.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Another very important thing is that cold storage, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you had better withdraw the slaughterhouse.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I want to strike you a little harder the next year, if possible.

REFRIGERATING PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, whatever has got to be done must be done. Your next item is in House Document 164, for the construction of a central storehouse and refrigerating and cold-storage plant?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Now, that I look upon as a very important feature. It is a thing which struck me when I first came to the institution. We have just a little bit of a refrigerator to hold all the meats, milks, and vegetables that come into that great big institution, with 2,500 people in it, and it will not hold more than three carcasses of meat, hardly, and then last year they paid $5,100 and some dollars for ice, and I am sure half of that will operate an ice plant and make all the ice and make all the refrigerating supplies in abundance.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I think likely you ought to have that.

Dr. RICHARDSON. We have no central storehouse at all.

The CHAIRMAN. But after all, until you find out what you are going to do, the query is, that if you had the money to-day would you perform on this thing?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; right away. That storage would have to be located at that point, no matter whether we have an additional site or not. Of course, it will be utilized for both of them; but it will have to be built right there anyhow. It is not contingent upon this building at all.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not contingent?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Oh, no. It is absolutely necessary, I think, in order to preserve and save the supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, it is necessary?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Oh, I think so; without any question.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for construction for a building for the acute disturbed cases?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That we will let go until this other matter is determined.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your acute cases building goes out until you find out further?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

SEWER.

The CHAIRMAN. For continuing sewer and making house connections, $15,000.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is a little off estimate some way or other. They had the impression that the sewer would cost $30,000, but I think they contemplated then building a brick sewer. We are building a 24-inch vitreous tile sewer, and it is costing about $9,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have money enough?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes; we have a balance of about $6,000, I think. They were going to ask $15,000 more; and if they had built a brick sewer it would have cost that much.

The CHAIRMAN. Nobody builds brick sewers now?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No; not at all. That 24-inch sewer would take the sewage from all the people you could get on top of that hill.

ELECTRIC PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. For one 200-horsepower engine, with one direct connected electric generator, $10,000, etc.?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is a very important matter. We have more than 4,000 lights in use there now; besides, all the laundry machinery is operated by electricity, and we could not put them all in use at one time. We have the old style of rope transmission of the generators, and it is expensive and it is not enough, and every once in a while we have an accident and we have to cut off lights.

The CHAIRMAN. Engines and boilers?

Dr. RICHARDSON. You made an appropriation last year for two new boilers, which will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. What engine capacity have you now?

Dr. RICHARDSON. There are two 100-horsepower engines—put in this year, or in process of being put in—and there would be 400-horsepower engines in the dynamo service alone.

The CHAIRMAN. Outside of this?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It would include this.

The CHAIRMAN. So, then, you have 200 horsepower?

Dr. RICHARDSON. We have 200 horsepower now, but we have boiler capacity for 200 horsepower more, and that would be 400-horsepower boiler space.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 200 now; is that being put in now?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got all that, and that runs you for the present?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much capacity is that?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Two hundred. You understand that is the boiler capacity. Now, these engines and dynamos we want to add to. We have two 100-horsepower machines as far as the moters are concerned. Now we want to add two other 100-horsepower machines to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Two dynamos?

Dr. RICHARDSON. And engines, yes; direct connection.

The CHAIRMAN. How many lights have you got out there?

Dr. RICHARDSON. We have a little over 4,000 lights.

The CHAIRMAN. Now?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are all being run?

Dr. RICHARDSON. And then we have about 200 fans in operation.

The CHAIRMAN. One fan is not equivalent to more than a light?

Dr. RICHARDSON. About. Then we use 50 or 60 amperes of current in the laundry. That, all together, I should say, would be about 4,500 lights.

The CHAIRMAN. That now is being run?

Dr. RICHARDSON. But we do not run all at one time, as it puts them up to a strain. Our voltage is ordinarily below what it ought to be.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got now to-day two old engines to do that?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Two 100-horsepower engines.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are putting in two more engines?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; they have got to be put in pairs because it is the three-wire system. You know by the three-wire system you have to operate in pairs; you have to have two dynamos for each pair. I would never have put in the three-wire system if I had been there at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not much understand about the three-wire system, but I do know that you take one engine and one dynamo——

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is the two-wire system.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have one engine and one dynamo and an engine big enough for the dynamo, and you get the dynamo, say a big one, of these Massachusetts dynamo people up in Pittsfield, of a capacity, say, of 5,000 or 6,000 lights, then you will want about a 500-horse-power engine.

Dr. RICHARDSON. They go by kilowatts, and the dynamo we want to get would be a 100-kilowatt machine of 1,800 lights.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if you put on this extension you do not know that this electric outfit would fit your extension also?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That would have nothing to do with the extension. We put in connection with the other a boiler house and the electric-light plant there. It is too far away to carry your wire and electricity, and it would not pay. You can put up an independent plant just as economically as to put it in one. It is so much a unit of cost, and you can figure it out as well independently as combined.

The CHAIRMAN. On the contrary——

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is up to a certain point. Of course a small dynamo is more expensive when you get beyond a certain point.

The CHAIRMAN. What you need out there is a 6,000 or 7,000 incandescent machine with a stationary armature, and then you want about 100 horsepower per thousand lights, because you get rid of the additional equipment and engineers, and you get rid of a double set of firemen and electricians, and all that kind of thing.

Dr. RICHARDSON. But if you go to distribute it over a large area you pay more in copper and more in maintenance where you distribute it very extensively with the combined units.

Mr. HEMENWAY. They carry over a good-sized town.

Dr. RICHARDSON. They carry a different current from us; they take an alternating current and carry it at a high tension to a point, and it is then reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have the alternating current?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No; we have the three-wire system—the old Edison system.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you not better throw it away?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Well, I do not know; we have the engines and machines, and I do not know what could be done in the way of a trade.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will you have to have an engineer with the other separate engine?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No; we have one engineer, and we would not add anything to our force with this addition. It is all in the same power house.

The CHAIRMAN. And the same force would run it; you might possibly have to have an additional fireman.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is very likely.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have, when this other is done, four engines; two old ones and two new ones?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, I beg pardon, Mr. Chairman, you are confusing the boilers with the engines. We have two old boilers and two new boilers that were appropriated for last year, but we only have two old engines. Now, if you give us two new ones, we will have two new engines and two old ones, four 100-horsepower engines together, and we only have two 100-horsepower engines now to run 4,000 lights.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understood that you put in two new engines now?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, two new boilers.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Your engines are old?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; of 100-horsepower each.

The CHAIRMAN. I will tell you I am inclined, if these gentlemen agree, to think you had better look into that matter.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I have thought over it, but it is not always safe to put the entire capacity on one unit. Accidents will happen, and if you have all in one when this happens the whole thing stops, and if you have a divided unit you can use half the lights.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that precisely; you run one engine and one large dynamo, and that would furnish all the light and all the power that you need. Now, then, you have got boiler capacity enough to run one. Now, if there is any accident you have got to have a reserve?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes. It is only adding one more engine, as you see, to what we have in—two engines; it is one 200-horsepower engine. That is equivalent to the two 100-horsepower engines we have now. Now we are loaded up to the full capacity, and most of the time overloaded heavily, and most of the time we can not use the lights to the extent we ought to have them.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you ought to have this?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. For furnishing steam heating apparatus for new cottages in process of erection, $1,800.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That we will not need.

FIREPROOF STAIRWAYS.

The CHAIRMAN. For fireproof stairways for relief building, $4,000.

Dr. RICHARDSON. We have some old wooden stairways in the building four stories high. I would never build them now, but it is built, and the four-story building is occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this going to be a permanent thing, even under the new plan?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. Every one of these buildings will be occupied; we will never vacate them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a fireproof building?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; there has been a certain amount of fireproofing done to it. They have added, from time to time, some fireproofing. The floors of the corridors have been fireproofed, but the side rooms are not yet, and having fireproof stairways would, of course, add greatly to the protection, one at each end of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. That, you think, ought to go in?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

KITCHEN.

The CHAIRMAN. For a kitchen for the detached buildings large enough to provide for 1,000 persons, $10,000. I guess we had better let that go out until we see where you are.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Outside.

The CHAIRMAN. I am simply asking.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I want to be as frank——

The CHAIRMAN. With an insane hospital we should not fail to do the right thing.

Dr. RICHARDSON. You know they are cooking for about 2,300 people in the one kitchen, and it is very difficult to cook in a proper manner in that way. We have a group of detached buildings with 600 patients, and that aggregate dining hall accommodates four or five hundred of the 600, and it was contemplated to build this kitchen adjoining that dining hall. I really think it is important, but I believe we can get along with a little less than $10,000 if you want to reduce it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I will leave that in or out. If you do not think it is needed I will leave it out until you see where you are in these other matters.

Dr. RICHARDSON. As I say, you will always want it there, and it does not make any difference whether you build more or not, but there are 2,000 people on this site who will always have to be provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. You want that in?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes; but I think $8,000 will do it. If you will make it $8,000 instead of $10,000 I believe they can do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you suggest $8,000?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you taking into consideration the advance in labor and material now?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; of course a kitchen of that sort is not a very expensive building.

GUTTERING AND REPAIRING ROOFS.

The CHAIRMAN. For guttering and repairing roof, etc.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I agreed when you gave the $25,000 for repairs and improvements that we would do as much as we can out of that.

The CHAIRMAN. That goes out?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To build an iron stairway, elevator, and purchase new machinery and otherwise complete new laundry, $5,550.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Now on that other item of reguttering, repairing tin roof, etc., there is no use to patch up that old building. If we can get to a point where after a while, in two or three years, we can get a little more room so we can vacate so we can rebuild it. You can not go and patch a little here and there.

The CHAIRMAN. It is useless to throw away $25,000.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think so; you would have to go in a general way if you undertook it at all. Now that is to build an iron stairway, elevator, etc., which has all been provided for in the deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you withdraw that?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is provided for, yes.

NEW LAUNDRY.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Then one question there about the laundry. It is probable there will be two or three or possibly four washing machines we will need in order to complete the machinery in the new building. The appropriation has been exhausted and you made an appropriation of a deficiency for that; and now, when that deficiency is exhausted, would we have authority next year to buy these machines out of our repair and improvement fund? There is a question when you have

specifically appropriated for the purpose you can not pay out of repair and improvement fund when you have that, but that is for the year previous and it is already exhausted. Now, next year, when we have an appropriation for these purposes, it has been customary to use the repair and improvement fund for new machinery and needs of that kind where we needed it to replace old with it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Treasury has paid it.

Dr. RICHARDSON. They have always done that.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see why they can not do it again.

Dr. RICHARDSON. There will be no specific appropriation that year for it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you can manage it out of general repairs?

Dr. RICHARDSON. If we can do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know whether you can do it or not, but you say you have done it heretofore. If you run the gantlet of the Treasury heretofore I guess you can again. If you can do that I guess you have got all you need.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. Now just one thing I want to suggest (I do not know what you will think about it), that I suggested to the board when I first came. Dr. Godding was twenty-two years in charge of that institution, and of course it was his pride, and after he died and Dr. Nichols had left, a very fine painting of him was made for the institution, I do not know in what manner, and I would like authority to use $500 in getting a suitable portrait there of the Doctor for the use of the institution out of our support fund or a specific appropriation. There have been only two superintendents in that institution since it started. Dr. Godding was a man who stood high in the community, and was an admirable man in every way. Of course if it is not appropriated I tell you frankly we are going to take up a subscription to get it, but it looks to me as if the institution itself ought to do that much in honor of his memory.

The CHAIRMAN. Call our attention to it in the deficiency bill next winter.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I am afraid——

The CHAIRMAN. Have you inquired whether you can do it out of the maintenance fund?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No; I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you inquire and see if you can go ahead and buy it; but we do not want to go into the portrait business this session. I think you will find you can do this on some other appropriation.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I will see about it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am entirely frank with you. I am perfectly willing to do it.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I feel that it would be nothing but right for the institution to do it, but I did not know what you thought about making a precedent, possibly.

The CHAIRMAN. The only question is where you stop with precedents. We buy pictures of the Presidents and members of the Cabinet, and so on.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But the only question is where in a public appropriation you would stop.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Inquire and see if you can do it from the appropriation for maintenance.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you can, you go ahead and do it; and if you can not, bring it to our attention next winter.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I want to leave you a copy of the report of the board as to this matter; a little synopsis of what was suggested and approved by the board and sent to the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to say in a general way, Dr. Richardson, about St. Elizabeth, as far as I am concerned, and I have no doubt the other gentlemen feel the same way Of course St. Elizabeth takes care of the District of Columbia, and all the soldiers who have been in the wars heretofore, and all the Army and Navy. Now, I would be glad to see it thoroughly equipped and thoroughly sufficient for the wants of the service, and if I had my way about it I would make it efficient from the standpoint of utility and without extravagance.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is right; I believe in that.

The CHAIRMAN. But I do have the feeling that we ought to have in its present condition a head that understands that there is nothing thrown away; that there is a plan, a sensible plan, and that should be carried out.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is what we are trying to do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, you take the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill, none of us are experts.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And public matters are very frequently under people who either do not know or do not take in what there is to do; whereas if somebody was paying this themselves they would do better work and frequently at a less cost.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes. Well, I only hope, Mr. Chairman or any member of the committee, you will inquire all you have opportunity for as to my special personal relations to this and the experience I have had. I have just gone through the experience of building an institution for 1,500 people, and I have had a good deal of experience at two other institutions. I have had over twenty years' connection with such institutions; and I am not saying this to you, gentlemen, in the way of any boast, but in order to have you feel I know something of what I am talking about.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a pretty rugged road to travel?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I understand that.

The CHAIRMAN. Simply because you have got the reputation of being up in G, and when a man has not got a reputation sometimes he comes out better than is looked for; but you have got to work out pretty good results to come up to your reputation. I want to ask you one further question before you go. Have you any difficulty about your help over there?

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; we have been having some. I suppose you will get a communication on it in a day or two from the secretary. I transmitted to the secretary a full statement in the matter. I made a detailed statement of the additional cost that would be the result of putting this proposed bill into force, and when I first went there I was impressed with what I thought was the large number of employees in

the service already; and I sent out inquiry to 25 of the largest and leading institutions in the United States asking them, in the first place, the proportion of employees to patients and the proportion of attendants per patient, and the proportion of the amount total of the expenditures that were disbursed in wages. I received replies from nearly all, but there were only 18 which had more than 1,000 patients, and I took them practically as a basis. I found St. Elizabeth's had a larger proportion to patients, one to three and four-tenths, while the highest of any of the institutions—Ogdensburg, N. Y.—only had one to four, running down to one to ten; but the average is about one to five and six-tenths—that is the total number of employees to patients—while ours is one to three and four-tenths; and the proportion of attendants to patients is one to six and seven-tenths at St. Elizabeth, and that is equal to Ogdensburg, and on the average it is about equal to one to eight and a fraction in the 8. We pay a little over 46 per cent of our entire support fund in wages; the average of the 18 institutions is 38 and a fraction per cent.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If you have got the amount paid to each employee per month, how do they compare?

Dr. RICHARDSON. They compare very well in that respect. We are just about equal to the best institutions in the United States. Our maximum wages for male attendants are $35 and in the best Ohio institutions about $33, and that in a very small number of wards, such as hospital and infirmary wards. We have there 58 out of 267 getting $35 a month. I figure on the present pay roll for attendants alone it amounts to $6,900 and some odd dollars per month. It would make an increase with the present number of attendants alone to put this proposed bill into force of $7,012.

Then the bill proposes to reduce the hours to eight. That would require one additional relay of attendants, which, taking off the outside attendants and night attendants, will make 212 additional day attendants that would be required, and 37 additional night attendants, and that would be simply to have one attendant to each ward, which is the minimum number you can have with the arrangement which they propose. That would make a total increase of the monthly pay roll from the new attendants under the bill to $9,900 and some dollars per month, making $119,000 for the new attendants, or a total increase of the pay roll of $203,000 and a fraction on the whole number, new and old. Then there would be 267 old attendants who would room out and pay board, instead of boarding at the institution, which we estimate at actual cost about $10 a month for the material and labor which goes in the preparation of their food, which would make $2,670 a month, or $32,000 a year, which would leave a net increase of $171,000 to put the bill into force.

Now, the ordinary practice in every institution with which I am familiar, not only in this country but all other civilized countries, is for the attendants to stay with the patients. They arise with them in the morning, and take charge of them when they arise in the morning, ordinarily about 6 o'clock, and stay with them until the time they ordinarily go to bed, which is about 8 o'clock. In lieu of these long hours of service they have half a day every week, every second or third Sunday, and have two weeks during the year. That, I may say, is the universal custom. Now, I know that to be true because I have investigated that, not only in this country, but in other countries.

Now, since I have been here, in order to minimize that somewhat, instead of having to arise at 5.30, I have had them arise at 6, and let them off until 10, instead of half past 9, which makes an additional hour. Those who were required to be on duty late in the evening were given two hours in the afternoon for exercise out of doors, off duty, from 1 to 3 o'clock. The others, however, were off duty at 6 o'clock in the evening instead of 8, so there has been practically a shortening of two hours in the hours of service, and I felt under the circumstances that it is liberal, and I know it is as liberal as any institution in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. What committee has this bill?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I do not know, unless it is the District committee. Mr. MUDD introduced it.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill was referred to the Secretary of the Interior and he referred it to you for report and you made your report?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes sir; and it will come to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. And all these matters are fully stated?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And gone into?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; we have established training schools and have an experienced head nurse, a chief nurse to give them instructions, and we give all that free and the medical staff gives lectures every week to them in addition to the recitations given by the head nurse. All of that is given free. They are given a course of two years, and in that way at the end of that they are free to go out, and ordinarily the price for a private nurse is $25 a week, and it occurs to me they ought to be satisfied with what we are doing for them. That is not done in a good many institutions.

FRIDAY, *April 6, 1900.*

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen of the committee, before we begin I want to say to the subcommittee that this is the general estimate for the maintenance of the Soldiers Home and all the branches. There is one branch home at Danville which is not complete. It will take somewhere between $200,000 and $300,000—I have not the estimate just before me—to complete the home. It is at my home, and while I do not want a dollar appropriated that ought not to be appropriated I would like to have it completed.

STATEMENTS OF HON. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS; HON. GEORGE W. STEELE, AND MR. J. M. BERMINGHAM, GENERAL TREASURER.

CENTRAL BRANCH—DAYTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. For current expenses at the Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, your estimate is $52,500?

Major BERMINGHAM. The amount estimated will, in the opinion of the board, be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. You have $53,750?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes; we are reducing it a little.

The CHAIRMAN. You had to have some deficiencies, but of course Congress will be in session again, just as it is in session now?

Major BERMINGHAM. But at the same time we do not believe we will have any deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for subsistence.

Major BERMINGHAM. The amount estimated will, in the opinion of the board, be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a reduction of $10,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next estimate is for household; you estimate current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. The amount for household is sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Hospital is the next, and it is increased by $2,500?

Major BERMINGHAM. That is due to the increased need for medical treatment. Those men are all getting older, and more and more require hospital treatment, and we have to hire more nurses.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation is the same, $2,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; there is no increase.

The CHAIRMAN. Your item for repairs is the same?

Major BERMINGHAN. No, sir; there is an increase there of $5,000 recommended.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not submitted that in your estimate?

Major BERMINGHAM. We intend to. This increase of $5,000 in amount estimated is due to advance in the price of materials, and it is respectfully recommended. This is simply to provide for this boom in price if it does not go down.

The CHAIRMAN. So you want $55,000?

Major BERMINGHAN. In place of $50,000; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For addition to laundry, boiler house, and stack, $10,000; and you had an appropriation for addition to laundry building $3,000 this current year, have you expended that?

Major BERMINGHAM. That is expended, sir, and gone out under the current year, and now this is for an addition. In the first place that comma (,) should be stricken out after the word "laundry."

The CHAIRMAN. A new laundry boiler house is what you want?

Major BERMINGHAM. And stack; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for new boilers and stack?

Major BERMINGHAN. The present laundry facilities are inadequate to meet the proper requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. That is at the Dayton Home?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir. In other words, what we will have to do with the boiler-house stack is to tear it down and rebuild it there; in other words make an addition to it, and in the same way we will have to put in an additional boiler, taking out the old ones and putting an additional one in.

Mr. MCRAE. I do not think the language allows him to buy a boiler.

Major BERMINGHAM. Suppose we make it laundry boiler house, stack and plant, and leave the sum the same.

Mr. MCRAE. Make it addition to laundry, boiler house and stack, and new boiler.

Mr. STEELE. That will be the best way to put it.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs and improvements to laundry boiler house and stack, and new boiler?

Major BERMINGHAM. For addition to new boiler house and stack, and alterations of plant.

Mr. SEWELL. I think Mr. McRae is right; they would rule against us.

Major BERMINGHAM. Now, we recommend $10,500 there.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Would the words "plant and stack" include boiler?

Major BERMINGHAM. The plant itself includes all the apparatus inside.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then you can buy anything else besides boilers?

Major BERMINGHAM. We could put in any additional piece of machinery we needed.

The CHAIRMAN. For farm you estimate $15,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. For farm there is no alteration required there, but in the Central Branch there is an additional item, which, in the opinion of the board, should be inserted, and that is for a compound noncondensing pump, $7,500. It is not in the estimate printed as you have it; it is an addition which has come up and which is required since our estimate was made. It should come after addition to boiler house and stack. It is for the waterworks, and for this purpose it is respectfully recommended. The present pump has been in use for about fifteen years. It is in continual need of repairs and it is not of sufficient capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got your own water plant?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs to waterworks, it seems to me, is what you want?

Major BERMINGHAM. Well, you might say, "for addition to waterworks." What we are going to do is to take and replace the old pump with a new one.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you are going to buy a new noncondensing pump?

Major BERMINGHAM. That is what we want to do.

The CHAIRMAN. If you are dead sure, remember you can not buy anything else with it?

Major BERMINGHAM. That is what we want. We want to replace the pump, which has been in use for fifteen years. Suppose you make that, in general terms, "for addition to water plant."

The CHAIRMAN. For farm?

Major BERMINGHAM. No change is required.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH—MILWAUKEE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee. For current expenses you estimate, current law, $28,800? No: you increase that a little bit?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; we have made a slight increase of $800 recommended, due to increased need for noncommissioned officers, clerks, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you reduce it $5,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; we decrease it $5,000, but it is found to be too great, and an increase in the amount estimated of $2,500, due to advance in the price of supplies, is respectfully recommended. We would like to make that $172,500.

The CHAIRMAN. For household you submit an increase of $3,500?

Major BERMINGHAM. The increase of $2,500 estimated for, due to increased cost of coal, water, etc., is found to be not sufficient, and an

additional increase of $2,000 is respectfully recommended; in other words, we want $52,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is hospital.

Major BERMINGHAM. The amount estimated, $32,500, is ample. It is an increase over last year of $2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation?

Major BERMINGHAM. We increase that $250, and it is believed to be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs is current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes; that is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. For farm is current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir?

EASTERN BRANCH—TOGUS, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the Eastern Branch, Togus, Me., current law for current expenses?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you have current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For household there is a reduction?

Major BERMINGHAM. The amount will, in the opinion of the board, be sufficient; it is a reduction, of $2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital you submit an increase of $3,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. The hospital is increased $3,000, due to increased need for medical treatment, and is respectfully recommended.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation is current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs is current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir. Now, at the Eastern Branch there is a small stream which runs through the home grounds and which acts as an outlet of the sewage of that home. This little stream needs to be widened and deepened below the Home, and it takes all the drainage of the whole Home and carries it down to the Kennebec River.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate?

Major BERMINGHAM. Two thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Where will it come?

Major BERMINGHAM. Under the head of repairs, if you like.

The CHAIRMAN. It can be paid for under the head of repairs?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you would then make the repairs item $22,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for ice house?

Major BERMINGHAM. An appropriation of $3,000 to meet actual requirements is respectfully suggested. We want a new ice house.

The CHAIRMAN. For summer barracks you estimate $3,500?

Major BERMINGHAM. Now, all those buildings at Togus are old buildings, needing constant cleaning. The idea was to take and build what we call a summer barrack, in which we would put all the men from one of the old barracks temporarily and then proceed to clean the old barrack thoroughly and then remove the men back, and we estimate that will cost $3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. For farm you estimate $11,000, which is current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir. Under the head of the Togus Branch

there is an item which is not in the printed estimate. We want to alter a barrack at that Branch which is badly needed there in order to give us additional room for what we call the old men—that is, men who are not able to stand the rough wear of the ordinary barracks, but yet who are not sick enough to go in the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. You had two new barracks there the current year?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; but we have occupied them all, and now we need this amount of $4,500 simply to make alterations, and I should like it to read, if possible, "Alteration of barracks and extension of steam-heating plant, $4,500." Now, there is another item to follow that and that is, "Alteration of nurses' quarters, $2,000." There we have not sufficient accommodations for the women nurses in the hospitals, and we would like to alter the present quarters so as to give accommodations for the increased number.

SOUTHERN BRANCH—HAMPTON, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Southern Branch, for current expenses.

Major BERMINGHAM. There is an increase of $1,000, due to increased need for noncommissioned officers, clerks, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence, $180,000; you reduce that $15,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes; and the amount estimated will be, in the opinion of the board, sufficent.

The CHAIRMAN. For household you reduce it $2,500?

Major BERMINGHAM. And the estimate will be sufficent.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital?

Major BERMINGHAM. We recommend an increase there of $2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. For trasportation?

Major BERMINGHAM. An increase of $500 to meet actual requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. The repairs is current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For officers' quarters?

Major BERMINGHAM. The title should read: "Officers' quarters and furniture," and an appropriation of $5,000 is respectfully suggested to provide quarters for an officer, the quartermaster, lately appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no quarters for a quartermaster there?

Major BERMINGHAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He has lived, where?

Major BERMINGHAM. On the outside, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as I understand it, the policy at these Homes is to have quarters for the governor, the surgeon——

Mr. SEWELL. All the commissioned officers.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have none for the quartermaster?

Major BERMINGHAM. Not at this Branch. Now, there is another recommendation for a property storehouse, $12,000. We have no property storehouse, and never have had one at this Branch.

Mr. SEWELL. I went some time ago and found good materials stored in the cellars and various places.

Major BERMINGHAM. And they are too damp to put anything in, as it is right by the beach.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the local manager of this Branch, Senator?

Mr. SEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs to breakwater, $6,750.

Major BERMINGHAM. The breakwater there is constantly getting damaged by storms, wear and tear, and it needs rather extensive repairs.

Mr. SEWELL. You know it is a pretty extensive breakwater, and it is a picturesque feature of the place, where the men sit and look out over the bay. It is not damaged so badly, but we have not done anything with it for some time, and it needs that amount of money to get it in good shape.

The CHAIRMAN. The breakwater is necessary for safety also?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir. If not the sea would dash in there in a storm.

The CHAIRMAN. The farm is current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. That is current law, and is sufficient.

WESTERN BRANCH—LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kans., for current expenses there is an increase of $800.

Major BERMINGHAM. It is due to the increased need of noncommissioned officers, clerks, etc., and in the current expense of the Western Branch we found after this estimate was made up our fire equipment was in very bad order. In other words, our hose has rotted and things of that kind are not in proper condition, and an additional estimate of $5,000 is recommended due to the urgent need of renewing and increasing the fire equipment of that Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. That would come under current expenses?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes; and instead of estimating $28,800 we want $33,800.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not need any change of language, but wish an increase of $5,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you reduce it $10,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. We recommend there that an increase of $2,500 over the estimate be given. In other words, we want $132,500. We did reduce it to $130,000, but now we want it raised $2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Household has an increase of $2,000 submitted.

Major BERMINGHAM. I should say that should be $57,500.

Mr. STEELE. And that is one of the places where we have the best kind of coal right under our grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, why do you not mine it?

Mr. STEELE. We do not want to mine it if we can buy it as cheaply. We are being held up because the labor people do not want us to come in competition.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase that.

Mr. SEWELL. Because we have had an increase this year of $10,000, and we are calculating we can buy it cheaper next year by $2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital you estimate $30,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. An increase of $2,500 is recommended.

The CHAIRMAN. Not by this estimate.

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; we recommend it, and it is due to the need of renewing and increasing hospital appliances, instruments, etc., and the increase of $2,500 ought to be spent. That is, in place of giving us $30,000 we should have at least $32,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for transportation.

Major BERMINGHAM. The amount estimated will, in the opinion of the board, be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs is current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Addition to cold-storage plant $10,750.

Major BERMINGHAM. The plant now in use is inadequate to meet the requirements of the Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a cold-storage plant?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; but we want an addition to it, which will cost at least $10,750 to bring it up to what it ought to be.

The CHAIRMAN. To bring it up to what is necessary?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; to meet the requirements of the Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. For blacksmith shop, $1,250.

Major BERMINGHAM. An appropriation of $1,250 is respectfully suggested, as the building is necessary to meet actual requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. For wagon shed, $750.

Major BERMINGHAM. That is badly needed at that Home.

The CHAIRMAN. For farm

Major BERMINGHAM. In addition to what is in the law we need also officers' quarters and furniture at that Branch to accommodate an additional officer lately appointed, quartermaster.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers' quarters have you there?

Major BERMINGHAM. We have the governor, surgeon, treasurer, commissary, and we need one for the quartermaster.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your estimate for that?

Major BERMINGHAM. The estimate for the officers' quarters there is $5,750. He has been lately appointed, and there is no place for him to stay.

Mr. MCRAE. Where does that come in?

Major BERMINGHAM. Immediately after wagon shop. It is not in your printed estimate. It is an addition.

Mr. STEELE. How much is the wagon shop?

Major BERMINGHAM. Seven hundred and fifty dollars. Now, in addition, immediately after officers' quarters, we need a cow barn, which is an additional estimate of $1,500 to provide increased accommodations for animals; also dairy facilities.

Mr. STEELE. Has it been investigated as to whether or not it pays to keep cows there?

Major BERMINGHAM. We are trying the experiment now. We have bought the cows and are trying it, but now we want this place to accommodate those cows.

Mr. MCRAE. Could you not put the wagon shop and cow barn together, put the shed on the outside of the barn for less money?

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is the way we do in Arkansas and in Indiana.

Major BERMINGHAM. Suppose you give us $2,250 for the two, and call it wagon shop and cow barn. Now, in the appropriation for the farm, the board finds it necessary to purchase a small piece of land near one of the railroads at the entrance to the Home in order to prevent the erection of undesirable buildings, and the cost of the land will not exceed $650, and the present appropriation for farm, $12,000, will allow us to do that if you will simply authorize it in the law.

The CHAIRMAN. What language do you want?

Major BERMINGHAM. "And for the purchase of additional land to cost not to exceed $650."

PACIFIC BRANCH—SANTA MONICA, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Pacific Branch, and the first item is for current expenses.

Major BERMINGHAM. It is increased $2,500 due to the increased need for noncommissioned officers, clerks, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence?

Major BERMINGHAM. That is an increase of $5,000, and it is recommended due to the increased membership.

The CHAIRMAN. Household and current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Current law will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital?

Major BERMINGHAM. There is an increase of $4,500 due to the increased need for medical treatment, renewing and increasing hospital appliances, instruments, etc., and is respectfully recommended.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation?

Major BERMINGHAM. There is an increase of $1,000, due to longer distance traveled and higher rates.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs is increased $2,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. And we want more, sir. The increase recommended there of $2,000 is not sufficient, and we want really $30,000 in all, so as to enable us to put the buildings in proper condition. They all need repainting and need refixing in a great many cases.

The CHAIRMAN. A portion of them are wooden buildings?

Major BERMINGHAM. They are all wood, and they need to be gone over, as nothing has been done with them since they were put up.

The CHAIRMAN. That is how long ago?

Major BERMINGHAM. That is five or six years ago; more than that.

Mr. STEELE. Ten years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you want to revise this estimate?

Major BERMINGHAM. By making that estimate of $30,000.

Mr. STEELE. You had $23,000 last year. It seems to me I would make that $28,000. We are getting this thing up and it will be a long time before they get it done and $5,000 will buy a heap of paint.

Major BERMINGHAM. There is a good deal of work in overhauling water-closets, etc.

Mr. SEWELL. I think we had better make it $28,000; we had not better give them too much in one year.

The CHAIRMAN. For air and ammonia compressors, $4,000.

Major BERMINGHAM. An appropriation of $4,000 is respectfully suggested, the machinery now in use being either inadequate or worn out. We use those on the steam plant and also on the ice plant.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for refrigerating?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a refrigerating plant?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; a cold-storage plant.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is requisite to repair it?

Major BERMINGHAM. This is requisite to repair it and to increase it slightly. This new machinery will enable us to turn out a great deal more ice.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is septic tank, $2,800.

Major BERMINGHAM. That is for the proper disposal of the branch sewage, and is urgent. The fact is the sewage of that branch has been the cause of complaint of all our neighbors there, and suits have

been threatened. Now, what we want to get will enable us to put in a septic plant, and it will cost $2,800.

The CHAIRMAN. A sort of dry well?

Major BERMINGHAM. Something on that order, which will purify this sewage and remove any source of offense.

The CHAIRMAN. And that can be done cheaper than running the sewage to the sea; how near is the sea from you?

Major BERMINGHAM. About 3 miles; to run the sewage down there would cost $60,000 or $75,000—that is the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. This will do the work?

Major BERMINGHAM. It will do the work, in the opinion of the best engineers we could get.

The CHAIRMAN. Steam condenser and purifyer, $3,500.

Major BERMINGHAM. That is also in the same way, to enable us to increase that plant there so we can properly heat this building, and the necessity of heating on that Pacific coast is very great in the evening. During the daytime it is all right, but when evening comes it is chilly.

The CHAIRMAN. How many barracks have you there?

Major BERMINGHAM. Twelve.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you?

Major BERMINGHAM. We have about 1,600 people.

Mr. SEWELL. We first asked for two, but we finally concluded only to ask for one.

Major BERMINGHAM. We have a great many men on the waiting list. That Home supplies the country west of the Rocky Mountains, not merely California.

The CHAIRMAN. And all who are dissatisfied like to go West?

Major BERMINGHAM. They are not allowed under the Home regulations. If we took all that wanted to go we could fill that Home in no time. We have 12 barracks and about 1,600 men all told.

The CHAIRMAN. Your barracks are full?

Major BERMINGHAM. As they can be, and men are in the attics.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is wing to hospital.

Major BERMINGHAM. That is also badly needed at that Branch and will cost $16,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a pretty large hospital there?

Major BERMINGHAM. A large hospital, and we have a large hospital at all these Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. But this is extra large.

Mr. STEELE. We have got to have large hospitals. These men are getting into the hospitals more and more. We are turning men out of hospitals to make room for sicker men right along.

Major BERMINGHAM. The fact is at the Pacific Branch we have men in the barracks who really ought to be in the hospital, so the surgeon reports.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the more important thing for you to have? Is this more important than the barrack?

Mr. STEELE. A good deal more important.

Mr. SEWELL. But the barrack is also important, as we draw on such an immense territory.

The CHAIRMAN. For the farm you submit an increase of $1,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

MARION BRANCH—MARION, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Marion Branch, current expenses, you submit an estimate of $27,500?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; an increase of $1,500, which is found not to be sufficient, and an additional increase of $1,500, due to increased need for noncommissioned officers, clerks, etc., is respectfully recommended.

The CHAIRMAN. Subsistence is increased?

Major BERMINGHAM. Increased $5,000, due to the increased membership and advance in supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. Household?

Major BERMINGHAM. Increase of $10,000 due to increased needs for heating, lighting, etc., by natural gas.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we not care for you in the urgent deficiency bill for digging another gas well?

Mr. STEELE. No; to furnish pipes.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this anticipate; another gas well?

Mr. STEELE. I should say that means six gas wells and pipes necessary to get to the main pipe. I should think they could get along with a less increase than that.

Major BERMINGHAM. There may be, you know, the necessity of buying coal.

Mr. SEWELL. It seems to me we could get along with $25,000 there.

Mr. STEELE. I think we can get along with $27,500.

Major BERMINGHAM. For household we had last year $20,000 and ask $30,000 for 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want this language in, "and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas?"

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir; the same as the current law.

Major BERMINGHAM. For the hospital we ask an increase of $2,500 due to increased need of medical treatment.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation?

Major BERMINGHAM. There is an increase of $250 asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs?

Major BERMINGHAM. An increase of $3,000, due to the necessity for new flooring, tiling, water-closets, piping, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want the same language?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For completing chapel, $3,000.

Major BERMINGHAM. For completing chapel, $3,000, and is an appropriation for seating, decorating, and approaches.

The CHAIRMAN. What has it cost up to this time?

Major BERMINGHAM. $12,000, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make it cost $15,000 altogether?

Major BERMINGHAM. It is for completing the chapel, $3,000.

Mr. STEELE. You want the money for seating, decorating, and approaches thereto, but that estimate will not make the approaches.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, for completing the chapel and approaches thereto, $3,000.

Mr. MCRAE. Why not put in "seating" if he wants the seating.

The CHAIRMAN. For completing and for furnishing chapel and approaches thereto. Now, for farm you have the current law?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir. In that Branch, too, there is an appropriation for $1,500 for one civilian. That is intended to afford shelter for the men and for a place for the men to sit down and talk and amuse themselves and not be exposed.

The CHAIRMAN. That would come after the completing of the chapel?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then comes the farm——

Major BERMINGHAM. No change is recommended.

DANVILLE BRANCH—DANVILLE, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Current expenses, subsistence, etc.

Major BERMINGHAM. This year we are coming down to specific amounts for the different heads at the Danville Branch. In other words, you appropriated last year a lump sum for maintenance.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it seems to me it is so you can make it specific now.

Major BERMINGHAM. Now, we are coming down to specific amounts for each of the heads. Current expenses is some $27,500, and it is recommended for the purposes specified under this head for the Central Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Current expenses carries what?

Major BERMINGHAM. I will give you the items. Pay of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Home, with such exceptions as are hereinafter noted, and their clerks and orderlies; also payments for chaplains and religious instruction, printers, bookbinders, librarians, musicians, telegraph and telephone operators, guards, policemen, watchmen, fire company, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you expending there this year, if you recollect?

Major BERMINGHAM. Not for this particular purpose, because our accounts this year are in a lump sum.

The CHAIRMAN. What are your current expenses, Mr. Steele?

Mr. STEELE. Twenty-seven thousand dollars, I believe it is.

Major BERMINGHAM. The Marion Branch last year spent $26,892.59.

Mr. STEELE. We came back and got a little appropriation, did not we?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes; you had some in a deficiency, but the Danville Branch is a much bigger Branch in construction than Marion—that is, it will accommodate more men—so we will need a little more money for current expenses there than we would at the Marion Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. You make it $27,500?

Major BERMINGHAM. That, in my opinion, would be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is not, you can come for a deficiency.

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence, how much?

Major BERMINGHAM. One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. Now, at the Marion Branch we only spent $91,596 last year, but I am allowing for the difference in membership.

The CHAIRMAN. For household, $40,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital, $7,500?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; we have a very fine hospital there, and it needs to be kept up.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation?

Major BERMINGHAM. One thousand five hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs?

Major BERMINGHAM. Twenty thousand dollars. Now, when we say repairs there it includes making the roads, walks, grading grounds, and a good many other things which are not included in what people mean by ordinary repairs.

Mr. SEWELL. Very little repairs are needed to the houses, as they are new.

Mr. STEELE. Under repairs there is a great deal of extra work, and unless you want to make a separate item you want to increase that by at least $15,000, because there are no roads and all the walks have to be built.

Major BERMINGHAM. That is done under construction in another amount.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean you want something for construction and finishing, and still you can use this for repairs, making it $20,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; we can build roads and walks.

Mr. STEELE. But $20,000 is not going to do it.

Major BERMINGHAM. No; but we have already spent about $40,000 on the roads under construction.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes in completion, and we will reach that a little further along. Now, for farm?

Major BERMINGHAM. Ten thousand dollars. Now, the most of the farming that is going to be done there is practical park work for beautifying and ornamenting the ground.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much grounds have you there?

Major BERMINGHAM. About 300 acres.

Mr. STEELE. We have about 260. The southwestern corner we must have for a graveyard.

CLOTHING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is clothing for all Branches.

Major BERMINGHAM. We ask for an increase there of $15,000, making it $275,000, which will be necessary on account of the increased number of the men.

SALARIES, ETC., BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Salary of officers and employees to the board, namely, president, etc.; you submit a change there and instead of two assistant inspectors-general you submit three assistant inspectors-general.

Mr. STEELE. We are going to have and should have half a dozen more inspectors for the State Homes if they do not stop monkeying with us. We are having a great deal of trouble about their coming up and giving leave of absence and taking up what ought not to be taken up and claiming to have men when they did not have them; and then they are making deductions from their pensions, and we have got to watch every item in order to get our share out of it. The Government provides the Government shall have as much credit as they deduct, and it is a constant question.

The CHAIRMAN. You know we pay $100 for every inmate in a State Home.

Mr. SEWELL. And we have a great deal of trouble about that, and we have to have the inspectors-general running around all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. What change do you want?

Major BERMINGHAM. We recommend there that there be three assistant inspectors-general, and we prefer to have that altered and make that additional man assistant general treasurer. In the first place, he is an inspector, with the understanding that he is to be used to take my place whenever necessary, and at the same time he can be used as an inspector.

Mr. SEWELL. Why not make it "three assistants, one of whom shall also be assistant general treasurer?"

The CHAIRMAN. Let me suggest to you; will he not have to give bond?

Major BERMINGHAM. He will give a bond to me. You see by law I am authorized to detail or assign a clerk in my office to act as general treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it would read as follows: "Three assistant inspectors-general, one of whom shall be an assistant to the general treasurer?"

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEELE. One of whom "may be" instead of "shall."

Major BERMINGHAM. The inspection work of the State Homes is largely increased.

Mr. MCRAE. Would he be required by this provision to give bond?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir. In view of the fact that a considerable part of the work of this inspection is a critical examination of accounts, it is respectfully recommended that an assistant general treasurer be authorized by law. The law, you see, now allows the clerk to be so designated, and the difficulty is if you send a clerk to the State Homes——

The CHAIRMAN. Let us not get this mixed. Here is the provision about the clerks:

And the general treasurer may hereafter designate a clerk in his office who, in the necessary absence or inability of the general treasurer from any cause whatever, shall perform his duties, and the general treasurer may require the same clerk so designated to give bond for the faithful performance of such duties during the absence or the inability of the general treasurer, but the general treasurer shall in every respect be responsible on his bond to the United States for any default of such clerk.

Now, that does not fix his salary.

Major BERMINGHAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay him?

Major BERMINGHAM. Two thousand dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. If that is what you want, why not keep right on with him?

Major BERMINGHAM. For this reason: Suppose we send that particular man now designated to one of these State Homes. The people in the State Homes know this man is simply a clerk in my office. They pay no attention to him—that is exactly what he is—whereas if I send a clerk there who is an officer they know they have got to come to time. There is the difference.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, this man does for you as an assistant general treasurer in the office?

Major BERMINGHAM. Well, only in the office; he does not do for me to send out and inspect.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is an additional inspector?

Major BERMINGHAM. To take General Sewell's language, "Who shall also be assistant general treasurer."

Mr. SEWELL. He will not be occupied all the time as assistant general treasurer, but we want to use him as an inspector.

The CHAIRMAN. Assistant to the general treasurer or assistant general treasurer?

Mr. SEWELL. There is a good deal of difference in our railroad parlance whether you are assistant manager or assistant to the general manager.

Mr. MCRAE. His office is an inspector-general?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. MCRAE. His office is an inspector-general. Why not use this language: "To be inspector-general and ex officio assistant treasurer?"

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk now reminds me, and I remember we went all over this matter, and under the decision of the courts if you create a new office of assistant general treasurer he is then an independent officer and gives bond, and if he is guilty of laches he is responsible and not the general treasurer. Now, then, the query: Do you want a man of that kind; do you want an assistant general treasurer who is independent of the general treasurer and gives bond direct, or do you want a man who is placed under the direction of the board to inspect or to assist the general treasurer? If you do, then you can call him assistant to the general treasurer, and the general treasurer remains responsible.

Major BERMINGHAM. That is my idea.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose it would read thus: "Two assistant inspectors-general, $2,000 each; one assistant to the general treasurer, $2,000," and then put in this language and repeal that.

Mr. SEWELL. The only trouble about that is that it does not give the additional inspector-general.

Major BERMINGHAM. So I can order this man out for inspection, and at the same time if it becomes necessary for me to go out and inspect myself, this man will take my place.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to broaden it and make him an inspector, so you can use him for that?

Major BERMINGHAM. Inspecting would be his main duty.

Mr. SEWELL. When he goes to a State Home and he goes as an asistant treasurer he is not an inspector under the law, and I think he has to be mentioned in some way.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it would be assistant general treasurer and assistant inspector-general.

Major BERMINGHAM. Then there is an increase in some salaries respectfully recommended due to salary of an additional inspector-general and additional clerical services in the office of the president and the general treasurer, an increase of incidental expenses of $5,556.

The CHAIRMAN. That grows out of moving the headquarters to New York?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES.

The CHAIRMAN. State or Territorial Homes, $950,000. We may just as well give it to you, as you will probably have a deficiency next winter.

Mr. STEELE. We always have one.

Major BERMINGHAM. An increase of $50,000 is there respectfully recommended, due to the increased number of inmates cared for.

DANVILLE BRANCH—DANVILLE, ILL.—COMPLETION.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings us to the question of completion of the Danville Home.

Major BERMINGHAM. I have the original list which I got from the authorities there at the Branch. Now, I find in the estimate, which amounts to $262,500: Two barracks, Nos. 7 and 8, $20,000; chapel building, $20,000; one stable and carriage house——

The CHAIRMAN. Are you building that out of the current appropriation?

Major BERMINGHAM. I believe we are not doing it, but I believe we can do it. Of the first million dollars appropriated for the support of this Home, according to my book, we have incurred liabilities, paid and unpaid, against that million dollars of $986,788.64, leaving $13,211.36 available.

Mr. STEELE. You have a suggestion there as to how you would expend it?

Major BERMINGHAM. We had a suggestion that we could expend it in various ways, and one is the building of this barn.

Mr. STEELE. Have you not got a memorandum?

Major BERMINGHAM. No; I have not the memorandum.

Mr. STEELE. What is that amount?

Major BERMINGHAM. Thirteen thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got $13,000?

Mr. STEELE. I think about $10,000 will be left. In other words, we could build that barn to-day, so we have money enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other items you had better build in preference to the barn with this available amount?

Mr. STEELE. Well, we are putting up a lavatory there, and that we have contracted for and is included in this $986,000.

Mr. MCRAE. Then you have money for this?

Mr. STEELE. Yes; but I think the barn is really as needful an article as you have there.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I understand you can build it for the money you have got?

Major BERMINGHAM. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore you can run the pen through the item for the barn, stable, and carriage house?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now there are two barracks?

Major BERMINGHAM. They are two big barracks in the center, like, of the ellipse?

Mr. SEWELL. And there are two more needed—Nos. 7 and 8—and place is assigned for them?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes; it is in the center of the ellipse. Those two great big barracks are there.

Mr. SEWELL. What would they cost?

The CHAIRMAN. You can not build them for less than $35.000, with the plumbing and everything connected with them.

Major BERMINGHAM. Here is what we are paying for one of these barracks of the same size as Nos. 7 and 8—$41,563.

The CHAIRMAN. And built when materials were not so high?

Major BERMINGHAM. So I assume it may be a little larger. The building of the walls alone cost $32,800; heating cost $4,240; plumbing, $3,000; electric lights, $1,298, and extra small things $225.

The CHAIRMAN. Making a total cost of what?

Major BERMINGHAM. Forty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a larger barrack than these other two will be?

Major BERMINGHAM. Now, the other ordinary barracks—we paid for the construction about $261,000 for the 12 barracks. It was $261,293.80, that is, for the walls alone; steam heating cost $32,000. Now, the 12 barracks to-day absolutely cost us, built, $349,370.76.

Mr. MCRAE. This sheet he has here gives the estimate of what you want?

The CHAIRMAN. Not entirely. They cost in round numbers about $30,000 a building?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, considering the increase in the cost of material, those were constructed at the minimum?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEELE. Now, in regard to the chapel, the question is whether you would provide for it with the $20,000 appropriation, because you can have it either for the memorial hall or the chapel out of the Ward fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you estimate $20,000 for the chapel?

Mr. STEELE. You had better have it, because it will cost about $15,000 or $20,000. We built one——

The CHAIRMAN. If you can do that without any meeting of your board, why not appropriate that fund toward building the chapel, and then we will appropriate for the memorial hall?

Mr. STEELE. That is what I would rather do.

The CHAIRMAN. If you get a memorial hall to correspond with the other things, you can not get it for less than $35,000.

Mr. SEWELL. We have not got $35,000. There is only $20,000, and if the memorial hall would cost $35,000 you had better let us build a chapel out of the Ward fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you build a chapel?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But will you build it?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir; we will.

The CHAIRMAN. Make it the chapel, then, if it suits the other members of the committee, and we will insert the memorial hall. Now, the next is shop, $2,500; lodge house and gateway, $5,000.

Mr. STEELE. Nurses' home. You have got to have that.

The CHAIRMAN. Quartermaster's residence?

Mr. SEWELL. There you want $5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Residence for chief engineer?

Mr. STEELE. Twenty-five thousand dollars. Then comes the restraining building for insane persons, and it is only a question of whether we want restraining buildings at all the homes, and we knocked that out.

Mr. SEWELL. There are plenty of wards where you can keep the patients at present.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you want the restraining hospital omitted?

Mr. STEELE. I think I would.

Mr. SEWELL. There is no necessity for it.

Mr. STEELE. The pavilion you want, the greenhouse you want; one is $3,000 and the other is $3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Underground electric conduits I do not care whether you put in or not.

Mr. SEWELL. Knock that out. Concrete walks you want, either under head of repairs or make a special appropriation for it.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me you want walks and fences.

Mr. STEELE. That is $14,000 for walks and $2,500 for fences.

The CHAIRMAN. Steam and water mains for grounds for additional buildings—I think that ought to be in—$6,000. They have an additional building you are putting up?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir; there is no use of having buildings unless you can heat them.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for grading roads, privies, urinals.

Mr. STEELE. I have not got those on this list. We have got to have them. People go there on excursions, and you have got to have a pavilion for the women. Are you building that?

Major BERMINGHAM. We have a lavatory which we are building now.

Mr. STEELE. Now, you want $1,500 for the men's place.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you call that?

Mr. STEELE. I would call that the men's pavilion.

The CHAIRMAN. Call it a lavatory.

Mr. BINGHAM. We are building one now which will cost $4,500.

Mr. STEELE. But this we want for the use of the public.

The CHAIRMAN. Say one public latrine?

Mr. STEELE. Yes; one public latrine for men say, $1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Contingencies?

Mr. STEELE. Well, we would not make any contingencies; that does not amount to anything.

The CHAIRMAN. You put in grading?

Mr. STEELE. Where do you get the grading? That comes under the farm.

Major BERMINGHAM. No; that grading is done under the provisions of the previous act, which specified it as a part of the construction.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not got much of it done?

Major BERMINGHAM. We have got some little contracts, quite considerable; about $40,000. We spent over $20,000 in contracts alone in the central office.

Mr. STEELE. That can be done by the farm, anyhow; if you have not enough in the farm this year you will have enough the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you might put this for completing the Home; that is, for construction and for completing the Home.

Major BERMINGHAM. I think I would make that item about $15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it would read: "For completion of Home at Danville, two barracks, $70,000; one shop, $2,500; lodge house and gateway, $5,000; memorial hall, $35,000; nurses' home, $10,000; quartermaster's residence, $5,000; residence chief engineer, $2,500; pavilion, $3,000; greenhouse, $3,500; concrete walks, $14,000; fences, grading, and roads, $20,000; steam and water mains in grounds to additional buildings, $6,000; public latrine, $1,500." Now, you have got to have some place for a cemetery, and it will cost $10,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, we want that place; you have no cemetery there.

The CHAIRMAN. Say additional land, $10,000, and that will complete the Home, in my judgment.

Major BERMINGHAM. Certainly.

SATURDAY, *April 7, 1900.*

RIVER AND HARBORS.

STATEMENT OF COLONEL MACKENZIE, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chief of Engineers has this data touching contract work in very excellent shape. I examined it yesterday as closely as I could, and I think the great mass of it need not be asked about at all except for us to examine sufficiently so as to make ourselves familiar with it. There are certain matters which he submits which I think ought to be asked about, because here and there he submits something of legislation.

I have here a list which I think we wish to know something about as follows: Cumberland Sound; Chicago River; Illinois and Mississippi Canal; Winyaw Bay; Boston Harbor; Calumet Harbor; Mobile Harbor; Mississippi River, St. Paul to Minneapolis; Mississippi River; Pass a la Loutre; Potomac River; White River; Arkansas; Charleston, S. C.; Ocmulgee River, Georgia; and Galveston Channel. Now, Colonel, please state just what you cover in your statements as to each of these works that are under contract.

Colonel MACKENZIE. In each case we give the amount of contracts authorized, the appropriations to date, the annual allotment authorized, the present balance, the amount estimated to be earned by contractors up to June 30, 1901, and the amount to be appropriated for the year 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have Colonel Mackenzie submit his statements in their regular order and make particular inquiry as to each of those mentioned.

CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Under act of 1892.)

Limit of appropriation authorized	$1,953,000
Amount appropriated to date	1,700,000
Balance available for appropriation	253,000

The project for this work provided for the construction of two jetties and the assistance in formation and maintenance of the channel by dredging, and a dredge is operated for such purpose, its services still being required to develop the channel.

The sundry civil act of March 2, 1895, appropriated $500,000 for completing this improvement. No appropriation has been recommended since that date, the balance remaining on hand having been sufficient to the present time for operating the dredge. There is left

on hand now a balance of only $14,000, and if the dredge is to continue to be operated as provided for in the approved project, and required by the interests of navigation, an additional appropriation must be made for the fiscal year 1901 of $45,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now that seems to be a mere matter of maintenance.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Not exactly, because while it is a maintenance to a certain extent, it assists in the formation of that channel. Of course, until we get a certain amount of sand taken out there, the channel can not be considered at all permanent.

The CHAIRMAN. How have you been expending this money?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We have been expending this money out of that appropriation right up to this time for use of a dredge.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Comptroller has been settling the accounts?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, for the formation of the channel you still want to expend for another year for a dredge?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you still have got $253,000 available of that appropriation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether we appropriate this or not—do we own the dredge?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; we own the dredge; it was built under that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Your view of the law is you could contract for this dredging without any legislation? I will not say it would be desirable to do so, but you could?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I think undoubtedly we could. I think it would be perfectly legal to contract for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you authorized to build a dredge?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We were authorized to build a dredge, and a dredge was built under contract, and we were authorized to operate that dredge.

The CHAIRMAN. In this same authorization?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the same law?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I do not know whether it specifically refers there to the dredge. It is under a certain project which contemplated this dredging.

The CHAIRMAN. You say to us that this proposed appropriation for $45,000 is for forming and developing the channel and not merely for cleaning out the channel where it is filled up; that is, it is not merely for maintenance?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; I will say it is for developing the channel.

The CHAIRMAN. As contemplated in the original legislation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. As contemplated by the original legislation.

Mr. MOODY. And it is not work that will have to go on from year to year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There will probably be some dredging from year to year, but of course this channel has never been fully developed to its full depth. This sand which has filled in has come from somewhere else in the channel.

The CHAIRMAN. I would not want to pick it up at all if it is mere

maintenance. If this is a part of the original plan and is for development——

Colonel MACKENZIE. I think it can be surely called so.

Mr. MOODY. It is spoken of here in one of these authorizations, "for dredging the channel and maintenance of improvement."

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is probably my fault; I recollect writing those words; it is maintenance after a fashion, but the class of maintenance which we usually speak of and usually consider maintenance is that after the work is completed.

BUFFALO HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Limit of appropriations authorized by the act of June 3, 1896	$2,200,000.00
Appropriations to date	1,456,494.00
Balance available for appropriation	743,506.00
Annual allotment authorized, 25 per cent.	
Present balance	625,665.10
Amount estimated to be earned by contractors to June 30, 1901, including superintendence, etc	506,333.04
Amount to be appropriated for year 1901	

BAYOU PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA.

Limit of cost fixed by act of June 3, 1896, in addition to appropriation by same act of $20,000	$1,173,250.00
Appropriated to date	750,000.00
Balance available for appropriation	423,250.00
Maximum annual allotment allowed by authority of law	400,000.00
Balance January, 1900	652,120.32
Four contracts are now in effect for this work, upon which there will be expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900	258,642.50
Probable balance June 30, 1900	393,477.82

The four contracts will be completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for such completion and for carrying out a contract for protection of bank and approaches, to be completed in the fiscal year 1900–1901, there will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and should be appropriated, in addition to the balance now on hand, the sum of $200,000.[1]

CUMBERLAND SOUND, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $5,000 made by act of June 3, 1896	$2,345,000.00
Appropriations to date	1,250,000.00
Balance available for appropriation	1,095,000.00
Annual allotment authorized	400,000.00
Balance available	856,603.89

The former contract for the work has been annulled and a new contract will be made in the near future, bids having been called for. The balance now available will be sufficient to cover all expenditures up to June 30, 1901.

No additional appropriation required for fiscal year 1900–1901.

[1] Major Adams's estimate is $260,000, and includes construction of dredge.

The project for Cumberland Sound contemplates the use of a dredge to assist in the formation of a channel, but it has not been considered permissible to construct or operate a dredge under the authority to contract for the completion of this work, and to permit of constructing and operating such dredge, and for any necessary dredging in advance of such construction, the following legislation is suggested and is considered of great importance:

Improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida: For the purchase or construction of a seagoing hydraulic dredge, and for dredging, the Secretary of War is authorized to expend any portion of the appropriations heretofore or hereafter made, which, in his judgment, may not be required for jetty construction: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to increase the limit of cost of the improvement at Cumberland Sound beyond the amount heretofore fixed by law.

Colonel MACKENZIE. I will say in that connection, the original project contemplated the use of dredging if it became necessary and provided by the use of such a dredge the amount expended for jetty construction might be reduced, but when the contract was originally made the question of the dredge was not very definitely decided and the contract was only made for jetty work. Now, of course, that contract has been annulled and we simply commence over again, and I believe the construction and operation of a dredge down there is as important a bit of work as we have under our charge.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the original authorization can not you build a dredge?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, it is questionable. The original authorization was simply to contract for the completion of the work; and we have thought over it, and without some additional legislation we do not feel authorized to do more than to make a contract for jetties under that.

The CHAIRMAN. The language was not general enough to authorize dredging?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It does not appear so to us.

Mr. MCRAE. If the original plan contemplated that, why was not that adopted?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I will say the original plan did not definitely set apart so much for jetties and so much for dredging; it was simply an estimate for jetty work. Then the report of the board suggested dredging might be found necessary, and if it was found necessary it would reduce so much the cost of the jetty work, and therefore they did not add any amount to the estimate for dredging.

The CHAIRMAN. But that was in the original plan?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It was in the original plan, but the act authorizing it——

The CHAIRMAN. Now, it was in the project to dredge, you say?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It was entirely conditional. Of course, if we take the estimate as presented in the report of the board it simply says so many yards of rock and brush at such a price, which amounted to the limiting figure.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have authority at all you only have authority to contract for dredging?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That would be all.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you want a contract to build a dredge?

Colonel MACKENZIE. And do the dredging ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there some proposition to change the project there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We are considering the question of changing

the direction of the lines of the jetty, and we thought over it a great deal, and the change is supported by all the people of Fernandina, and it is supported and indorsed by the Representatives from Florida, and we rather concluded possibly we can make a change in the direction of those lines without further legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that require legislation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We think not. At first we thought not, but after thinking over it very carefully it seemed the project was simply to maintain, you can say, a depth of 19 feet at low water by the construction of jetties. Now, it is a fact that for several years we have been working on certain lines, which lines were laid down away back in 1876, and for a number of years the work went very slowly, and then by this long delay the channel has got south of those jetties, and we believe with the money remaining we can accomplish more by making a change in the direction.

CLEVELAND HARBOR, OHIO.

Limit of cost authorized by act of June 3, 1896	$1,354,000.00
Appropriations to date	750,000.00
Balance available for appropriation	604,000.00
Annual allotment authorized	400,000.00
Balance January 16, 1900	359,873.25
To be expended under existing contracts before June 30, 1900	84,873.25
Probable balance June 30, 1900	275,000.00
Estimated amount to be expended under existing contracts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	375,000.00
Balance to be appropriated to pay for liabilities to be incurred under existing contracts during fiscal year 1900–1901	100,000.00

A fifth contract remains to be let for constructing piers and widening river south of railroad bridge, which work will cost, approximately, $75,000; but this work can not be done until ownership of certain land becomes vested in the United States. Some difficulty is being experienced in securing the land, and the date at which this work can be commenced can not be stated.

CHICAGO RIVER, ILLINOIS.

Limit of cost as authorized by the act of June 3, 1896	$650,000.00
Appropriated to date	513,000.00
Balance authorized to be appropriated	137,000.00
Annual allotment authorized	400,000.00

A contract is in force for removing obstructive dock corners and for constructing docks along the banks where land has been removed.

Present balance	$289,455.64
Estimated expenditures for purchase of land, and work under contract, to June 30, 1900	140,710.00
Probable balance June 30, 1900	148,745.64
Estimated amount to be expended during the fiscal year 1901, for purchase of land, and for dredging and dock construction under existing contract	210,745.64
Appropriation required for year ending June 30, 1901	62,000.00

NOTE.—The officer in local charge of this work includes in his estimate an additional estimate of $75,000, or $137,000 in all, for the year 1901, for redredging channels

which have shoaled since former dredging was done. While the work is necessary for maintenance of the channel authorized by Congress, it does not appear permissible to the Chief of Engineers to include the amount in the estimate presented.

Colonel MACKENZIE. In the Chicago River there is a contract in force for removing dock corners and reconstructing docks along the banks where the land has been removed and we figure that it will require in addition to the balance which will be on hand June 30, 1900, $62,000 to complete that work.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all under contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is all under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include dredging?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The only dredging included is dredging in the way of the obstructing corners where they are cut off. There is no dredging of the river included. That dredging is a part of the project and that was completed. The river has filled up again, but still under the project we do not feel ourselves at liberty to ask any money for redredging.

The CHAIRMAN. To do the work there can anything be done to advantage even more than you are doing until those tunnels are lowered?

Colonel MACKENZIE. This work has no reference to the depth. This is in reference to the old 16-foot project. This is simply a matter of widening, and is as important for a 16-foot depth as for a greater depth.

The CHAIRMAN. What authority have you there beyond the $62,000 you ask for?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The balance authorized is $137,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Besides the $62,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; that would come out of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixty-two thousand dollars is all the money you can use for the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is all we consider. The officer in charge added an estimate of $75,000 for redredging the river, but we did not consider under the project that we were authorized to take up that matter of redredging.

The CHAIRMAN. If you did redredge, would it not refill?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; there is a good deal of work required.

The CHAIRMAN. It would refill until the tunnels were taken out?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Of course, the whole matter of this river is in a condition that we do not know what is going to happen. They have started to run the water the other way, and what effect that will have yet we do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. So, even if you had the money, you would not feel you were justified in expending it for redredging?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And all you want to do is to get the $62,000 to carry out the existing contract that looks toward the widening?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the condition; yes, sir.

HARBOR OF REFUGE, DELAWARE BAY, DELAWARE.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896	$4,660,000
Appropriations to date	1,571,334
Balance authorized to be appropriated	3,088,666

Maximum annual allotment authorized, 25 per cent.

Project covers the construction of a breakwater and of ice piers.

Contract for completing breakwater in effect and contract for ice piers will be entered into early in the coming season.

Present balance	$310,000
Probable balance June 30, 1900	100,000
Amount estimated to be required for work under existing breakwater contract and for construction of ice piers in accordance with the contract to be soon made, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	550,000
Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	450,000

HARBOR AT DULUTH, MINN., AND SUPERIOR, WIS.

Limit of cost authorized	$3,080,553.00
Amount appropriated to date	1,507,638.00
Balance authorized to be appropriated	1,572,915.00
Total amount of contracts let and to be let, including 10 per cent for contingencies	2,994,750.00
Authorized to be expended in one year, 25 per cent	748,687.50
Amount to be earned under existing contract to June 30, 1900	289,500.00
Present balance	245,000.00
Shortage June 30, 1900	44,500.00
Amount that will be required for contract liabilities and contingencies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	748,687.50
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1901	793,187.50

NOTE.—The law of June 3, 1896, provides that "any part of the annual allotment herein provided for, not earned and paid for material furnished or work done in one fiscal year, may be paid for material furnished and work done under the contracts in any subsequent fiscal year."

GRAYS HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Limit of cost fixed by the act of June 3, 1896	$980,000.00
Appropriated to date	635,000.00
Balance available for appropriation	345,000.00
Annual expenditure authorized by law	400,000.00

This work is under contract for completion.

Balance on hand January 1, 1900	$351,683.82
Amount that will be earned by contractor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	300,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1900	250,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	50,000.00

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL, ILLINOIS.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $45,000 made by the act of June 3, 1896	$5,710,960
Appropriations to date	3,002,740
Balance yet to be appropriated	2,708,220
Annual appropriation authorized (25 per cent of amount authorized to be contracted for)	1,427,740

The law authorizes this work to be done by contract or otherwise. No contract has been made for completion, but many contracts are in

force for different portions of work and material. The locks are constructed by day's labor.

To complete contracts now in force will require an expenditure of $610,840.13, and it is estimated by the officer in charge that payments on these contracts, including contingencies and superintendence, and payments for right of way, will involve an expenditure before June 30, 1900, of	$878,005.77
Balance now on hand	1,038,202.04
Probable balance July 1, 1900	160,196.27

The officer in local charge estimates that there will be required for contract and day's-labor work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, in addition to balance on hand, $1,000,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The work is not done under any one contract. All the various locks and excavations have for certain lengths, etc., been let as separate contracts. In fact, the locks themselves are most of them built by day's labor, so in that case we can not give the amount that is under contract, or will be under contract for the year. The officer in charge estimates that he will pay out for amounts for contracts now in force June 30 this year $878,000, leaving a probable balance July 1, 1900, of $160,000. He gives the estimate as to the amount he can profitably use on contracts and on day's labor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, as $1,000,000, and we have simply repeated his estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You are satisfied that is sufficient?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Oh, that is sufficient; yes, sir. That will be sufficient. Of course, the annual appropriation authorized in the case of that work is really $1,400,000.

KENTUCKY RIVER, KENTUCKY.

Total expenditure authorized	$1,349,000.00
Appropriated to date	550,000.00
Balance available for appropriation	799,000.00
Annual allotment authorized	400,000.00
Balance January 22, 1900	355,990.22
Probable expenditures to June 30, 1900, under contracts for lock and dam No. 8 and land and preliminaries for locks Nos. 9 and 10	150,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1900	205,990.22
Amount required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, for contract work (to be let) on lock and dam No. 9, completing lock and dam No. 8, and for land and preliminary work in connection with locks and dams Nos. 10, 11, and 12	280,990.22
Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	75,000.00

WATERWAY FROM KEWEENAW BAY TO LAKE SUPERIOR, MICHIGAN.

Limit of cost authorized by the act of June 3, 1896	$1,065,000.00
Appropriated to date	800,000.00
Balance authorized to be appropriated	265,000.00

All work under contract for completion.

Present balance	$320,000.00
To be expended under contract to June 30, 1900	135,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1900	185,000.00
Amount required for contract work during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	295,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year 1900–1901	110,000.00

OAKLAND HARBOR, CALIFORNIA.

Amount authorized to be contracted for	[1]$666,000.00
Appropriated to date	486,000.00
Balance available for appropriation	180,000.00
Annual allotment authorized, 25 per cent.	
Balance unexpended January 1, 1900	348,103.23
Construction of 3 bridges (1 under contract, 1[2] advertised, and 1 to be advertised in the near future) and Sausal Creek diversion under contract.	
Probable expenditures to June 30, 1900	228,495.00
Balance probably available June 30, 1900	119,608.23
Amount required to dredge tidal canal under contract (to be let) during the year ending June 30, 1901, not less than	299,608.23
Balance required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	180,000.00

This is the fourth year of appropriation, and the law contemplated the expenditure of the total amount in four years. The act of June 3, 1896, also provides that any part of the annual allotment therein provided for, not earned and paid for materials furnished or work done in one fiscal year may be paid for materials furnished and work done under the contracts in any subsequent fiscal year.

As soon as the question of bridges is settled and the amount remaining available for expenditure is determined, contracts for dredging to the extent of the available balance of the authorized appropriation will be let, and so far as can now be judged will be earned before June 30, 1901.

OHIO RIVER, DAMS NOS. 2, 3, 4, AND 5.

Limit of appropriation authorized	$1,990,000.00
Appropriations to date	1,395,000.00
Balance available for appropriation	595,000.00

Annual allotment authorized by act of June 4, 1897, 25 per cent; but this being the fourth year, the total balance is available for appropriation. The act of June 3, 1896, provides that any part of allotment not earned and paid for in one fiscal year may be paid for work under the contracts in any subsequent fiscal year.

[1] The act of June 3, 1896, authorized contracts to the extent of $666,000, exclusive of the appropriation of $20,000 therein made; the act of June 4, 1897, amended the item of appropriation to read "not exceeding in the aggregate $666,000."

[2] Contract made.

Balance on hand January 1, 1900		$903,801.59
Amount to be earned by contractors to June 30, 1900		200,000.00
Probable balance on June 30, 1900		703,801.59
Amount pledged under existing contracts for expenditure July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, including superintendence	$335,703.63	
Total new contracts that will be made in summer of 1900 and spring of 1901, for expenditure during year ending June 30, 1901	963,097.96	
Total probable expenditures for year ending June 30, 1901		1,298,801.59
Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year 1900–1901		595,000.00

The officer in charge estimates that there will be required for 1901 an additional appropriation of $708,977.56 to prevent stoppage of work, but under the law the limit of the amount that can be contracted for is as given, $595,000.

SAN PEDRO HARBOR, CALIFORNIA.

Limit of cost, act of June 3, 1896	$2,900,000
Appropriated to date	600,000
Balance authorized to be appropriated	2,300,000
Maximum annual limit	400,000
Approximate amount covered by contract, including contingencies	1,433,518
Balance available January, 1900	576,856

The funds available will be sufficient to provide for all contract liabilities to be incurred before June 30, 1901, and no appropriation for the fiscal year 1901 is required.

PROVIDENCE RIVER AND NARRAGANSETT BAY, RHODE ISLAND.

Limit of appropriations authorized	$707,000.00
Amount appropriated to date	260,000.00
Balance authorized to be appropriated	447,000.00
Annual allotment authorized	400,000.00

Work under contract for dredging.

Balance on hand January 1, 1900	$86,361.28
Estimated expenditures to June 30, 1900	41,810.00
Probable balance June 30, 1900	44,551.28
Estimated expenditures under contract to June 30, 1901	99,040.00
Amount to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1901	54,489.00

SABINE PASS, TEX.

Limit of cost authorized by act of June 3, 1896, in addition to appropriation of $75,000 by that act	$1,050,000.00
Appropriated to date	1,014,000.00
Balance subject to appropriation	36,000.00

The completion of this work is under contract, and at present rate of working the contract should be completed by August 1, 1900.

Balance January 18, 1900	$199,899.57
Probable balance June 30, 1900	Nothing.
Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year 1901, to complete contract	36,000.00

IMPROVING WINYAH BAY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Limit of cost authorized, act of June 3, 1896	$1,996,250
Appropriated to date	858,500
Balance to be appropriated	1,137,750
Maximum annual allotment authorized	400,000

The work authorized is the construction of two jetties, and the construction and operation of a dredge.

The jetties are under contract for completion, and the dredge has been constructed and is in operation.

To complete contract on jetties there will be required $887,898, exclusive of superintendence, etc., and to operate dredge there will be required about $2,000 per month. Contract should be completed July 1, 1902.

Balance on hand January 23, 1900	$358,542
Probable balance June 30, 1900	145,000
Amount required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	430,000
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1901	285,000

Legislation is desirable authorizing the operating of the dredge on the inside shoal as well as on the outer shoal. The project on which the continuing contract is based only covers the outer shoal. A dredge has been provided, but on account of the conditions of weather it can not work outside at all times. When not so working, the dredge lies idle. If authority be given to use the dredge on the inside shoals in Winyah Bay, the dredge can be constantly employed, and the only additional cost will be for fuel, which can be provided for from the appropriation for the improvement and without any additional appropriation.

It is suggested that the item for Winyah Bay in the pending sundry civil bill be amended by the addition of the following: "and the dredge or dredges employed in connection with the work of improvement at the entrance to Winyah Bay may be used in dredging the shoal places between the entrance and the city of Georgetown, South Carolina, the places at which and depths to which such dredging shall be done to be determined by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army."

Colonel MACKENZIE. The work is all under contract, and it is estimated that the amount required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, will be $430,000, and the estimated balance for the year ending June 30, 1900, will be $145,000, leaving a balance to be appropriated of $285,000. That is all under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any legislation there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There is legislation now. We have a dredge which was authorized and which was built under the authorization of the law for working on the sea bar. Well, now, there is a large part of the time that that dredge can not work on account of storms, and she simply lies at the bank. The crew are all paid, and there are inside Winyaw Bay a number of shoals which have got to be removed before the channel is carried to Georgetown—that is, before there will be any great improvement—and the only cost of operating that dredge would be the simple cost of the coal; that is, when it can not work outside to allow it to work inside; but still, as the dredge was authorized for work

out on the outer bar under the continuing contract, we have not felt justified in even going to the expenditure for the fuel expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a clause there which you suggest should be adopted?

Colonel MACKENZIE. And the only object of that is that when the dredge can not work outside it permits it to work inside simply at the cost of the fuel.

MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER AND HARBOR AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

Limit of appropriations authorized	$860,000.00
Appropriations to date	350,000.00
Balance available for appropriation	510,000.00
Balance on hand January, 1900	501,231.73

Work on this project has progressed slowly under contract, and the balance now available will, it is believed, cover all work to be done before June 30, 1901.

No appropriation required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

ASHTABULA HARBOR, OHIO.

Limit of appropriation authorized in addition to appropriation of $50,000	$430,000

Specifications have been approved for this work, and contract will be made in the near future requiring work to be commenced on notification of approval and completion within twenty-four working months.

Fourteen twenty-fourths of the work may be required, which would, according to the estimated prices, cost $280,000; but it is estimated by the officer in local charge that an expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, not greater than	$150,000
need be provided for.	
Probable balance June 30, 1900	40,000
To be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1901	110,000

BOSTON HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS—BROAD SOUND CHANNEL.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $75,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899, $5,000 of which was made applicable to the Broad Sound Channel contract	$450,000.00

Contract has been made for this work, the successful bidders being the firm now having a contract for completing the main ship channel. It is proposed to require seven months' work on the Broad Sound Channel, from this time to June 30, 1901. The minimum monthly output provided for is 75,000 cubic yards, and the price is 35 cents per cubic yard.

75,000 × 7=525,000 cubic yards, at 35 cents	$183,750.00	
10 per cent for contingencies and superintendence	18,375.00	
		202,125.00
Present balance available for Broad Sound Channel		4,850.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901		197,275.00

The contractors are only required by the contract to remove 75,000 cubic yards per month, but are permitted to exceed this amount. It is also provided that the contractors need not work on Broad Sound

between November 1 and May 1, but they will be permitted to work during such time if they so desire, and their plant is sufficient to continue such work and also work on the main ship channel. By increasing capacity of plant and extending time of work, it will be possible for the contractors to do more than the minimum requirement and even earn before June 30, 1901, the full amount of the contract, excepting bowlders and ledge rock, making a maximum estimate for the year ending June 30, 1901, of $317,000.

Mr. MOODY. Of this work, roughly speaking, $400,000 under contract, that dredging will complete it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No; this contract also covers bowlder work.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose the bowlders developed from time to time in such a way that they could complete the whole contract during the next fiscal year, why they would require the maximum appropriation; but you do not anticipate it, as I understand it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We do not anticipate it.

Mr. MOODY. But in case the bowlders turned up in such places and in such parts of the work that they can be removed, why then you would require the whole of the $450,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; of course we do not anticipate that would result, but it might result.

Mr. MOODY. If it did not result you would have no occasion to use the money?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No.

Mr. MOODY. Of course the work there has to be done during the summer months?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. So no aid could be gotten through the deficiency bill next December?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The reason we excuse them for a few winter months is we do not anticipate they will be able to work. During that time they will probably work on the main ship channel.

Mr. MOODY. Now, am I right in saying, while you do not anticipate it, still the development might be such that you might use the whole amount of this sum, which is the limit, during the next summer?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It could result so.

Mr. MOODY. That is the whole question.

The CHAIRMAN. It is possible?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is possible. I know there is a great interest displayed in this work, and several have spoken at the office and have expressed the intention to push the contractors beyond the requirements of the contract.

Mr. MOODY. The board of trade and everybody is pressing this improvement. This improvement is a very vital one to Boston, is it not?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Oh, undoubtedly it is. Of course this is connected with the 30-foot channel into Presidents roads.

Mr. MOODY. That is a matter the River and Harbor Committee must take care of.

The CHAIRMAN. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars is all that can be appropriated under the law.

Colonel MACKENZIE. It can do no harm, anyhow. If the work is not done the money is not expended.

BUFFALO ENTRANCE TO ERIE BASIN AND BLACK ROCK HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Amount authorized to be contracted for, exclusive of $50,000 appropriated by the act of March 3, 1899	$198,113.80
This work is under contract, which amounts, including contingencies, to	241,701.25
Deduct appropriation of March 3, 1899	50,000.00
Balance to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	191,701.25

The contract for breakwater requires completion within one year from date of last appropriation.

BRIDGEPORT HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$250,000.00

A contract has been let having in view a minimum earning of $50,000 per year. The dredges employed have an earning capacity of about $61,875 per year. Contract requires that the available balance shall be earned by July 1, 1900, and each subsequent appropriation within twelve months.

The present free balance is $38,000, $12,000 having been reserved for payment of supervision during life of the contract.

It is estimated that there will be required for payment to contractor to June 30, 1901, the sum of $88,000, requiring an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, of $50,000.

BAY RIDGE AND RED HOOK CHANNELS, NEW YORK HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $100,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$2,400,000

No appropriation to date under authorization. Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Contract has been let requiring work to begin May 14, 1900, and to be prosecuted at such a rate as to earn before June 30, 1901 (including 5 per cent for contingencies)	$362,000
Balance on hand	100,000
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	262,000

BLACK RIVER HARBOR, LORAIN, OHIO.

Limit of appropriation authorized in addition to appropriation of $50,000 by the act of March 3, 1899	$600,000.00

A contract has been let for dredging.

Authority has been given for advertising the work of breakwater construction.

The dredging will be completed by June 30, 1900. The breakwater work will be commenced in the spring and will be completed in thirty working months, at an approximate expenditure of $620,000.

Present balance	$46,767.64
To be expended for completion of dredging before June 30, 1900	21,767.64
Estimated balance June 30, 1900	25,000.00
Expenditures called for by breakwater contract, eight and one-half months at $17,647 + per month, about	150,000.00
To be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	125,000.00

BLACK WARRIOR RIVER, ALABAMA.

(Lock and dam No. 4.)

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$140,500

Contract has been let for this work, amounting to about $163,348. Work on contract so far done has been preliminary—building of plant, quarters, etc., the entire work to be completed December 31, 1901.

Amount of continuing contracts already let	$163,348
Additional continuing contracts to be let:	
Gates, valves, and special irons	12,000
Buildings	4,000
Contingencies	10,152
	189,500
Amount estimated required to June 30, 1901 (16–22[1])	137,824
Less present balance	49,000
Amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	86,824

BIG SANDY RIVER, KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Limit of appropriation authorized in addition to appropriation of $52,500 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$420,000

The work authorized is the construction of two locks and dams between Louisa, Ky., and the mouth of the river, the expenditure of $2,500 for maintenance on Tug and Levisa forks, and of $20,000 for a detailed survey of the Big Sandy and the two forks.

Sites for the two locks and dams have been selected, arrangements for securing land are well under way, and the general plans for the locks are nearly finished. No contracts have yet been let.[2]

Present balance which will be expended for surveys, maintenance, completing plans, etc., and acquisition of land, $27,898.74.

No probable balance June 30, 1900.

It is estimated that contracts for locks will be let and work done during the year ending June 30, 1901, requiring an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, of $280,000.

CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Limit of appropriation authorized	$175,000

No cash appropriation. No limit of annual allotment.

Of the $175,000 provided, $150,000 is for the construction of a dredge. Owing to the great increase in the cost of labor and materials, a dredge, such as was proposed, can not now be constructed for $150,000, and the attention of Congress has been called to the matter with a view to having the limit of cost increased. If such increase is not provided for, plans will be prepared for such a dredge as can be constructed for $150,000. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the sum authorized is for operating expenses of the dredge after construction;

[1] March 1, 1890, to December 31, 1901, twenty-two months; March 1, 1890, to June 30, 1901, sixteen months.

[2] Plans since approved and specifications being prepared.

and, according to the wording of the law, the dredge must be operated by contract, which, it is thought, was not intended.

With a view to the construction of this dredge before June 30, 1901, either under the appropriation now authorized or under an increased cost which may hereafter be authorized, an estimate for the year ending June 30, 1901, of the full amount is submitted, $175,000; and it is recommended that the operation of the dredge by the Government be authorized by the following legislation, which, it is suggested, may be added to the item of appropriation in the pending sundry civil bill:

Any sum of money provided by the river and harbor act approved March 3, 1899, or by any subsequent act, for the operation of a dredge in connection with the improvement of Charleston Harbor, may be expended by contract, or the necessary supplies may be purchased and the work be done by hired labor, as in the discretion of the Secretary of War shall be most economical and advantageous to the Government.

Owing to the fact that the limit of cost should be increased, and it being thought that such increase, if authorized, would be provided for in the river and harbor act, the estimate for this work was submitted with the regular river and harbor estimates rather than with the continuing-contract items. It is thought, however, that an item to the extent of $175,000 can properly have consideration of the Appropriation Committee.

Colonel MACKENZIE. This appropriation was, for the construction of a dredge, $150,000, and $25,000 for operating, both by contract. We can not build such a dredge as we should have there. The prices of dredges have gone up 50 to 100 per cent, and we can not build a proper dredge for $150,000, and desire and hope that there will be some additional legislation by which the cost could be increased.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they authorized a dredge to be built for $150,000 and you can not do it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We can not build a dredge which we would like to build and which is proper for that money. If it can not be increased and there is no chance for increasing it we will probably have to do the best we can and build the best dredge we can for the money, and there is the other item; the original law not only requires a dredge to be built by contract but it requires it to be operated by contract after it is built, and that was the reason in that item we suggested a little legislation there which simply provides for operating the dredge as we operate all the other dredges after we get them. It would be almost imposible to operate a dredge by contract.

Mr. MCRAE. Could you build a dredge by day labor for $175,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; we could not. Of course by changing and building a wooden hull instead of a steel hull and drawing it down we could build a pretty good dredge for $150,000.

Mr. MCRAE. By contract or by labor?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We would have to do all that kind of work by contract, as that is special machinery which we could not well do, but still we have been in hopes that they would adopt some legislation remedying this.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you suggest any legislation there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The only legislation we have suggested was with regard to the operation of the dredge by day labor instead of contract. We submitted to Congress, and it went to the River and Harbor Committee, a statement in regard to these dredges. Of course

we can build a dredge for the money, and if there was no other way we would do the best we could.

Mr. McRAE. But you do not want to do it without calling the attention of Congress to it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No. We got out bids for this dredge under specifications, a year ago we could have built it for $150,000, and the lowest bid was $250,000, but that of course was for a steel hull and quite a fine dredge.

Mr. McRAE. That is on account of the price of labor and material?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; but principally the steel work.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically without legislation and an increased cost of the dredge the construction is not indicated?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, I would hardly like to say that; of coure, if Congress passes by without taking any legislation or any action with reference to these dredges we would rather assume that they intended that we should do the best we could with the appropriation they make.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you are authorized to contract for a dredge?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We are authorized to build a dredge costing not to exceed $150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take you to build it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. About nine months.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if this Congress adjourns without any change in the law, whether anything is appropriated or not, you can go on and contract for a dredge costing $150,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you probably would?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Unless it was shown or intimated in some way it was not wise to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is by those parties in interest there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

CALUMET HARBOR, ILLINOIS.

Limit of amount that can be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $150,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$859,830

No appropriation under authorization to date. No limit of annual allotment.

A contract has been let for constructing a breakwater 4,400 feet long, at a probable cost, including 10 per cent for contingencies and expenses of supervision, of about $430,000. Contract requires that work shall be commenced within ten days of notification of approval (August 19, 1899) and be prosecuted to completion, or until funds are exhausted, the work to be completed not later than December 31, 1901. No payments have yet been made on the contract.

Present balance	$161,650.00
Probable expenditures to June 30, 1901 (including $25,000 from existing balance for maintenance, as authorized by the act of March 3, 1899, and three-fourths of $430,000)	347,000.00
Least amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	$185,350.00
If provision can be made at this time for completing the contract, the appropriation for 1901 should be	293,350.00

Colonel MACKENZIE. The work is under contract, amounting to about $430,000. The contract requires the work to be completed December

31, 1901. Therefore, counting three-fourths of that, which is the only way we can really figure it, it would amount to $347,000 which should be earned under contract, or has to be earned under contract, by June 30, 1901. Taking away the present balance, that would leave the appropriation on the basis of $185,350. It is claimed by the officer in charge, though, if the money is available undoubtedly the contractor could complete the work at an earlier date, and if the appropriation is made of $296,350 instead of $185,000 that probably the work would be done several months earlier.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, $185,000 is the amount which would come under the law?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that in any event if they do much or little work it will be quite enough to take care of it until the 1st of January or the 4th of March next?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; either one.

The CHAIRMAN. So if it is necessary to do the work a little more speedily so as to complete it by the 30th of June, 1901, instead of the following close of the year, why, it would be quite time enough for all practical purposes to consider that question on the bill which is made in February of next year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; it will answer perfectly.

The CHAIRMAN. So $185,000 cares for it from either standpoint?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

CAPE PORPOISE HARBOR, MAINE.

Limit authorized to be contracted for, in addition to appropriation of $70,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$55,000.00
Appropriations to date	----------
Balance available for appropriation	55,000.00
Maximum annual allotment authorized by law	No limit.

Contract has been entered into with George F. Taylor for dredging at the rate of 9.2 cents per cubic yard, scow measurement, and the estimated quantity is 717,000 cubic yards, making a total of $65,964. The contract is to be completed November 15, 1900.

There was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1899, for this work the sum of $70,000, and of this amount $69,500.35 was available January 15, 1900, which is sufficient to cover payments for dredging under contract as made and leave $3,500 for expenses of supervision, etc.

The contract also provides for the removal of any bowlders weighing over 5 tons, should such be encountered, by special price; and the rate of progress required is such as to probably require more than one dredge and possibly night work, requiring several inspectors to watch dredges and dumping. To cover these expenses, as well as any increase in amount of material over estimate, will require, it is estimated, more than the balance of $3,500, and an additional estimate of $10,000 is believed to be necessary, and is submitted.

Including the $10,000 estimated for, the total appropriations for this work, unless conditions arise which are not now foreseen, will be $45,000 less than the limit of cost fixed by law.

CONGAREE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Limit of amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to the appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$200,000.00

The work consists in the construction of a lock and dam. No contract has yet been made, but the land on both sides of the river has been secured, and the making of a contract will soon be arranged for.

The present balance is	$49,764.92
The probable balance June 30, 1900, is	10,000.00
It is estimated that there will be earned under this contract during the year ending June 30, 1901	110,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	100,000.00

DELAWARE RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $300,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	(?)

A question arises as to the actual amount of future appropriations authorized by the law of March 3, 1899. From the wording of the law, no reference being made to the appropriation made by the act, it has been considered that it was the intent to authorize contracts aggregating $500,000 in addition to the cash appropriation of $300,000, and an estimate for such amount has been submitted. It is understood to be claimed, on the other hand, that the total allotment by the act was $500,000, and that the amount to be appropriated is but $200,000.

If the claim that the law provides for future appropriations of $500,000 is not correct, it still appears unquestionable that the whole of the $300,000 can not be considered in connection with the contracts for the 30-foot channel, for which it is understood not less than $500,000 is made available. Of the $300,000 cash appropriation the Secretary of War may use as much as in his opinion is required for work between Trenton and Christian street in Philadelphia, which work is above and apart from the 30-foot project. The Secretary of War has authorized to be expended $125,000 for rock removal, etc., above Christian street, and the expenses of the board of engineers and its surveys were $7,000, a total of $132,000 not available for the 30-foot project. On this basis there remains of the $300,000, $168,000 to be applied on the 30-foot project contract; and there remains to be appropriated to insure contracts of $500,000 on 30-foot project, $332,000.

A contract has been entered into covering all the work authorized below Christian street, Philadelphia. Work under this contract commences March, 1900, and is to be completed in October, 1901. It requires the completion of 5,000 linear feet of bulkhead by June 30, 1900, completion of 11,700 feet by December 31, 1900, and the excavation by dredging of at least least 2,000,000 cubic yards by December 31, 1900, and thereafter at the rate of 400,000 cubic yards per working month.

Present balance	$168,000.00

It is proposed to expend this balance for work under contract, and for engineering expenses and contingencies.

Probable balance June 30, 1900	$80,000.00
Amount (estimated) required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	270,500.00

The estimate of $350,500 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, is made up as follows:

6,700 feet of bulkhead	$94,500.00
3,600,000 cubic yards of dredging	216,000.00
Engineering expenses and contingencies	40,000.00
Total	350,500.00

In connection with the foregoing the following proceedings occurred on Thursday, April 5, 1900:

Hon. Henry H. Bingham, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania; Hon. Theo. E. Burton, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors; Col. A. Mackenzie, office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and Messrs. Joel Cooke, William R. Tucker, and L. Y. Shermerhorn, of Philadelphia, appeared before the subcommittee.

Mr. HEMENWAY (in the chair). In the last river and harbor act the following appeared:

Improving Delaware River from Trenton to its mouth, Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Continuing improvement, three hundred thousand dollars, of which the Secretary of War may use so much as may, in his opinion, be required between Trenton and Christian street in Philadelphia, and the balance shall be available for obtaining a channel six hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep from said Christian street to deep water in Delaware Bay, in accordance with the report printed in House Document Number Two hundred and nineteen, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, or such modified project as shall hereafter be recommended by a board of engineers and approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the total cost of the work shall not be increased thereby: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War may enter into contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be required for prosecuting such improvement, not to exceed in the aggregate five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a board of three engineers to make a further examination of the project and report such modification of the same as may be deemed desirable, with an estimate of the cost, the expense of such examination to be paid from the appropriation herein made.

If I understand this matter correctly, the question is now purely a construction of this section of the river and harbor act as to whether or not contract is authorized for $500,000, including the $300,000, or whether it is authorized for $500,000 in addition to the $300,000 appropriated. I read here that there was an appropriation of $300,000 for this project and a provision that a certain amount of it may be used above a certain street in Philadelphia. Then there is an additional authority here to contract for a sum not exceeding $500,000. Now, as I understand, the question is whether or not the $500,000 is the limit, including the $300,000; that is, whether you have authority to contract for $200,000 in addition to the $300,000, or whether you have the right to contract for $800,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is one view, but gentlemen here representing the legal side have another view with reference to the construction of this paragraph.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We will hear Colonel Mackenzie upon this matter as to what has been done and what the plans are, if any, and what construction the Chief of Engineers and his Department places upon this provision of the river and harbor bill.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The first thought of the Department was that it was intended to authorize to contract for $500,000 in addition to the $300,000, and it being understood that view was questioned and was not the intent of Congress, when we came to look into the matter we came

to the conclusion that inasmuch as the law authorized certain works above Christian street, Philadelphia, and also certain work below Christian street, Philadelphia, out of the $300,000 appropriated by that act which authorized the Secretary of War to use as much as may, in his opinion, be required between Trenton and Christian streets, it also authorized him to make a contract not to exceed $500,000 for a 30-foot channel from Christian street to the sea, two different works authorized. Now, the Secretary of War has authorized work to be done above Christian street amounting to $125,000. The bill also sets aside $7,000 for the expenses of the board of engineers who considered that matter, making $132,000 which is not applicable to the 30-foot project, leaving only $168,000 of that $300,000 that can be applied to the 30-foot project. In order, therefore, to make a contract for $500,000 on that 30-foot project we have got to have $332,000 more, and from this wording of the bill it seems certainly to be authorized.

Mr. BURTON. I did not quite understand the later part of that.

Colonel MACKENZIE. There is $132,000——

Mr. BURTON. Spent between Christian street and Trenton, and to pay the expenses of the board?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; and that leaves $168,000 which is applicable to the 30-foot project. Now, it authorizes the expenditure of $500,000 on that 30-foot project, and in order to spend that $500,000 on it we have got to have $332,000 more.

Mr. BINGHAM. And in addition to what you hold unexpended?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

Mr. BURTON. Your idea is this $332,000 is authorized here?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURTON. It is one of those provisions no man can interpret satisfactorily.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I suggest we proceed in order and get it in the hearing, and it will be better. Now, have you any further statement to make, Colonel Mackenzie?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is all.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then, as I understand, the construction placed upon this act by the Chief of Engineers would authorize the contract for $500,000 in addition to the $132,000 which you have expended above Christian street?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. And that the language authorized the contract for $500,000 for work below Christian street?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And without legislation if the appropriation was made you would feel authorized under this act in expending this money and contracting to the extent of $500,000 for work below Christian street?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. And you so estimate in the Book of Estimates?

Colonel MACKENZIE. In the annual report we submitted $500,000, having at that time the impression it was intended to authorize the $500,000 additional. But in the estimate which we have prepared to submit to this committee we estimate $332,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. In other words, Mr. Chairman, the Department takes this view: That the unexpended balance, after having made the contracts out of the $300,000 appropriated as between Christian street

and Trenton, there remains a balance unexpended of that $300,000 of $168,000. They take that $168,000 to their credit and then ask for the difference between $168,000 and $500,000 to go on with the contracts for the 30-foot channel; that is the contention.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Of course I might say, in submitting the estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, we only ask for $270,500; that is, under the contract they will only spend that.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the amount?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the amount that we will present to the Appropriation Committee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—$270,500. That is simply to cover the work done that year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Two hundred and seventy thousand five hundred dollars will all be expended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the minimum amount.

Mr. HEMENWAY. So whatever is your construction of this river and harbor act, that is all the appropriation you would require for the fiscal year 1901?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is required by the minimum requirements of the contract.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Now we will be glad to hear from Mr. Burton.

Mr. BURTON. I have nothing to add, but you can see exactly how this tangle arose. The provisions in the House bill were all very carefully drawn, giving the amount appropriated for the fiscal year, and then stating the amounts for which contracts could be made, and the expression was used in either case, "exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated," so that there would be, say, $100,000 appropriated for the coming fiscal year or the next fiscal year, and authority to make contract for $500,000 besides. There were two provisions added for Philadelphia, for the Delaware River below Philadelphia, and for the Patapsco below Baltimore, respectively. Those were not drawn in the same form. Now, here it seems there are two separate propositions, and I do not feel exactly clear as to the interpretation, I am frank to say.

Mr. MCRAE. I would like to ask Colonel Mackenzie how the Department gets around this limit of $500,000.

Mr. BURTON. I suppose the authorization for contract is for that part below Christian street. There are two separate improvements—Christian street up to Trenton and from Christian street down. Now, an indefinite provision, not naming the amount, is made for that part from Christian street up the river to Trenton. That goes on to say here, "And the balance shall be available for obtaining a channel 600 feet wide and 30 feet deep from said Christian street to deep water in Delaware Bay, in accordance with report printed in House Doc. No. 219, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session"—that is the Delaware River below Christian street, Philadelphia—"or such modified project as shall hereafter be recommended by a board of engineers and approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the total cost of the work shall not be increased thereby: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War may enter into contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be required for prosecuting such improvement"—"such improvement" seems to refer to that part below Christian street, because there seems to have been no thought of entering into contract for the part above Christian street—"not to exceed in the aggregate $500,000, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law."

Mr. McRAE. The word "improvements" is used as to both?

Mr. BURTON. The idea of making such a contract seems to have been contemplated in one case and not in the other.

Mr. BINGHAM. But does not the general law require the Engineer Department for all public works to enter into contract, and has not each preceding legislative act in connection with the improvement of the Delaware on the old line of 26 feet required a contract?

Mr. BURTON. Not in the sense it is used here, I take it.

Mr. BINGHAM. That becomes new work on the 30-foot project, and after that it is a continuation of that work, is it not, Colonel Mackenzie?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. Did you ever do anything on the Delaware River except under contract; has it not been always by contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; but of course this 26-foot contract was different work from the work above Christian street as well. That work is rock removal, and it is a different class of work.

Mr. BINGHAM. Now, Mr. Burton, in your provision you make this statement, "*Provided*, That the total cost shall not be increased thereby," meaning the total cost of the work as estimated by the Engineer Department, corroborated by the authorization of the board of three engineers, provided they corroborate it. That has been proceeded with; that you acted upon. Now, coming to this you start an entirely new line of work, a 30-foot channel from Christian street to the bay?

Mr. BURTON. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. Now, in order to keep that within the limitation of the total cost, you direct that the contract shall be entered into. Now, the only question which arises is, How much did you, in the inception of this work on the basis of the 30-foot channel authorized—how much of this amount of money did you intend in the future this bill should appropriate? Do I make myself clear?

Mr. BURTON. Yes; at the very best it is a mixed provision. I am rather inclined to accept Colonel Mackenzie's interpretation of it. I had not expected that there was so large an amount required above Christian street.

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is the rock work which makes the cost so great.

Mr. BURTON. My idea was that that was comparatively trifling.

Mr. TUCKER. It was always trifling, but we found rock creeping up.

Mr. BINGHAM. What do you think your department for the continuation of this new work can stand on under this bill, because if you appropriate in the future under this 30-foot channel it will be under a new estimate for the next fiscal year? It will come under this improvement of the Delaware River for the future, not in this bill, but in the next bill next year when it comes in as an estimate of the department. That is clear in your mind. You have established a 30-foot channel and the Engineer Department so accepts that as law for the improvement of the Delaware River, and the Engineer Department, like every other department, submits its estimate to Congress, and therefore as to the future in the next sundry civil bill they base their estimates largely upon the department. Now, we want to get at what does it require in order to continue this work under contract for the next fiscal year?

Mr. HEMENWAY. I would suggest that he has given the amount as $270,500.

Mr. BINGHAM And that you stand on as being necessary?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; that is figuring there will be on June 30, 1900, a balance of $80,000, the minimum amount to be called for will be $270,500.

Mr. BINGHAM. Which you ask to have appropriated?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. What have you gentlemen to say as to that?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Is there anything further?

Mr. COOK. We substantially agree with the interpretation made here by the Engineer Department, and if you recall the history of this amendment I think it will confirm that. When this river and harbor bill was made up it was made up on the theory of a 26-foot channel—that is, so far as the Delaware River was concerned; but a long time afterwards it was considered that, taking into consideration everything surrounding the matter, we ought to get a 30-foot channel, so after this bill went through the House and went into the Senate we went to the Senate side, and this amendment was framed there in the Senate Committee on Commerce. The law has always been, "improving the Delaware River from Trenton to the mouth." The item of the appropriation was written in that way, and that was left also out of compliment to Senator Sewell, there being some interest of his on the Delaware River above Philadelphia, there having been expended a few thousand dollars every year, but the whole of it was framed in the view of a 30-foot channel and a continuation of the contract for that; then the permission of the Secretary of War to make contract to a certain sum; and after all the legislation had been completed this ship, the *Marmaluke*, happened to go on a rock in front of Cramps, where the water is about 20 feet deep, and stove a hole in it, and that rock had to be taken out, and that took all the money, so it was the unexpected that made these expenditures when the intention was to devote that mony to continue the contract on the 30-foot channel.

Mr. HEMENWAY. So you gentlemen agree with the construction of the Engineer Department?

Mr. COOK. Yes, sir; we substantially agree.

Mr. MCRAE. Does not that history show that the idea was that there would be only $500,000 required for both, and the unexpected comes in the fact you had to expend more in another place than you anticipated?

Mr. COOK. The unexpected happened to come above Christian street, opposite Philadelphia, you might call it a mile and a half above Christian street, and it took this large sum of money, which matter was entirely unforeseen.

Mr. MCRAE. That is a good reason for breaking the estimate, but is that a proper construction of the act?

Mr. COOK. The act is ambiguous, and when you get at the matter of ambiguity, why I was taught in a law office on that subject you had to go to the pedigree——

Mr. HEMENWAY. To the actual intent?

Mr. COOK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERMERHORN. You understand the whole contract is estimated to cost a little less than $6,000,000?

Mr. TUCKER. $5,810,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. How many miles is it from Philadelphia to the sea?

Mr. COOK. One hundred and three miles.

Mr. BINGHAM. It is a great project and will take years, and while there are many points in the river far deeper than 30 feet, it is where you strike a bed of rock which makes the expenditure very great. Now, gentlemen, you are willing, as I understand, to stand upon the proposition submitted by the Engineer Department, and ask this committee, in order that this work may progress under contracts of the Engineer Department, for the next fiscal year $270,500; is that understood, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understand it.

Mr. COOK. But if the Secretary of War is authorized to make contracts up to $500,000 the difference will be $332,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Whenever we appropriate the $270,500 we are committed to this project.

Mr. BINGHAM. The point is the Engineer's Department officially submits that that is all they can wisely expend this year. Now, you must understand this fact, that this is now a continuing contract, the 30-foot channel having been determined on by Congress as a public work to be proceeded with, and in the next sundry civil bill the items will go in as estimated by the War Department to complete the contract.

Mr. TUCKER. You mean there is no possibility of continuing over the aggregate of $500,000?

Mr. HEMENWAY. There will be some $62,000 yet to appropriate under this limit, and, of course, having appropriated $270,500, the committee would be committed to the construction of the Engineer Department. Then, under the present law, we would, upon the estimates, appropriate $62,000 more, and that would be the end until you secured additional legislation.

Mr. SHERMERHORN. Well, it seems to me that this point should not be lost sight of: That while the Engineer Department places the estimate at $275,000 as the minimum amount that can be used, at least that amount must be used. Now, according to the terms of the contract, the contractor is to do work which, by the 30th of June, 1901, will aggregate $275,000. By the terms of the contract he is permitted to do an additional amount of work if the appropriation is available. So that when he states that that is all the department can use, he means that the department can get along with.

Mr. BINGHAM. But you fail to recognize this fact. The argument from the Engineer Department, in view of what you have heard this morning from Mr. Burton, and in view of the statement of the chairman and the contention which is before us—in view of the fact that this legislation is open to some question, as Mr. Burton stated, as to the intent—you now appeal to this committee to at least give you the minimum of expenditure in order to benefit this public work; that is the point. Now, when the department states they can carry on the work at such and such a figure, you are appealing to this committee for the benefit of the doubt of the construction.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Let me suggest this to you: These appropriations are available as soon as made, and, say, in the next bill it carries $62,000, available on the 4th of March——

Mr. SHERMERHORN. But at that time you have not appropriated for continuing the work unless you provide an additional appropriation. You make an appropriation in the next bill for $61,500. Now, that

amount simply meets the requirements of the existing contract for $500,000, and when the $61,000 is expended there is no authorization for the Secretary of War to enter into further contract.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This committee does not authorize. You have to secure legislation through the River and Harbor Committee, and we have no power to appropriate beyond——

Mr. BINGHAM. As I understand, there is no contention in this committee as to your appropriating in the first place $200,000. Am I correct in that? They have appropriated $300,000 and the law authorizes $500,000, and therefore we come to you to make the additional appropriation of $200,000; but the department comes in and says that in order for the economical and wise continuance of this you need not only the $200,000, but they need $200,000 plus, whatever that may be. That is my position.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is what I said. Whenever we appropriate beyond the $200,000 we are certainly committed to the construction of the Engineer Department as to this contract; that is, if we appropriate, as the Chief of Engineers estimates, for $270,500, we have accepted their construction of that law.

Mr. BINGHAM. You ask how much?

Colonel. MACKENZIE. $270,500.

Mr. BINGHAM. You get $200,000 all right under the limitation of $500,000, having left $300,000, and you come in and ask for $70,000 additional, in order that that work may proceed, because the construction of the statute is in doubt, and you ask the benefit of the doubt. Is that correct?

Mr. HEMENWAY. As I understand the Chief of Engineers, the construction is not in doubt. He puts a construction upon this, and says the way he construes the language is, he may contract for $500,000 below Christian street. Now, then, the chairman of the committee on Rivers and Harbors comes in and says he is inclined to accept that construction.

Now, I think if this committee appropriates more than $200,000 they accept the construction. If they appropriate $270,000 they accept the construction of the Engineer Department, and consequently in the next bill we will appropriate $61,500 more, making $500,000 below Christian trees. That is my view of it.

Mr. TUCKER. I think that is a solution of the problem.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Is that satisfactory to you, gentlemen?

Mr. COOK. Yes, sir.

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

DEEP CREEK VIRGINIA.

(Waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the Sounds of North Carolina.)

Limit of amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $25,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$232,450.00
Contract for dredging was made August 1, 1899, to be completed January 1, 1902. Amount of the bid, with 10 per cent for contingencies	246,620.00
Balance available	2,691.33
It is estimated that the contractors will earn under the contract to June 30, 1900, $19,500, to which must be added 10 per cent for contingencies	21,450.00
Deficiency June 30, 1900	18,758.67

It is estimated that the contractors will earn during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 $185,000.00

203,758.67

Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.... 200,000.00

DETROIT RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to the appropriation of $100,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899 $661,500

Work has been in progress during the past season, and additional plant could not well be placed on the channel work without interference with navigation, and also a survey and plan for further improvement was called for by the same act, the results of which it was advisable to have before letting a continuous contract for further work.

It is now confidently expected that continuing contracts will be made providing for the vigorous prosecution of work from May 1, 1900, and it is estimated that there will be earned from that date to June 30, 1901..... $300,000
Unexpended balance January 1, 1900..... 100,000

Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. 200,000

Specifications have been approved and advertising authorized.

EVERETT HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to the appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899..... $342,000.00
Appropriations to date under authorization.....
Annual allotment authorized..... No limit.
Balance available January 1, 1900..... 46,550.83
Probable balance available on June 30, 1900..... 45,000.00

A contract amounting to about $232,955 has been made, and it requires an average removal of not less than 90,000 cubic yards per month, which will require an average expenditure of about $8,900 per month. Work will be commenced at the outer end, which is the easiest work, and the contractors anticipate doubling the average during the year ending June 30, 1901, requiring an expenditure of about $180,000, requiring an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, of $135,000.

CHANNEL FROM GALVESTON TO TEXAS CITY, TEX.

Limit of appropriation..... $250,000

The Attorney-General has decided that under the wording of the item in the river and harbor act of March 3, 1899, authorizing contract to be let for Texas City channel, that an appropriation of the amount to be paid the contractors was actually made.

A contract to be completed June 30, 1901, has been made amounting to $250,000, and funds for payment will be required during the year 1901, and if there is any question as to the decision of the Attorney-General the appropriation should now be made.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The only point there is the question of law. Have we the right to contract for the whole $250,000? And I understand that the Attorney-General has decided that the appropriation was made by the old law, but that is a question which we could not determine.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not want to deal with it at all. If the Attorney-General has decided that the appropriation is already made you would not want to get it again?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; that is his decision.

HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $100,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$500,000.00

A contract has been entered into for rock removal and dredging, amounting to about $410,000. The contract requires that $73,000 shall be earned by June 30, 1900, and that $300,000 a year shall be earned thereafter. A continuous contract for constructing and repairing dikes will be entered into immediately, amounting to $150,000, and requiring the expenditure of $20,000 before June 30, 1900, and $75,000 a year thereafter.

Balance January 15, 1900		$78,024.34
To be expended prior to June 30, 1900:		
For dredging and rock removal	52,751.42	
For dike construction	20,000.00	
Engineering contingencies	5,272.00	
	78,023.42	
Probable balance June 30, 1900		
Amount required for contract obligations and superintendence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901		400,000.00

HAY LAKE CHANNEL, ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $100,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$394,115.00

The item of appropriation also provides for a survey and estimate for further improvement, and the making of continuous contracts has been delayed until the results of this survey were known and could be considered. It is now confidently expected that contracts will be made and in force from May 1, 1900.

It is estimated that there will be earned during the year ending June 30, 1901, under contract to be made, about $325,000.

Unexpended balance January 1, 1900	$116,526.75
Probable balance June 30, 1900	75,000.00
To be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	250,000.00

KENOSHA HARBOR, WISCONSIN.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$141,000.00
Estimated amount required to complete contracts made, including contingencies, work to be completed December 1, 1900	159,841.91
Balance January 1, 1900, available for payments on contracts	24,841.91
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	135,000.00
Available balance January 1, 1900	29,841.91
Less amount allotted for maintenance	[1] 5,000.00
Available for payments on contracts	24,841.91

[1] The act of March 3, 1899, provided that the appropriations contained therein might, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be applied to maintenance as well as for further improvement.

MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $100,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899..... $500,000.00

A contract for dredging was made May 18, 1899, requiring the earning of the available balance by June 30, 1900, and the furnishing of a plant capable of doing work amounting to $400,000 a year, if required.

Work to the amount of $120,000 had been done by the contractor to January 1, 1900, and at the present rate of working he will earn from the beginning to June 30, 1900, $425,000, and complete the contract by November 1, 1900.

If the minimum requirements of the contract are required to be followed, an appropriation of $400,000 only would be called for; but at the rate of work actually being followed, the $500,000 yet to be appropriated will be earned before the close of the calendar year 1900, and therefore the estimate submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, is $500,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The dredging of Mobile Harbor is already under contract. The contractor, up to January 1, 1900, had earned $120,000, and at the rate at which he was working he will earn from the beginning of June 30, 1900, $425,000, and will complete the contract by November 1, 1900. Now, under the terms of his contract, an appropriation of $400,000 will be all the contract absolutely provides for, but, as a matter of fact, he will earn $500,000 before the close of this year of 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in the present current year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; not this fiscal year, but by November, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. What time is he to complete it under the contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The contract is made up for the removal of a certain amount to carry him on and his contract requires him to earn $400,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. And the limit of cost is $500,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; the appropriation was $500,000, and that was the limiting cost of the contract and it covers that amount of money, and he is required to earn at least $400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been appropriated heretofore, anything?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There was $100,000 appropriated and a contract authorized for $500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the contract authorize $500,000 in addition?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have made the contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We have made the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you make it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It was made in 1899; it was about the first contract made.

The CHAIRMAN. Nearly a year ago.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that contract is—what are its provisions?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The contract requires him to earn the $100,000 by June 30, 1900, and then to earn $400,000 a year. It was a very liberal contract.

Mr. MCRAE. But he seems to be pushing on.

Colonel MACKENZIE. He has earned up to January 1, 1900, $120,000, when he is only required to earn $100,000 up to next June 30.

Mr. MCRAE. And he will complete the work before the next session of Congress?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; before the next session of Congress. It is one of the best firms of contractors we have.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you mean he will complete his work next November?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Next November; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So you certainly want the $400,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir. Of course he will have earned the $100,000 in addition, and if he had to wait he would, but still he would have earned it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, an appropriation of $400,000 will complete that contract, and you apprehend if he makes as good progress in the future as he has in the past he will complete it by the 1st of November next?

Colonel MACKENZIE. By the 1st of November next.

The CHAIRMAN. So if we appropriate $400,000 he will get that $400,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if he should complete the whole work by the time Congress comes together again he will have earned his money and would have been entitled to it if Congress would appropriate the $100,000 in this bill or would appropriate it in the urgent deficiency bill in December next, but he would have no demand for payment under his contract until after the 30th of June, 1901?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that right?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is right.

Mr. MCRAE. The contract then did not obligate the Government to pay when he completes it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No; the contracts are always made subject to the appropriations by Congress.

Mr. MCRAE. But I would suppose it was to the interest of the Government to complete. You fix the minimum he must do, and if he completes the whole, would it not be right to pay for the whole of it if he gets it done?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It would be right, but we did not feel at liberty to make a contract in that way. The law provides we can make a contract, and payment shall be made from time to time as the money is appropriated. We always give the contractor authority to stop when the money runs out and wait until another appropriation is made.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get is this, under the law now, under your contract had you the right to contract to do this work more rapidly than $400,000 a year.

Colonel MACKENZIE. We had the right simply to give the contractor the option of doing it if he chose, and he could in this case, because under all these 1899 acts there is no limit; there is nothing limiting at all, so we could have required that the whole $500,000 be earned in one year. The $400,000 limit does not apply to these 1899 continuing contracts. There is no limit at all on them.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this, mere dredging?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Mere dredging.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not for removing?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is simply dredging, enlarging, and maintaining the channel in Mobile Harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the only limitation upon this man in earning his $500,000 is the appropriation of money by Congress?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. But he must earn $400,000 the coming fiscal year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He is bound to do that?

Colonel MACKEZIE. He is bound to do that; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, he has authority to earn more than that $400,000, subject alone to appropriations?

Colonel MACKENZIE. He has; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is nothing in the law, then, to provide he should not earn more than $400,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to ask you one other point: If he should complete, I suppose he would earn, as he had the right to under his contract, by November next, the $400,000; he could then stop, if he wanted to, until the 1st of next July. But suppose he would go on and earn the other $100,000 in November, is there anything in the condition there that would indicate it would be to the interest of the Government that he should stop in November and wait until the winter comes, and floods, if there are any, and the action of the winter, or the conditions that might come in the winter—that he should wait until the winter is over and do the dredging in the spring?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; I think not. I think it would be just as much to the interest of the Government that the contractors, if they choose, should go to work and complete the contract. Of course this is in Mobile Bay and there is not much effect of a flood in the channel. It is simply a dead effort there to get the material out of the way. It is soft, slimy material which comes in. It is 30 odd miles through that bay.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will fill up again, or will it not?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, it is filling a little all the time and it will fill until we get a good part of this bay scooped out. The whole bottom of that bay is soft and slushy, and it drops in from the time, and until we get the slope perhaps a hundred to one on the side it will not be very permanent.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $150,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$815,579.33

The item of appropriation provided that work may be done by contract, or materials may be purchased and work done otherwise than by contract. The approved project provides that material will be purchased by contract and informal agreement and work done by hired labor.

At the present time there is pledged the amount of	$115,250.00
Additional expenditures on locks Nos. 1 and 2 up to June 30, 1901, will amount to	265,482.31
	380,732.31
Deduct balance on hand	195,732.31
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	185,000.00

The estimate submitted June 30, 1899, was $150,000, and the increase of $35,000 is due to changed conditions and the ability to carry out more work than appeared permissible seven months ago, and the larger amount will be for the good of the work.

Colonel MACKENZIE. This work is being done by day labor and material is purchased by contract and the figures which are given are as close as the officer in charge can make of the amount of money he can expend during that year, and the work is well under way, and there is no question in our mind but what the amount Major Abbott gives, $380,732, is the amount that he will expend from this time until the 30th of June, 1901, which, deducting the balance on hand, leaves the amount to be appropriated $185,000. You will see there is simply a note added to the estimate:

"The estimate submitted June 30, 1899, was $150,000," but the estimate was made out so long ago the condition of the work has changed and he is further along now than he thought he would be at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. So you want $185,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Instead of $150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the total limit of cost there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The total limit of cost is $815,000; so that will leave still $600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is improving the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to Minneapolis, Minn., etc.:

Provided, That of the said amount the sum of $100 may be used to reimburse Loren Fletcher for a like sum advanced by him to expedite the transfer to the United States of title to land needed in connection with construction of Lock and Dam No. 2.

I understand he advanced that amount.

Colonel MACKENZIE. He did, and we tried to get the Comptroller to authorize it, but he would not. He has paid it, and has never been able to get it back, and it is a perfectly just item.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT PASS A LOUTRE.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $200,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899..... $300,000

Maximum amount authorized to be expended annually, no limit.

The work authorized by the law is the construction of a sill across Pass a Loutre and constructing and operating two dredges.

Contract has been ordered made for constructing sill across Pass a Loutre, at a probable cost, including contingencies, of about $170,000, work to be completed December 1, 1900.

The amount authorized for construction and operation of two dredges is not sufficient, and a bill is before Congress which, it is believed, will receive favorable consideration, allowing "one or more" dredges to be built instead of "two."

For completing contract for sill the existing balance (January 18, 1900) of $199,769.16 is sufficient. Assuming that authority for constructing and operating one dredge instead of two will be granted, there will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the entire amount authorized, $300,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The work authorized under the contract was the construction of a sill across the Pass a Loutre and the construction and operating of two dredges. We made a contract for the construction of the sill, and the money on hand will complete the contract, leaving simply the question of the dredges behind. The construction of those dredges is considered of very great importance by the interests

of New Orleans, but the trouble so far is that the $300,000 appropriated for the construction of the two dredges will simply construct one, and there is now, I think, a bill before Congress amending that law, and simply authorizing the construction of one or more dredges instead of two. The present bill requires the construction of two dredges out of the $300,000. Now the amendment proposed is to strike out the word "two" and insert "one or more," which will authorize the construction of one dredge for $300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You appropriated $200,000 and then you are authorized to contract for $300,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have done that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We have contracted for the sill part of it. It covers the construction of this sill and two dredges. Now we have contracted for the sill and it is out of the way, and that is finished and no more money is needed. Now simply the question of the dredges remains.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money did it take to do that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will take——

The CHAIRMAN. No; how much did it take of the $500,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It has taken between $170,000 and $180,000 to complete the sill. That contract for the sill covers about $180,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That leaves you $320,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It leaves $320,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what would the dredge cost?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The one dredge they figure will cost $300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. One alone will cost $300,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what you want is to be authorized to contract for one dredge instead of two, and if you contract for one instead of two you take the entire $300,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the law will have to be changed?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; the law will have to be changed. I know there has been a bill introduced into Congress authorizing the change some time ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you suggest in a note upon that when you go back to your office, and send it to us, the kind of legislation required to authorize one instead of two. Probably you can do it here without any trouble. In other words, without that you do not want any money appropriated?

Colonel MACKENZIE. If it can not be done we can not do anything. As the law stands now, we could not use the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Frame that clause. One dredge is enough?

Colonel MACKENZIE. They expect to use two dredges, but they expect to get the other from a special act from the River and Harbor Committee making another appropriation for a second dredge.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, April 7, 1900.

HON. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to your verbal request as regards desirable legislation in connection with the proposed item in the pending sundry civ

bill for improving the passes of the Mississippi River, I have to say that a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives and, upon reference to the War Department, was favorably reported upon. The bill, H. R. 6964, is as follows:

A BILL To amend "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows: In the paragraph beginning "Improving outlet of the Mississippi River," strike out the word "two" before the word "dredges" and insert in lieu thereof the words "one or more."

The law of March 3, 1899, authorized the construction and operation of two dredges and the construction of a sill across Pass a Loutre, appropriating $200,000 and authorizing contracts for $300,000 in addition. Contract has been made for the sill, covering about $180,000 of the $200,000, but no action has been taken with regard to the dredges, the balance of the $200,000 remaining available and the $300,000 yet to be appropriated not being sufficient for the construction of two dredges.

The construction of a dredge or dredges is considered by the interests involved of great importance, as within a year the contract with the Eads estate for maintenance of the channel will probably expire, and it is desirable that a dredge should then be available for service.

The object of the proposed legislation is to permit of the construction of one dredge with the funds provided, instead of two, and the result can be accomplished by adding to the item of $300,000 for the passes of the Mississippi River in the sundry civil bill the provisions of House bill No. 6964, quoted above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief of Engineers.

MILWAUKEE BAY HARBOR OF REFUGE, WISCONSIN.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$105,650.00

Contract made, work to be completed December 31, 1900.

Amount required to pay contract obligations and contingencies	$108,583.73
Balance January 1, 1900, available for payments on contract	2,933.73
Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	105,650.00
Available balance January 1, 1900	9,433.73
Allotted for maintenance	[1]6,500.00
Available for payments on contracts	2,933.73

[1]The act of March 3, 1899, provided that the appropriations contained therein might, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be applied to maintenance as well as to further improvement.

MONONGAHELA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA.

(Locks Nos. 3 and 6 and floating plant.)

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$135,556.00
Balance now available	37,678.88

which will probably be expended under contracts for work at Lock No. 6 before the close of the season of 1900.

For additional work under project and contracts to be let there will be required for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, including $80,000 for repair steamer and dredge and scows, $135,556.

MEM.—Title of appropriation should be "Monongahela River," rather than Monongahela River, West Virginia. The works covered by the appropriation are in Pennsylvania.

MICHIGAN CITY OUTER HARBOR, INDIANA.

The limit of appropriation authorized is	$195,000.00
Contract has been made for the breakwaters, amounting approximately to $267,000, which, with $13,000 for superintendence and contingencies amounts to	280,000.00
Present balance	85,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	195,000.00

The contract requires all work provided for by any appropriation to be completed by the end of the fiscal year next following the date of the appropriation.

It is estimated by the officer in local charge that work will be completed under the existing contract by June 30, 1901, if full appropriation is made.

NEW HAVEN HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$295,000.00

No appropriation made under authorization.

A contract has been let having in view a minimun earning of $50,000 per annum. The dredges employed have an earning capacity of about $61,875 per annum. The contract requires that the available balance shall be earned by July 1, 1900, and each subsequent appropriation within twelve months.

The present free balance is $30,000, $20,000 having been reserved for superintendence during the life of the contract.

It is estimated that the contractors will earn to June 30, 1901 about $80,000, requiring an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, $50,000.

OCMULGEE RIVER, GEORGIA.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $20,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$136,000.00

The act of March 3, 1899, provides for a continuous contract or contracts for this improvement. The required work consists in removing

rock shoals and sand bars, closing cut-offs, and the removal of snags and logs from the channel and overhanging trees from the banks.

In the annual report of the Chief of Engineers for 1899 it is stated (page 264) that—

> Owing to the nature of the improvement proposed for the Ocmulgee River it is deemed more economical and advantageous to the Government to do the work by hired labor and purchase of materials, and no continuing contract for the completion of the project has been entered into.

One of the principal items is the removal of snags and trees which can not be done advantageously by contract, and the removal of rock which can also be best done by the Government, it being necessarily done at extreme low water and the favorable times for work therefore uncertain.

A recommendation was submitted to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate at the time the river and harbor act of March 3, 1899, was before it, to add to the item for Ocmulgee River, after the words "to complete the present project of improvement," the words *or the required material may be purchased and the work done otherwise than by contract;* and to omit the words "namely: The project proposed in the report of a preliminary examination and survey of Capt. O. M. Carter, printed in House Executive Document Number Two hundred and fifteen, Fifty-first Congress, first session." It is believed that favorable action would have been taken on the recommendation but for the fact that the item was radically changed by the Senate from a continuing to an ordinary appropriation, and when restored in conference it came back in its original form.

Should it be permissible to so modify the law as to the method of doing the work, it is estimated that $40,000 can be profitably expended by day labor and purchase of materials during the year ending June 30, 1901.

If a change in the law can not be effected and an appropriation be made for 1901, as above, arrangements for a contract covering the amount will be made on the most favorable terms obtainable.

An estimate of $40,000 for the fiscal year 1901 was submitted by the Chief of Engineers, with his annual report for the year 1899, but owing to the desirability of the legislation above mentioned and the thought that such legislation would necessarily have a place in a river and harbor act, the item was included in the ordinary river and harbor estimates rather than with the continuing-contract items. But whether or not the desired change of method of work is permitted, the item of $40,000 can properly be considered by the Appropriation Committee.

Insert item in the pending sundry civil bill as follows:

> Improving Ocmulgee River, Georgia: Continuing improvement, ——— dollars, and the provision in the river and harbor act approved March 3, 1899, authorizing contracts to be made for improving Ocmulgee River, is hereby amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That a contract, or contracts, may be entered into by the Secretary of War to complete the present project of improvement, or the required materials may be purchased and the work of improvement be carried on otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate $136,000, exclusive of amounts herein and heretofore appropriated."

Colonel MACKENZIE. The House bill for 1899 provided for a continuing contract on that river. We made the suggestion to them that the work on that river is snagging work, and cutting trees, and a few dams,

and was of such a class that it would be really impracticable to make it a continuing contract.

The CHAIRMAN. And nothing but a contract was authorized?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount appropriated is $20,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not spent it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We have spent some of it for day labor work.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a right to do it by day labor, but of the $136,000 you have no right to do anything except by contract, and that you can not do?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. For that kind of work, unless the law is changed, you would not want anything?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I do not think we could use it to advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. You could make a contract whether anything was appropriated or not, but you would not?

Colonel MACKENZIE. But we would not; no. I know in this case the change would have been made except on account of the confusion at the last minute, because it was not objected to in the House or in the Senate committee. Of course we did not submit any estimate for the sundry civil items. We submitted an estimate of $40,000 in the river and harbor bill, expecting there would be a river and harbor bill, and we would have added to the item this necessary legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. If the law is changed so as to do all this work you want $40,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if it is not you do not want anything?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, it would be very hard to expend it if the law is not changed.

OSAGE RIVER, MISSOURI.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $25,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899		$146,000.00

The law provides that the work shall be done by contract, or that materials shall be purchased and work done otherwise than by contract.

The greater portion of the lock and dam work is under contract, amounting to about $142,500, and should be completed before October 15, 1900.

Outstanding obligations under contract and work to be done under contract before October 15, 1900		$146,000.00
Amount required to June 30, 1901, to complete by hired labor		11,568.67
		157,568.67
Balance available January 1, 1900	$14,568.67	
Amount to be expended for contingencies, etc	3,000.00	
Probable balance June 30, 1900		11,568.67
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901		146,000.00

OHIO RIVER, DAMS 13 AND 18.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $100,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$1,600,000.00

No limit of annual allotment.

Estimated cost of locks and dams, $850,000 each.

Contracts have not yet been made for these locks and dams, but all preliminaries are being arranged, and it is estimated that contracts will be made for construction of the two locks, and that work will be done during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounting to	$520,000.00
There is an available balance January 1, 1900, of $97,015.73, of which it is estimated that at least $47,015.73 will be expended before June 30, 1900, for purchase of land, completing plans, making contracts, etc., leaving a balance June 30, 1900, of	50,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, for locks and dams Nos. 13 and 18	470,000.00

PORTAGE LAKE HARBOR OF REFUGE, MICHIGAN.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $75,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$85,000.00
Contract has been made for an amount, including 10 per cent for superintendence and contingencies, of	159,000.00
Less the present balance	74,000.00
Balance required to complete the work	85,000.00

By the terms of the contract the work is to be completed by the end of the fiscal year next following the date of the last appropriation.

Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 $85,000.00

It is estimated by the officer in local charge that the existing contract work will be completed by June 30, 1901, if the full amount estimated is appropriated.

PATAPSCO RIVER AND CHANNEL TO BALTIMORE, MD.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $200,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$800,000.00
This work is under a contract requiring the removal of not less than 1,000,000 cubic yards before June 30, 1900, and 3,000,000 cubic yards annually thereafter, or a total of 4,000,000 cubic yards at 8.33 cents, costing $333,200, with 10 per cent additional for superintendence and contingencies	366,520.00
Balance available for this work	188,480.00
Least amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	178,040.00

It is the intention of the contractor (dependent, probably, on the availability of money) to put on six dredges in the spring and to remove before June 30, 1900, 1,600,000 cubic yards, and during the fiscal year 1901 4,000,000 cubic yards, a total of 5,600,000 cubic yards, at 8.33 cents, which, with 10 per cent additional for superintendence, etc., will result in additional obligations of $146,608, or a total of $324,648, which is the extreme appropriation to be made for the year ending June 30, 1901.

If the latter amount is made available the results will be sooner secured.

POTOMAC RIVER BELOW WASHINGTON, D. C.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $100,000 ($26,000) made by the act of March 3, 1899	$150,000.00

The item of appropriation in the act of March 3, 1899, was for Potomac River at and below Washington, and of the cash appropriation $74,000 was allotted to work at Washington, leaving $26,000 available for work below, of which amount $1,000 was expended for a survey of localities.

A contract was entered into November 1, 1899, amounting, approximately, to $70,000. Work will be commenced April 1 and will be prosecuted at a rate of not less than 50,000 cubic yards per month, which would require nineteen months to complete; but it is hoped that the work may be completed within fifteen months, or by June 30, 1901, and the estimates are so based.

Amount required for payments on contract to June 30, 1901, and for contingencies and superintendence	$77,000.00
Less balance applicable to work below Washington	25,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	52,000.00

On a basis of the least requirement there will be required $60,795, less $25,000, or $35,795.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is one of those cases where the actual minimum required is 50,000 cubic yards per month, to extend over nineteen months' time, and he expects to do it inside of fifteen months.

The CHAIRMAN. So you want the whole of the balance?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Of $52,000; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been appropriated?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The cash appropriation was $100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That constitutes the limit, $52,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. In addition to the appropriation there was the authorization to contract to the amount of $150,000, and we expect we will probably finish the work for about $70,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But $52,000 is what you want as a maximum?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

PASCAGOULA RIVER AND HORN ISLAND HARBOR, MISSISSIPPI.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$267,600.00

Dredging work has been placed under contract, which amounts to approximately $286,756.85, requiring an expenditure on the contract of not less than $200,000 per year, i. e., the entire amount should be earned before June 30, 1901. Two dredges are now at work with capacity above the requirements of the contract.

Amount of contract, plus 10 per cent for contingencies and superintendence	$315,432.53
Less cash appropriation	50,000.00
	265,432.53

Or, in round numbers, the amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, is $267,600.

RACINE HARBOR, WISCONSIN.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$67,650.00

Contracts have been made for completion by December 31, 1900.

Amount required to complete contracts, including superintendence, etc.	$102,657.96
Balance available	35,007.96
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	67,650.00

ST. JOSEPH HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899 $330,000.00

Contract has been made for constructing 2,800 feet of pier extension, at an approximate cost of $259,000, work to be commenced not later than May 1, 1900, and completed by the end of the fiscal year following the last appropriation.

Amount of contract, including 5 per cent for superintendence and contingencies $271,950.00
Available balance 18,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 . 253,950.00

Dredging is to be postponed until the piers are completed.

It is estimated by the officer in local charge that the contract work for pier construction will be completed by June 30, 1901, if a full appropriation is made.

SAVANNAH RIVER BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND SAVANNAH, GA.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $20,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899 $250,000.00

The law provides that this work shall be done by contract, or the required materials may be purchased and the work done otherwise than by contract.

No continuing contract has been made, and it is proposed to do the work by hired labor and purchase of materials in the most advantageous method possible.

Balance available January, 1900, $8,015.83, all of which will be exhausted before June 30, 1900.

It is estimated that during the year ending June 30, 1901, there can be advantageously expended $64,000, with which it is proposed to construct and operate a snag boat and carry on improvements up the river as far toward Augusta as the economical use of the plant will permit.

Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901..... $64,000.00

SANDBEACH HARBOR OF REFUGE, MICHIGAN.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $50,000 made by act of March 3, 1899 $200,000.00

It is the purpose of this work to replace the decayed wooden superstructure with concrete. Delay has resulted from a study as to the best form of such concrete superstructure, and a contract has not yet been made; but it is confidently expected that a contract will be let for entering upon work about May 1, 1900, and that work will be so carried on as to insure the earning of about $300,000 by June 30, 1901.

Balance now available $148,000.00
Estimated amount required for work to June 30, 1901 300,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 150,000.00

SHEBOYGAN HARBOR, WISCONSIN.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $25,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899 $52,000.00

Contract has been let for the completion of the work by December 31, 1900.

Amount required for completing the contract, including contingences, etc	$77,000.00
Less balance at present available	25,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	52,000.00

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, CALIFORNIA.

(Removal of arch and shag rocks.)

Amount authorized to be contracted in addition to appropriation of $100,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$500,000.00

No appropriation under authorization has been made to date.

Continuing contract was made September 14, 1899, amounting to $253,500, to which must be added, for cont ngencies, etc., $16,500, making a probable expenditure, in connection with contract, of. The work will be completed before June 30, 1901.	$270,000.00
Balance now available	100,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	170,000.00

SACRAMENTO RIVER, CALIFORNIA.

(From the city of Sacramento to the mouth.)

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $30,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$250,000.00

A contract has been made covering the expenditure of the cash appropriation of $30,000 for work on shoal near Sacramento. Work under this contract was commenced in October, 1899, and interrupted by high water in November. It is not anticipated that work can be resumed on this contract before June, 1900, when it will be pushed to completion.

It is proposed by the board under which this improvement is carried on to let additional contracts for work on other shoals below Sacramento, which will involve an expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, of $60,000.

This is a progressive work, and it is not to its advantage to make out projects and definitely locate work sufficiently in advance to make a complete project covering several years or a long stretch of the river. It is most advantageous to let the contracts in detail as immediately in advance of executing work as the stage of water will permit.

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $75,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$675,000.00

Contract amounting to $511,130, not including contingencies, has been let requiring the earning of at least $65,000 by June 30, 1900, and thereafter to dredge not less than 1,000,000 cubic yards annually.

Present balance $66,345.84, which the contractor expects to earn before June 30, 1900.

Funds required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, under contract, including contingencies	$135,000.00

TOLEDO HARBOR, OHIO.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $150,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$800,000.00

Of the cash appropriation, $105,000 was reserved for operation of United States dredging plant, leaving for $45,000 applicable to contract work.

Contract for dredging and constructing a dike has been entered into, requiring work to be commenced May 1, 1900, and completed in not less than forty working months. The dike will be constructed during the year 1900.

Present balance applicable to contract		$45,000.00
Approximate earnings of the contractors to June 30, 1900		35,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1900		10,000.00
Probable earnings of contractors during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, in connection with dike construction and dredging	$132,500.00	
Contingencies	10,000.00	
		142,500.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901		132,500.00

UNION RIVER, MAINE.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $15,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$115,000.00

Contract for dredging and rock excavation has been entered into, amounting to $119,890 without contingencies, to be commenced April 1, 1900, and completed August 1, 1900.

Present balance	$14,838.60
Amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, for contract payments and supervision	115,000.00

WILMINGTON HARBOR AND CHRISTIANA RIVER, DELAWARE.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $45,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$205,780.00

Contracts for the entire work have been entered into requiring work up to June 30, 1901, amounting to $191,547, which, together with the cost of inspection, will amount to $200,000.

There is no balance on hand available for these works.

Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	$200,000.00

WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, ALABAMA.

(Locks and Dams Nos. 4, 5, and 6.)

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $220,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$440,000.00

Bids for the locks and dams have been received and contracts are about to be made.

Approximate amount of contracts	$417,230.20
Additional work to be done to complete:	
Gates, valves, and special irons	60,000.00
Land	3,000.00
Buildings	20,000.00
15 per cent on above for contingencies	75,034.53
Total	575,264.73

The contract work is to be completed December 31, 1901, it being assumed that work will commence April 1, 1900, and that other items will keep pace with main contract.

April 1, 1900, to December 31, 1901 = 21 months.
April 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901 = 15 months.

15/21 of $755,264.73 gives the amount of probable expenditures to June 30, 1901	$411,000.00
Less balance now available	211,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	200,000.00

WHITE RIVER, ARKANSAS.

Amount authorized to be contracted for in addition to appropriation of $160,000 made by the act of March 3, 1899	$150,000

The law appropriated $160,000 for the construction of Lock and Dam No. 1, and authorized contracts to be made for Lock No. 2 at a cost not to exceed $150,000.

The plans and specifications for Lock and Dam No. 2 will be completed about March 1, and it is anticipated that a contract will be made for completing the lock within the fiscal year 1901, which will require an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, of $150,000.

NOTE.—The estimated cost of Lock and Dam No. 2 was $160,000.

Lock No. 1 is being constructed by day labor, at an estimated cost of $160,000, which amount was appropriated by act of March 3, 1899. The law requires that Lock No. 2 be constructed by contract, at a cost of $150,000.

It has been necessary to procure the necessary plant for the construction of Lock No. 1, and such plant would be available for Lock No. 2, and it would be in the interest of economy to so amend the law as to permit Lock No. 2 to be also built by day labor, which could be accomplished by the following addition to the item of appropriation for Upper White River:

and the item in the river and harbor act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, making appropriation for improving Upper White River is hereby amended to read as follows: "and the Secretary of War may also enter into contract or contracts for the completion of Lock and Dam Numbered Two, according to same plan, or materials may be purchased and the work of construction be carried on otherwise than by contract, at a cost not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The provision for White River appropriated $160,000 for the construction of one lock, and authorized the letting of contracts for Lock and Dam No. 2 at a cost of $150,000. Now, we have been at work constructing Lock No. 1, and we have got all the plant, derricks, and everything else, and we can possibly build Lock No. 2 if it is done by day labor. If it is done by contract, there is no use attempting to do that work.

The CHAIRMAN. It provides by contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; and the simple provision is made.

The CHAIRMAN. Without legislation you would not want any appropriation. When are you going to finish Lock No. 1?

Colonel MACKENZIE. They are started on the work now. Of course we would work Locks Nos. 1 and 2 together to a certain extent. Of course, even without legislation we would want an appropriation, because if we can not do it by day labor we will go to work and advertise and try to get a figure coming within the cost.

Mr. McRAE. You think the appropriation is not large enough to do it by contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I do not think it is.

Mr. McRAE. You think you can do it cheaper by day labor?

Colonel MACKENZIE. If it can be done at all for that money, I think we will have to do it ourselves. The estimate was $160,000. The trouble is in making the appropriation they took the locks all along the river and took the average, and the locks at the upper end cost $125,000, and the locks lower down cost more.

Mr. McRAE. I want to say that this is one of the most important works in that country up there, as it is the only way of getting into the richest mineral country, as we think, in the world now, as there are no railroads in there.

The CHAIRMAN. You will finish No. 1 for $150,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars for No. 1.

Mr. MOODY. Was that by contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No. 1 is authorized by day labor, and No. 2 was authorized by contract. We can not do anything; we can not buy the land even.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you want $150,000, which is the maximum under the law?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want that whether the law is changed or not?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What you desire really, however, is $150,000 appropriation and a change in the law?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you understand whether there is any movement in the Committee on Rivers and Harbors here by anybody for a change in that law?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I do not believe there is. We sent to the River and Harbor Committee all these little matters of legislation, saying we were going to bring them up. I do not think they have taken any step in that direction.

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any statement to make concerning the annual estimate for the California Débris Commission?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I wish to submit the following memorandum:

The California Débris Commission was established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, which appropriated for the expenses of the commission the sum of..... $15,000.00

The sundry civil acts of June 11, 1896, June 4, 1897, July 1, 1898, and March 3, 1899, have made appropriations of $15,000 each for continuing this work.

Amount (estimated) required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.... $15,000.00

The item of appropriation in the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1899, contains the following provision:

That officers of the commission traveling on duty in connection with the commission's work may be paid their actual traveling expenses in lieu of mileage allowed by law, and shall hereafter receive no mileage.

In the opinion of Col. S. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, the president of the commission, this provision of law works to the disadvantage of the officers of the commission, and, with a view to a return to the general mileage law, it is suggested that the following clause be added to the item of appropriation in the pending sundry civil bill:

and so much of the item of appropriation contained in the sundry civil act, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, as provides that "officers of the commission traveling on duty in connection with the commission's work may be paid their actual traveling expenses in lieu of mileage allowed by law, and shall hereafter receive no mileage," is hereby repealed.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The sum of $15,000 is the sum fixed by the original law. With regard to this legislation, the committee was kind enough, at my suggestion, in the last bill to authorize the payment of the actual expenses instead of mileage, and we thought that did just what they wanted, but as soon as it was done the commission reported that they much preferred the other law.

Mr. MOODY. What they wanted was this, as I understand it: They wanted the mileage where the mileage was the larger figure, and traveling expenses where that was the larger figure. That is really the fact?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I guess that is the fact.

Mr. MOODY. Now they find they get traveling expenses in lieu of mileage, and the prohibition they shall hereafter receive no mileage they fear will prevent them from always receiving mileage from other duty, and they want to go back to the old law.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That, I think, is the understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want that repealed?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the idea; yes, sir.

NEW YORK HARBOR.

The CHAIRMAN. The next estimate under your charge is that for preventing obstructive and injurious deposits in the harbor of New York.

Colonel MACKENZIE. With reference to that I wish to submit the following memorandum:

The office of the supervisor of the harbor of New York was created by act of Congress approved June 29, 1888, which appropriated for the work the sum of		$30,000.00

The duties of the office were increased and its powers enlarged by the terms of the river and habor act of August 18, 1894.

Amount appropriated by the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1899, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900		$110,500.00
Amount (estimated) required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, for office expenses, pay of inspectors, crews, repairs to plant, etc.:		
Submitted to Secretary of War September 14, 1899—		
Pay of inspectors, office expenses, etc	$10,260	
Pay of crews and maintenance of 4 tugs and 3 launches	48,740	
Repairs to tug *Nimrod*	2,700	
Repairs to tug *Argus*	7,500	
		$69,200.00
Submitted to Secretary of War January 25, 1900—		
Additional estimate for pay of crew and maintenance of extra tug		9,600.00
		78,800.00

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the current law there. There were two estimates submitted, and the last additional estimate, of $9,600, is for operating the additional boat which has been found necessary and which is on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not got the boat yet, have you?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is not quite completed, but I think it is almost completed.

The CHAIRMAN. You anticipated that the *Argus* would drop out, and therefore you should have the same number of vessels in the service you have had heretofore, but for the reasons indicated in this document the *Argus* can not drop out, so you have got an increase of one steam tug.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the idea.

The CHAIRMAN. And you need $9,600 more?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that this item here for pay of crews and maintenance of four steam tugs and three launches ought to be changed to five steam tugs and three launches?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want all told $58,340?

Colonel MACKENZIE. In addition to the ordinary work we will have these two large tugs going, and it has been necessary in New York to change the dumping grounds to clear outside.

The CHAIRMAN. For electric plant and steam steering gear and installing same in steam tug *Nimrod*, $2,700, and for new boiler and installing same, and generally overhauling steam tug *Argus*, $7,500.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That was with the idea of laying up the *Argus* when the new boat was completed, but now we find that we can not lay up this boat.

The CHAIRMAN. So you want to drop out the second item. Do you want the electric plant and the steam steering gear?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; that is needed, and also repairs to the *Argus*. Both those items I understand are needed.

Mr. MOODY. If you do not have the last item you would not want the increase of $9,600 for the crews?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No.

Mr. MOODY. They are together.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get an electric plant and steam steering gear in all tugs?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I think they have them in all new ones, and I presume in all of them. I do not know very much about this, but I know that the electric business is general.

Mr. MOODY. What is the plant for—lighting, or for assistance in the work?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Both for lighting and probably for searchlights, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know anything about it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No; that is our one naval assistant who reports, and his work I do not know very much about except as it is reported to me.

The CHAIRMAN. You do know he needs the boiler to install in the *Argus*?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1900.

HON. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the verbal inquiry made in the room of the Committee on Appropriations relative to the amount expended in the transportation of silver dollars compared with the cost of printing silver certificates, I have the honor to submit to you the following statement:

During the last fiscal year the Government transported, paying express charges, fifty million standard silver dollars at an average cost for transportation of $2.22 per $1,000, making a total expenditure, during the fiscal year, for the transportation of silver of $111,000.

In spite of the fact that the Government sent out from the Treasury and subtreasuries 50,000,000 standard silver dollars, the maximum and minimum total of standard silver dollars in circulation during that year showed but small variation. The maximum was reached December 31 and was $65,183,553, and the minimum was August 1, when the total was $57,051,836. This shows a constant stream of dollars flowing into the Treasury at about the same rate they flowed out under the influence of the free transportation, the Government paying the express charges on the outward movement, and the banks the express charges on the movement back to the Treasury and the subtreasuries.

The cost of printing $1,000,000 in one dollar silver certificates would require an expenditure of $12,580. The life of a silver certificate is about three years, so that the annual cost of keeping afloat $1,000,000 silver certificates of one dollar denomination would be $4,160.

It is impossible to say just what amount of silver certificates would have been printed had there been no free transportation of silver dollars, and had silver certificates been called for by the banks instead of silver dollars.

Respectfully, yours,

F. A. VANDERLIP,
Assistant Secretary.

MILITARY POSTS.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. M. I. LUDINGTON, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. M. C. MARTIN, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction, building, and enlargement of such military posts as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary; for the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery, etc., and the purchase of suitable buildings and sites. You submit an estimate of $2,000,000. For the current year you have $670,000. How much of that estimate, if you can approximate it, do you think will be required to cover the cost of construction of buildings and the enlargement of military posts, other than quarters for artillery, in connection with seacoast defenses?

General LUDINGTON. The estimate for construction at old-established posts, such as Fort Thomas, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Wadsworth, is $207,000, and then we estimated that $300,000 would be required for interior posts. Our posts in the West were constructed on a basis of 65 men to a company, but when the troops return from the foreign stations they will come in companies increased in size, and we will have to build larger barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is $300,000 on that. How much have the companies increased?

General LUDINGTON. They have been almost doubled.

Major MARTIN. They are at present 113 men, whereas the old companies were only 65 men.

The CHAIRMAN. That requires an increase of barracks capacity, and the balance——

Major MARTIN. Is for construction at artillery posts and the purchase of sites.

The CHAIRMAN. The purchase of land, barracks, and quarters for artillery in connection with seacoast defenses?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. I could give you the posts.

The CHAIRMAN. First, as to the old posts. What do you mean by "old posts?"

General LUDINGTON. I mean the old seacoast posts, such as Fort Adams, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Wadsworth.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not include posts like those of Fort Riley, Fort Sheridan, etc.?

General LUDINGTON. No; those are what we call interior posts.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a detailed statement of the estimate of the old seacoast posts for which you ask $207,000?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

General LUDINGTON. The first item is Fort Adams, R. I. We have one barrack there, and we want $40,000 for a building for two more.

The CHAIRMAN. What size post is that?

Major MARTIN. It is a post of three batteries. The troops are in casemates, and it has been the wish of the Department for several years to get them out. It has been reported as damp and unhealthful for troops to live in.

General LUDINGTON. These casemates were built fifty years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Those barracks are for artillery?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; Fort Adams is an old-established post.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is Fort Adams from Providence?

Major MARTIN. It is right at Newport. There is a heavy modern armament at Fort Adams. They have put in new fortifications.

The CHAIRMAN. They have high-power guns there?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is merely to do there what you are going to do at many other places?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir; but the Quartermaster-General has divided the artillery posts into two classes; the old ones, which have existed for a good many years and which have to be rebuilt, and the new artillery posts.

General LUDINGTON. At a great many places.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the amount asked for all these old posts, aggregating $207,000, for artillery posts?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all now occupied?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; but they are not fully garrisoned. We have not got enough men in the artillery to fully man the guns, but they are all occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the place for which a large amount of money was expended under the last Administration?

General LUDINGTON. Fort Hancock.

The CHAIRMAN. That is at Sandy Hook?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you anticipate for Fort Hancock?

General LUDINGTON. Ten thousand dollars for a school and library building.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you do not get anything for these old seacoast forts; you will get along better than at many of the new places where they have no barracks?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, naturally; but they really need reconstruction. There has been a bill introduced by Mr. Clayton, of New York, appropriating $500,000 for rebuilding Fort Hamilton. We contemplated in our plans to do it gradually, and therefore we put in this year $20,000 for one barrack. We also want an administration building, $12,000, and two double sets of officers' quarters, $25,000. Of course, if we get Mr. Clayton's $500,000 special appropriation this year, that estimated for by us for Fort Hamilton can all be eliminated.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it was the sense of the committee not to give anything for those old forts this year. In other words, could they not get along and do whatever is proper to be done to the new posts? Suppose, in other words, you had only $300,000 or $250,000 of the $500,000; would you devote that $250,000 to new posts, or would you put any on the old posts?

General LUDINGTON. We would use it on the new posts, but we would like to do something for the old ones.

The CHAIRMAN. The army appropriation bill does not allow you to use more than $20,000.

General LUDINGTON. No; not for any one building—for barracks. They cost more than $20,000 each.

The CHAIRMAN. You can build barracks from that appropriation?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; provided no one of them costs more than $20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was in the army bill for that purpose?

General LUDINGTON. Three million dollars. That also provides for the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, and the United States.

The CHAIRMAN (to the clerk). Is it broad enough to cover new posts?

The CLERK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it was curtailed in that respect.

General LUDINGTON. Yes. You limited the expense.

The CHAIRMAN. The general law limits the expense for barracks and quarters?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; to $20,000 for any one building, if any new ones are built.

The CHAIRMAN. For interior posts, $300,000. What posts do you include in that?

General LUDINGTON. Such posts as Forts Riley and Sheridan.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give them from the data which you have used in making your estimates?

General LUDINGTON. All the posts in the interior of the country.

Major MARTIN. There was no itemized list made for particular posts where it was proposed to spend that, because, as the Quartermaster-General has said, there was a large amount for increasing barracks accommodations, and it was impossible to determine beforehand at what posts it would become necessary to use the fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The other day a bill passed the House, and I suppose it will pass the Senate, making Sheridan, Wyo., a permanent post and appropriating $100,000. What do you know about Sheridan? You have a temporary post there. They have spent about $30,000. This $100,000 would relieve this appropriation?

General LUDINGTON. Oh, yes.

Major MARTIN. This appropriation did not contemplate the expenditure at other places like Sheridan, but only at old posts which are already built.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you contemplate using anything at Spokane out of this? That is a new post.

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything at Bismarck?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything at Fort Riley? That is an old post.

General LUDINGTON. Yes; and at Fort Leavenworth.

Major MARTIN. Fort Leavenworth, Fort Snelling, Fort Keogh, the Presidio, Fort Logan, Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Sam Houston, Fort McPherson, Ga., Columbus Barracks, and posts of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for their enlargement?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs and enlargement up to $20,000 is covered by the bill, and that leaves one and one-half million dollars that you estimated for for new seacoast posts. Have you a list of the places where they will be built?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; I can give you most of them. Among them are Fort Williams, Me.; Fort Strong, Mass.; Fishers Island, Long Island, Caswell, N. C.; Galveston, Tex.; Fort Baker, Cal.; Columbia, Oreg.; Charleston, S. C.; and Egmont Key, Fla.

The CHAIRMAN. We bought some land the other day for Galveston. How much was that?

Major MARTIN. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not that relieve the estimate?

General LUDINGTON. To that extent it does, but other lands will have to be acquired also. It is $60,000 for a one-battery post and $20,000 for each additional battery. We can not begin to build them now for that. When this estimate was made the strength of a company was 65 men, and it was before the rise in the price of material.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for officers' quarters and barracks at each place, and the limitation is $60,000 for a one-company post?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; and $20,000 for each additional post.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all in the act?

General LUDINGTON. That is all in the act. That is the law, but we can not build them for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you building them this year?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; we are building some now.

The CHAIRMAN. Under that limitation?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; as far as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend all the money this year and last year of what was appropriated?

General LUDINGTON. There was a small balance which went back.

Major MARTIN. Between $20,000 and $30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this a continuing appropriation?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; it is annual.

The CHAIRMAN. It was in a lump sum, or did you divide it?

The CLERK. It was not divided last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation this year was $670,000. There was $620,000 last year, and you say that $30,000 was unexpended for the current year. Are you going to use all of it this year?

General LUDINGTON. There may be a small balance, because it is toward the end of the fiscal year. There may be a few thousand dollars turned back. We intended to spend all of it last year, but we had a small balance left.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be practicable for you to write a letter and give us the expenditure of this appropriation that we are now talking about, for the construction of buildings, etc., for last year and the current year?

General LUDINGTON. For last year the amount is shown in my annual report.

The CHAIRMAN. Then for the current year I wish you would show us where you are expending the money, and in doing so distinguish between artillery posts and posts not for artillery. I would suggest that you divide this appropriation, so much for posts other than artillery posts, and so much for new artillery posts.

General LUDINGTON. Well, it could be done that way, but I would not know exactly how to divide it. (See p. —.)

The CHAIRMAN. You had in your estimate $207,000 for old posts, and you estimate for interior posts $300,000 for posts other than artillery posts. Now, if this law is amended for the enlargement of the limit—which is now $60,000 for a one-company post, and $20,000 for each additional company—how much enlargement would you suggest?

General LUDINGTON. Our recommendation was on a little different basis, so much per capita for a certain strength and so much per capita after that, regardless of the battery organization, because these posts are to be garrisoned by different-sized detachments. For instance, some detachments are 225 men, which is over the requirements for two batteries but not enough for three batteries. I think it is expected that the artillery arm will be reorganized on a basis of that kind, and detachments will consist of 260, 264, or 275 men, etc. I think it is well to erect buildings on that basis. The proposed limit is $1,200 up to 83 men and $600 after that for every man beyond.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you leave it on the present basis and give us an estimate for posts of one or two companies?

General LUDINGTON. I think it was almost doubled or about two thirds. We had 65 men in the old posts and you gave us $60,000.

Major MARTIN. That is pretty nearly $1,000 to a man.

General LUDINGTON. We have raised it to $1,200 to a man.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an advance of 20 per cent.

Major MARTIN. There has been an advance in all building material, and the advance in labor has been more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this limit ought to be enlarged to $90,000 for a one-company post and $30,000 for each additional company?

General LUDINGTON. I think it would amount to a little more than that.

Major MARTIN. Assuming the strength of the battery is 83 men and officers, which is the present legal permanent strength, the basis of $1,200 for one company battery would be $99,600, and for each additional battery it would be $49,800, or practically $50,000 additional.

General LUDINGTON. We have a list of the strength of the desired garrison at each post, and it is not divided up into batteries equally. There are 275, 135, and so on. That is the way we garrison these posts. We thought it best to make a per capita allowance, which would work better.

Major MARTIN. In other words, the military authorities proposed to garrison the different posts for the actual number of men required to serve the high-power guns irrespective of the fixed strength of the battery.

The CHAIRMAN. But at most of the posts 30 to 40 men is all you need.

Major MARTIN. It takes about 20 to 25 men for each high-power gun.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not take that many to take care of them in times of peace.

Major MARTIN. That is the basis figured on—what is known as one relief for each gun.

General LUDINGTON. In time of war we have to have more than one. We require two or three reliefs. What we are working on is a basis for one relief to each gun.

The CHAIRMAN. And how many would that take?

General LUDINGTON. 16,000 or 18,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men to a post if you have one relief?

General LUDINGTON. It depends on the number of guns.

Major MARTIN. It varies all the way from 80 men up to 800 or 900.

The CHAIRMAN. 80 men would be $96,000. For twenty posts, at the minimum it would be $1,920,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do I understand that if a post were built, it is necessary to have 80 men and the officers connected with them, and it would cost $90,000?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What kind of buildings do you erect?

General LUDINGTON. We have been erecting frame buildings of good construction. We include hospital, storehouses, barracks, officers' quarters, and guardhouse.

The CHAIRMAN. "For posts other than artillery posts;" that language would be sufficient designation?

General LUDINGTON. It would be.

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred thousand dollars would be your estimate for that, for new artillery posts? In other words, my information about it is, without knowing much of the facts, that you might dispense with this fort down at Sandy Hook and then you could afford to build at other places until you got something somewhere else.

Major MARTIN. There is not enough building at that place to properly house the present garrison.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men have you there?

Major MARTIN. About 340 men, or three batteries, and the post was built for four batteries of about 60 men.

General LUDINGTON. The legal permanent strength now is 80 men and 3 officers, whereas formerly it was only 65 men and 3 officers.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money was spent altogether at Fort Hancock?

Major MARTIN. Between $400,000 and $500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is available for the purchase of land?

General LUDINGTON. The limitation of $100,000, which was named last year, we want to change and ask for more than that this year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you want for the purchase of land this year?

General LUDINGTON. Well, we figure up about $490,000, and we could use even more than that.

Major MARTIN. It is difficult to estimate in advance, because in a great many places we have to get new grounds by condemnation, and we can not tell what it will amount to.

The CHAIRMAN. We have given you $130,000 already at Galveston.

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is $30,000 more than the limitation.

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; that is one of the posts we had counted to be taken out; but others have come up since then, and we have got to acquire more land at Cushings Island and at Plum Island also. I can give you a list if you wish it.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write us a letter giving us in detail an estimate of where you want to buy land, and, as near as you can, state the cost of the construction of these posts; and then give us an estimate of the places where you expect to build posts for the coming fiscal year. I am speaking of artillery posts now. I have already asked you to give us your expenditure for last year in detail.

General LUDINGTON. I will furnish the information requested (see p. ——). We have not yet finished this year. We are apt to do a great deal of work, which will use up all the appropriation, but our expenditures so far have been comparatively limited.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I want a statement of, so far as you can anticipate it out of the current appropriation.

General LUDINGTON. I thought you referred to next year.

ICE PLANTS AT MILITARY POSTS.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction and maintenance of ice plants at military posts in the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, under designation of the Secretary of War. Where will such plants be needed? Can you not use the appropriation in the army bill for that?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; we do not think we have authority to do that, and that is why we ask for special authority. There is nothing in the language of the army appropriation bill which would cover that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you anticipate to spend in Cuba? That is a permanent improvement, is it not?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that in Cuba and the Philippines it

could safely be left to the civil authorities, who are collecting the revenues there.

General LUDINGTON. Yes; and if so, that could be cut down. I think that since we have made our estimates commercial people have started up some plants and the Medical Department has put up one or two concerns out of their appropriation, so I think that could be cut down considerably; but in Puerto Rico we have no revenues to draw from.

The CHAIRMAN. You are collecting revenues in the Philippines?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Cuba and the Philippines ought to be eliminated.

General LUDINGTON. Cuba might be, but I do not know about the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no trouble in getting ice in the United States for the posts?

General LUDINGTON. That was put in at the request of the Secretary of War. I myself think we could get along in the United States with very little in the way of ice plants.

The CHAIRMAN. How many military posts have you in Puerto Rico?

General LUDINGTON. From five to seven.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all occupied?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; they are small posts. We have not much of a force there now.

The CHAIRMAN. How many soldiers are there now?

General LUDINGTON. There are two battalions of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, and one regiment of infantry, and some Puerto Rican troops. I do not think there are over 2,500 men.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get ice now in Puerto Rico?

General LUDINGTON. I think that the medical department put up a little ice plant at one station.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the other appropriation available for it?

General LUDINGTON. They so considered it to a limited extent for use for the sick, and they also extended it to the soldiers in camp.

The CHAIRMAN. How many posts are there in Hawaii?

General LUDINGTON. Only one, and two batteries at Honolulu.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no trouble about ice plants there?

General LUDINGTON. I should think not. Of course it would be quite a saving, and if we could get those plants there, it would furnish them with ice.

The CHAIRMAN. The only thing I have in mind is whether we are quite ready to know what we are to do at these places except as the emergency arises. I think the other appropriation would be available, but I do not know.

"Purchase of 40 acres of land belonging to Robert King, required for troops in Fort Brady, Mich., while engaged in target practice."

General LUDINGTON. That was recommended by the authorities and the major-general as being necessary for use in target practice.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no other appropriation you can purchase from? This general appropriation for construction is not sufficient for that?

General LUDINGTON. That is not available.

Mr. MCRAE. Would $200 buy that much land?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

GALVESTON, TEX., MILITARY POST.

The CHAIRMAN. There are a number of items here, among them one for filling in land at Galveston, Tex., House Document 543. Is that the ground recently purchased for $100,000?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; that is a different piece of ground, about 5 miles away from the other place.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a post for artillery. How long has this post been located?

General LUDINGTON. It has been finished within a year.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a post for how many troops?

General LUDINGTON. About 65 men.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for officers' quarters and barracks and every thing else? What did that post cost?

Major MARTIN. My recollection is it was $48,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we own the site?

Major MARTIN. It was obtained by the United States from the old Republic of Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. It is near Galveston?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In a post of that kind, is it not indicated that it is necessary for defense of the fortifications? It is not indicated that you could not go somewhere inland where all this filling would not bother you?

Major MARTIN. The armament is right there. It cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it for infantry?

Major MARTIN. No; it is for artillery for manning the guns.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood this one purchased the other day was for that purpose.

Major MARTIN. There are two different ones there. They are 5 miles apart. One is on the island.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the appropriation for transportation is available for this purpose?

General LUDINGTON. That is what we have been using.

The CHAIRMAN. You can use it again if it is large enough?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; sir; I thought perhaps it might not be large enough to do it, and we had better get a special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that the same appropriation ought to cover these various items, and I dislike very much to appropriate for it here.

General LUDINGTON. It will cost in the end a good deal of money, and I did not like to start in on so expensive a job without Congress knowing about it. I did not want to spend from $25,000 to $30,000 from year to year when the appropriation might not safely admit of it. The demands are so heavy on that appropriation that I do not know what they are going to be, and I want to be on the safe side.

The CHAIRMAN. The military appropriation bill on the one hand and the sundry civil on the other ought not to run two appropriations available for the same thing. They can in their bill keep track of that.

General LUDINGTON. That is true.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND BARRACKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Document 442. This is a request for a special appropriation for suitable barracks for Sandy Hook proving ground.

General LUDINGTON. That is for an ordnance detachment.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not come under you?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is used by the ordnance people?

General LUDINGTON. That is the ordnance proving ground, where all the guns are tested before they are sent out. That was in existence before Fort Hancock. It has been used for about twenty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. They have got high-power guns?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; all the high-power guns are tested there.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it include these 6-pounders and the siege and field guns?

General LUDINGTON. I think it does; I know the higher-power guns are all tested there, and the disappearing carriages are tested there.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., MILITARY POST.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Document 320, Leavenworth, Kans. Will the general appropriation be available for that?

Mr. CURTIS. If these gentlemen will allow me, I want to say that the Inspector-General visited this place, and he has condemned those quarters. Those old sets of quarters were McPherson Hall and Thomas Hall—two sets. I think some of those buildings were erected back in 1848. There should be new buildings erected there at this time. They do not accommodate the troops. A great many troops will be put there when they come back from the Philippines. They are to establish at Fort Leavenworth a great military school, and I presume that no buildings anywhere are so much needed as these at Fort Leavenworth. One set can be built for $100,000 and the other for $125,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is an estimate for the construction of quarters, $225,000.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that it will take to rebuild Thomas and McPherson halls about $100,000, and two sets of officers' quarters, $125,000.

General LUDINGTON. This is to replace the old buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are not officers' quarters.

Mr. CURTIS. They are used for that purpose now.

General LUDINGTON. The sets of officers' quarters are known as the West End.

The CHAIRMAN. They require very large expenditures for repairs.

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; they were built in 1848.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you build officers' quarters from your appropriation in the army bill?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; but it would take a big slice of it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a big appropriation. In other words, the army bill provides for repairs, and new buildings at not exceeding $20,000 where they are new. We do not propose to give anymore than $20,000 for any one set of officers' quarters.

General LUDINGTON. That is the limitation of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Officers' houses should not cost more than $5,000 to $8,000.

General LUDINGTON. We might build them in sets.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers have you there now?

General LUDINGTON. We have not many. We have broken up the school pretty much. The school is not in operation now, but they hope to put it in operation this fall.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you cavalry or infantry there?

General LUDINGTON. Both.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got a school at Fort Riley?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that for?

General LUDINGTON. Cavalry.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got more buildings at Fort Riley than you need?

General LUDINGTON. We have just now, but we will not have when the school begins operation and when the troops and officers are available there.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, you will have enough for the increase of the Regular Army for the United States, which will probably never be over 25,000. We will never increase it beyond that for use outside of the Philippines, Cuba, etc. In those territories is where the great increase of the Army will be stationed.

General LUDINGTON. Necessarily so.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Presidio, Fort Sheridan, Leavenworth, and Fort Riley and other places have you got ample post room for more than 25,000 troops?

General LUDINGTON. No; I do not think we have.

The CHAIRMAN. We have been abandoning more or less posts?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; and we have been building new ones.

Mr. CURTIS. I had a talk with the Inspector-General after he returned from this trip, and without my suggestion he advised me that this building was in bad shape and it was a waste of money to fix it up, and besides that, it was dangerous to keep officers there.

The CHAIRMAN. But you may from your $3,000,000 appropriation, as well as from this, absolutely build buildings up to a cost of $20,000.

General LUDINGTON. If we have the money.

The CHAIRMAN. This is making an appropriation directly, if we make it, for the same purposes as the appropriation which is carried on the army bill; and, in addition, it is making a special appropriation for the same purposes as this general appropriation for which you ask $2,000,000, and for which it will be available.

General LUDINGTON. But we have got this big army in the Philippines to take care of out of that $3,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

General LUDINGTON. We would not have anything left to give Fort Leavenworth. If you make the appropriation, of course, we will use the money, and if you can not spare it, we will have to get on without it.

The CHAIRMAN. Anyhow, this is prospective. To-day you have got substantially no troops at any of these places.

General LUDINGTON. Very few.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is only anticipatory that these troops will come back, and when they come back they will likely be mustered out?

General LUDINGTON. Unless the Army is increased.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not believe the United States Army will be increased above 25,000 men.

Mr. CURTIS. You have always had 1,500 men at Leavenworth.

The CHAIRMAN. After all is said and done, I suppose the artillery arm is the principal one which will be increased, but I do not believe the infantry will be much increased.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Have you men enough for the seacoast fortifications?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; we have not. You mean the artillery?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes. How many do you want?

General LUDINGTON. We have now 10,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. When we get to legislating next winter, I think we will have to increase the artillery arm; either do that or abandon the care of these seacoast fortifications.

General LUDINGTON. Or else put the infantry in to take care of the fortifications.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not do that very well; but if you do that you will have to take them from the interior posts; but I do not see that it is proper to make very great preparations for housing an army until you see how many we are going to have to put in.

FORTRESS MONROE LIBRARY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is House Document 336. That is a library building for Fortress Monroe, $75,000. Mr. Carnegie is going to help us out there. How many people have you at Fortress Monroe now?

Major MARTIN. Four batteries. The artillery school is to be reestablished on the 1st of December, and we expect to send seven batteries there.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any library there now?

Major MARTIN. No, sir; the books are scattered around in different places. There is no library building.

SULLIVANS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Document 555, Sullivans Island, South Carolina. I thought we owned Sullivan's Island.

General LUDINGTON. The State of South Carolina has recently passed a law transferring the island to the United States on conditions that we will buy out the rights of tenants. The island always belonged to the State, but they leased it out to people for summer cottages. They propose to give us the ground on condition that we buy out the rights of the tenants. That is what the money is to be used for.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect how large Sullivans Island is?

Major MARTIN. It is proposed to purchase only 35 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought the whole of it was ceded.

General LUDINGTON. Only this part, where the fortifications are.

The CHAIRMAN. The guns are on that island?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other guns in place there?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, at Fort Sumter.

The CHAIRMAN. At those two places?

General LUDINGTON. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. We own everything at Fort Sumter.

General LUDINGTON. Yes; there is no land there except a little parade ground, which is large enough to put up buildings for a detachment of 20 men.

The CHAIRMAN. This general appropriation would be available for this if it was large enough?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. In this case we are to purchase the rights of the tenants. The language of the general law reads: "For the purchase of sites for buildings," and we had a question in our minds as to whether we could use that general appropriation for this purpose.

PHILADELPHIA ARMY DEPOT BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction of army depot building at Philadelphia. You are now renting and you can rent for two or three years longer, if necessary?

General LUDINGTON. We are renting, and it is inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for the storage of what, clothing?

General LUDINGTON. Clothing and equipage. It is our own property and was turned over to the Quartermaster's Department many years ago. It is our principal depot for the manufacture of clothing.

The CHAIRMAN. You had much greater use for this at the beginning of the Spanish war?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; we had to go out and double our capacity. We still have that occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are not yet down to your normal condition?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that we need an appropriation now for more than one or two buildings. There ought to be something down there. It is our principal clothing depot, and we ought to have everything kept in perfect order.

The CHAIRMAN. What would one building cost there?

General LUDINGTON. If you give us the first, the third, and the fourth items we will let the rest go for further appropriations.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 203, national cemeteries. You suggest the current law?

General LUDINGTON. The only difference in the estimate over last year, and for many years past, is an increase of $5,000 for roadways.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairing roadways, national cemeteries, you request special authority. There are three roads to be repaired, consisting of 3⅞ miles. You think this ought to be $15,000?

General LUDINGTON. I think so, for this year. We got behind last year.

The CHAIRMAN. For burial of indigent soldiers you want the current law?

General LUDINGTON. That is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Road to national cemetery, Presidio.

General LUDINGTON. That is for building a wall. We are building it gradually.

The CHAIRMAN. Antietam battlefield is for care merely?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 11, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Complying with your request of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith statements showing the disposition of the appropriations for military posts for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1900; also a statement showing where it is probable that additional land will be required to be purchased and building done during the next fiscal year. The amount involved in the purchase of this land it is impracticable to state with any degree of definiteness. At some places negotiations are still in the hands of boards of officers and have not been carried far enough to enable this Department to determine even the approximate cost involved. At many places the land will have to be acquired, probably, under condemnation proceedings, and the award of juries in these cases can not be foreseen with any degree of accuracy.

I also inclose a memorandum setting forth the condition of affairs at the new military post near Bismarck, N. Dak.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for military posts, fiscal year 1899.

ARTILLERY POSTS.

Fort Adams, R. I	$8,657.00
Fort Banks (Winthrop), Mass	50,851.78
Fort Du Pont (Battery Point), Del	10,000.00
Egmont Key, Florida	21,663.31
Fort San Jacinto (Fort Point), Tex	9,449.00
Fort Greble, R. I	47,105.00
Hilton Head, S. C	965.00
Fort Hunt (Sheridan Point), Va	42,350.00
Fort McHenry, Md	4,590.00
Fort Lawton (Magnolia Bluff, Seattle), Wash	15,095.00
Fort Flagler (Marrowstone Point), Wash	43,813.77
Fort Morgan, Ala	9,200.00
Fort Mott, N. J	3,160.00
North Point, Md	25,114.28
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal	14,000.00
Fort Screven, Ga	7,400.00
Fort Stevens, Oreg	58,259.00
Fort Warren, Mass	19,360.00
Fort Williams, Me	15,786.00
Total	406,819.14

OTHER POSTS.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt	$93,543.85
Fort Myer, Va., (signal post)	50,585.00
Total	144,128.85

RECAPITULATION.

Authorized for artillery posts	$406,819.14
Authorized for other posts	144,128.85
Cost of printing and advertising	1,504.97
Reserved for extras under contracts, balance	67,547.04
Total amount appropriated	620,000.00

NOTE.—The appropriation included $50,000 for purchase of land. At Fort DuPont and North Point $35,114.28 was expended for this purpose. It was intended to expend the balance of the $50,000 for purchase of land at Fort Strong (Long Island Head), a proposition made by the city of Boston for sale of land having been accepted before the close of the fiscal year. It was found, however, that condemnation proceedings were necessary, which proceedings have not yet reached a conclusion.

Expenditures authorized from military posts appropriation, 1899–1900, all for artillery posts

Amount appropriated		$670,000.00
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	$16,912.97	
Fort Rodman, Mass.	3,414.04	
Fort Casey, Wash.	6,520.10	
Fort St. Philip, La.	18,900.00	
Fort Williams, Me.	51,120.00	
Fort Columbus, Wash.	1,160.00	
Egmont Key, Fla.	20,840.00	
Lands End, S. C.	23,353.54	
Fort Pickens, Fla.	24,742.39	
Fort Totten, N. Y.	31,135.20	
Fort Flagler, Wash.	9,487.70	
Fort Adams, R. I.	22,000.00	
Washington Barracks, D. C.	10,000.00	
Fort Morgan, Ala.	42,000.00	
Fort Screven, Ga.	32,000.00	
Fort Caswell, N. C.	46,000.00	
Printing	500.00	
		360,085.94
Balance April 10, 1900		309,914.06

The balance of $309,914.06 it is proposed to use as far as it will go in providing the most necessary buildings at—

Fort Williams, Me.	$43,000
Fort Preble, Me.	24,000
Fort Du Pont, Del.	122,000
North Point, Md	122,000
Fort Washington, Md	72,000
Galveston, Tex.	74,600
Total	457,600

It will be seen that the balance available is not nearly sufficient to do the work necessary at the above posts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 10, 1900.

[Memorandum as to purchase of land.]

It is desired during the next fiscal year to purchase land at the following points, either from the general appropriation for military posts or from special appropriations:

Great Diamond Island, Maine	$120,000
Cushings Island, Maine	250,000
Plum Island, New York	25,000

Fort Constitution, N. H.	$45,000
Fort Mott, N. J.	15,000
Nantasket Head, Massachusetts, (unknown)	
Fort Armistead, Md. (unknown)	
Long Island Head, Massachusetts	18,000
Sullivans Island, South Carolina	135,000
Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla. (unknown)	
Fort Casey, Wash. (unknown)	
Total approximate for seven points	608,000

Four points at which the cost can not be approximated.

It may not be absolutely necessary that the land be purchased at all these points during the next year; but values at most, if not all, of them are advancing, and the sooner purchased the better.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 10, 1900.

[Memorandum a to new military posts at which construction will probably be required during the fiscal year 1901.]

Great Diamond Island, Maine; Fort Williams, Me.; Cushings Island, Maine; Fort Strong, Mass.; Nantasket Head, Massachusetts; Peddocks Island, Massachusetts; Fishers Island, Long Island; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Fort Armistead, Md.; North Point, Md.; Fort Caswell, S. C.; Galveston, Tex.; Fort Taylor, Fla.; Fort Gaines, Ala.; Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Fort Baker, Cal.; Fort Casey, Wash.; Fort Columbia, Oreg.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 11, 1900.

[Memorandum.]

Bismarck.—The sundry civil bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, reappropriated $40,000 for beginning the construction of buildings, providing for sewerage, water supply, roads and other means of communication, and other necessary improvements at the military post at Bismarck, N. Dak.

This has been expended in the construction of one barrack, one double set officers' quarters, and one storehouse. Further construction and improvements is not possible until an additional appropriation is made.

The following is an estimate of expenditures which will complete this post for two companies of infantry:

Water and sewer system	$50,000.00
Roads and walks	6,000.00
1 barrack	30,000.00
2 double sets officers' quarters	25,000.00
Guardhouse	8,000.00
Stable and wagon shed	8,000.00
Administration building	9,000.00
Hospital	20,000.00
Storehouse	10,000.00
Shops	4,000.00

Fuel shed	$4,000.00
Noncommissioned staff quarters (5)	15,000.00
Oil house and magazine	1,000.00
Total	190,000.00
If for 2 troops cavalry add 2 stables	40,000.00

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. L. LUSK, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The CHAIRMAN. You only want $310,000 for the Yellowstone Park?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for the current year only $40,000?

Major LUSK. That is the estimate made by the officers, including maintenance. Captain Chittenden, in charge of the engineering portion of the work, makes an estimate of $300,000 for completion of the projected roads and bridges through the park. This is his total estimate for carrying out the whole project in a single season.

The CHAIRMAN. You say unless the entire amount of $310,000 can be appropriated only $40,000 should be appropriated, to be expended for maintenance and protection?

Major LUSK. That is General Wilson's estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean you can not build any roads at all?

Major LUSK. Practically that. The winter is long up there and the destruction is very great. The bridges are all of wood, and they decay rapidly and have to be restored.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, who wants an appropriation for protection. What do you know about that?

Major LUSK. That is for supervision and protection.

The CHAIRMAN. He has got nothing for that?

Major LUSK. Yes; for guarding the park and sending around scouts and watchmen, who keep game from wandering out and hunters from wandering in. It is for superintending the park under an officer of the Army.

Mr. MCRAE. The Department of the Interior has charge of the hotels and the privileges?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mondell wants a wagon road. You either want $40,000 or $310,000.

Major LUSK. That is General Wilson's estimate. That $40,000 he intended for maintenance of roads and bridges and for protection, although the latter does not come under him, but that was the appropriation last year, and it was divided up at the beginning of the year by an arrangement between the engineer officer and the cavalry officer. From that appropriation about $4,500 was for protection and about $35,000 went to the engineering work.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now got another estimate for improvement and protection of the Yellowstone Park.

Major LUSK. That is from the Secretary of the Interior, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation was allotted to the Secretary of the Interior, and these funds were disbursed under the direction of the Secretary. I do not agree with that suggestion.

Major LUSK. I think that the expenditure will be under the officer who has charge there.

The CHAIRMAN. You can do that by allotment this year?

Major LUSK. It was done by allotment at the beginning of this fiscal year. The officers agreed to an allotment, which was approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is page 205, for military surveys and recognizances by the engineer officers. The last appropriation was in 1877. Have you anything to say about that submission?

Major LUSK. There is a constant demand from the headquarters of the military departments for money and materials for making surveys, which we can not give them. They ask for it all the time, and there is no appropriation from which it can be provided.

MAPS FOR WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Publication of maps. You ask the current law?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Inclusive of war maps? It is the first time you have had very much to do with those.

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; except that formerly we published many maps relating to the war of the rebellion. We still have some of those on hand. We now have to make charts and put on them everything necessary for the proper training of the guns of the coast defenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Those maps are made use of by the artillery officers in training guns? They can not be obtained from anybody else?

Major LUSK. No, sir; they are confidential, and every map will have to be accounted for. We dare not issue them indiscriminately.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what the money is being expended for?

Major LUSK. Yes; very largely. We have not published anything relating to the war with Spain.

SURVEYING NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

The CHAIRMAN. For surveying northern and northwestern lakes, $3,000.

Major LUSK. That is for the actual work of printing and issuing charts. It is not a very costly matter so far as the northern and northwestern lakes are concerned, being only $3,000. It has been the annual appropriation for quite a number of years. When the map from which the chart is copied is once made the reproduction is not costly.

The CHAIRMAN. You are making them right along?

Major LUSK. We are making them right along. We keep correcting them. We have 73 current maps of the Great Lakes and connecting channels. There has never been any question about any duplication except by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, and that is not strictly a duplication, but it is a practical covering of the same area.

The lake survey included the Great Lakes and their connecting channels from Duluth, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, clear down to where the St. Lawrence leaves the territory of the United States. That has all been surveyed and charted.

The CHAIRMAN. How many years has that been running?

Major LUSK. Since about 1840. The systematic work of the lake survey was inaugurated by the act of August 3, 1841, appropriating $15,000 for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these surveys thoroughly made?

Major LUSK. It is one of the best surveys ever made for accuracy.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they all been charted?

Major LUSK. Yes. The charts are now requiring extensive corrections, not because the original work was not well done, but because the lake commerce has increased to a degree and at a rate never dreamed of. The connecting channels have been deepened and the canal at Sault Ste. Marie built. The increase of that lake commerce is one of the wonders of the world. They now load vessels to a draft of from 20 to 21 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand from you that the engineers of the Army have been engaged in the survey of the lakes and making charts since 1841?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many charts have been made of the lakes?

Major LUSK. The number extant to-day is 73 different charts. Of course some have grown obsolete with time and have been replaced; 73 charts are in force to-day, and we have distributed in all about 224,000 to date.

The CHAIRMAN. They are distributed free, or are they placed on sale?

Major LUSK. These are distributed free until 1890, when by law they were placed on sale. The free distribution is only to members of Congress and officers and vessels of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. How many did you sell last year?

Major LUSK. About 5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the price of them?

Major LUSK. The price varies from 6 or 7 cents to 31 cents each. It is the cost price of the printing and paper, not the cost of preparing the original map, which is considerable, I have a list here giving the prices. They run from 6½ up to 31 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a list of these charts?

Major LUSK. It is a catalogue in force to-day of all that are extant.

The CHAIRMAN. Please furnish the stenographer the list of the charts, with the circular price, etc.

The paper is as follows:

REGULATIONS FOR ISSUING LAKE SURVEY CHARTS.

1. The free distribution of lake survey charts is prohibited by the act of Congress approved May 4, 1878.

2. Charts can be purchased from the United States Engineer Office, Detroit, Mich., by anyone for 20 cents each, except as follows:

For chart No. 77, Lake Front, Chicago, Ill., 25 cents.

For chart No. 78, Duluth and Superior Harbors, 30⅔ cents. (Single copy 31 cents.)

For chart No. 79, Buffalo Harbor and Head of Niagara River, 6½ cents. (Single copy, 7 cents.)

For chart No. 80, Lake Superior on one sheet, 26⅔ cents. (Single copy 27 cents.)

For chart No. 82, Erie Harbor and Presqu' Ile, 24 cents.

For chart No. 83, Lake Michigan on one sheet, 23 cents.

For chart No. 84, St. Marys River, No. 2, 23 cents.

3. Payment must be made before charts are sent, and if made by mail must be by postal money order, express money order, or check, payable to the order of the undersigned.

4. Charts will be sent by express, the express charges to be paid by purchaser on receipt of charts.

5. Purchasers must specify the index number, and name of charts desired, as given in the following catalogue.

G. J. LYDECKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

Catalogue of Charts.

Index chart number.	Name of chart.	Locality.	Scale.
	LAKE SUPERIOR.		
80	Lake Superior	The whole lake	1-500,000
36	Lake Superior, No. 3	From Pigeon Bay to Duluth and to Fourteen-Mile Point.	1-400,000
32	Lake Superior, No. 2	From Ontonagon to Grand Island	1-400,000
31	Lake Superior, No. 1	From Grand Island to St. Marys River	1-400,000
38	Isle Royale, Lake Superior		1-30,000
17	Ontonagon Harbor, Lake Superior		1-16,000
16	Eagle River, Lake Superior		1-10,000
11	Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior		1-5,000
12	Agate Harbor, Lake Superior		1-10,000
28	Copper Harbor, Lake Superior		1-10,000
30	Portage Lake and River		1-30,000
29	L'Anse and Keweenaw Bay, Lake Superior.		1-30,000
34	Huron Bay and Huron Islands, Lake Superior.		1-30,000
24	Grand Island, Lake Superior		1-25,000
78	Duluth and Superior harbors		1-15,000
	RIVER STE. MARIE.		
13	River Ste. Marie, No. 1, 1857	From Point Iroquois to Middle Neebish	1-40,000
5	East Neebish Rapids, River Ste. Marie.		1-15,000
14	River Ste. Marie, No. 2, 1858	From Middle Neebish to Hay Point	1-40,000
84	St. Marys River, No. 2 (in colors), 1898	From Twin Island to Sault Ste. Marie	1-40,000
81	St. Marys River, No. 3 (in colors), 1896	From Head of Hay Lake to White Fish Bay	1-40,000
	STRAITS OF MACKINAC.		
4	Straits of Mackinac	From Hay Point and Detour Passage to Hat Island, Lake Michigan.	1-120,000
	LAKE MICHIGAN.		
83	Lake Michigan	The whole lake	1-500,000
33	North end of Lake Michigan, including Green Bay.	From near Kewaunee, Wis., to Cheboygan, Mich.	1-400,000
50	South end of Lake Michigan	Portage Lake, Michigan, and two creeks near Kewaunee, Wis.	1-400,000
10	Beaver Island Group, Lake Michigan	From Manistique to St. Helena Shoal and Middle Village.	1-120,000
27	North end of Green Bay	From near Manistique to Porte des Morts Passage.	1-120,000
35	South end of Green Bay	From St. Martin Island to Green Bay, Wis	1-120,000
55	Coast chart No. 1, Lake Michigan	From Portage to below Manitowoc	1-80,000
54	Coast chart No. 2, Lake Michigan	From Calvin's Creek near Manitowoc to Ulao.	1-80,000
52	Coast chart No. 3, Lake Michigan	From near Ulao to Kenosha	1-80,000
59	Coast chart No. 4, Lake Michigan	From near Wisconsin State line to Chicago	1-80,000
51	Coast chart No. 5, Lake Michigan	From Chicago to New Buffalo	1-80,000
57	Coast chart No. 6, Lake Michigan	From Chicaming to South Haven	1-80,000
58	Coast chart No. 7, Lake Michigan	From Black River near South Haven to 8½ miles north of Grand Haven.	1-80,000
63	Coast chart No. 8, Lake Michigan	From Black Lake near Muskegon to Ludington.	1-80,000
62	Coast chart No. 9, Lake Michigan	From Ludington to Point aux Becs Scies	1-80,000
26	Grand and Little Traverse Bays, Lake Michigan.	From Point aux Becs Scies to Middle Village.	1-120,000
77	Lake Front, Chicago, Ill		1-24,000
	LAKE HURON.		
22	Lake Huron		1-400,000
21	Presque Isle and Middle Island, Lake Huron.		1-80,000
19	Thunder Bay, Lake Huron		1-40,000
18	Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron	From Sable Point to Richmondville	1-120,000
9	Tawas Harbor, Lake Huron		1-16,000
6	Saginaw River	From mouth to West Bay City	1-10,000
47	Sand Beach Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron.		1-8,000
23	South end of Lake Huron	From near Cape Ipperwash, Canada, to Forestville, Mich.	1-120,000
	ST. CLAIR RIVER.		
37	St. Clair River	From Fort Gratiot Light to Babys Point	1-40,000

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES—continued.

Catalogue of Charts—Continued.

Index chart number.	Name of chart.	Locality.	Scale.
	LAKE ST. CLAIR.		
41	Lake St. Clair	From Woodtick Island, St. Clair River, to Windmill Point light-house.	1-50,000
	DETROIT RIVER.		
56	Detroit River	From Windmill Point light-house to Detroit River light-house.	1-40,000
	LAKE ERIE.		
75	Lake Erie		1-400,000
73	Coast chart No. 7, Lake Erie	From Colchester, Canada, to Port Clinton.	1-80,000
72	Coast chart No. 6, Lake Erie	From Port Clinton to Vermilion, including Point Pelee.	1-80,000
43	Sandusky Bay		1-20,000
71	Coast chart No. 5, Lake Erie	From Vermilion to Chagrin River	1-80,000
70	Coast chart No. 4, Lake Erie	From Chagrin River to east boundary of Ohio.	1-80,000
69	Coast chart No. 3, Lake Erie		
68	Coast chart No. 2, Lake Erie	From Conneaut River to 5¼ miles east of Erie.	1-80,000
74	Coast chart No. 1, Lake Erie	From 5 miles east of Erie to Dunkirk, N. Y.	1-80,000
		From Dunkirk to Niagara Falls and to Morgans Point, Canada.	1-80,000
79	Buffalo Harbor and head of Niagara River		1-20,000
82	Erie Harbor and Presqu'e Isle		1-8,000
48	Niagara Falls		1-20,000
	LAKE ONTARIO.		
61	Lake Ontario		1-400,000
67	Coast chart No. 5, Lake Ontario	From Port Dalhousie to Thirty-Mile Point	1-80,000
66	Coast chart No. 4, Lake Ontario	From Thirty-Mile Point to Charlotte	1-80,000
65	Coast chart No. 3, Lake Ontario	From Charlotte to Black Creek, near Fair Haven, Little Sodus Bay.	1-80,000
		From Fair Haven to Stony Point	1-80,000
64	Coast chart No. 2, Lake Ontario	From Stony Point to Kingston and to Nut Island, Canada.	1-80,000
60	Coast chart No. 1, Lake Ontario		
	ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.		
53	St. Lawrence River, No. 6	From Long Island to Wellesly Island	1-30,000
49	St. Lawrence River, No. 5	From Wellesly Island to Chippewa Point	1-30,000
46	St. Lawrence River, No. 4	From Chippewa Point to 3¼ miles east of Morristown.	1-30,000
45	St. Lawrence River, No. 3	From 2¼ miles east of Morristown to beyond Isle au Galop.	1-30,000
44	St. Lawrence River, No. 2	From Isle au Galop to Strawberry Island	1-30,000
42	St. Lawrence River, No. 1	From Strawberry Island to St. Regis	1-30,000

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the reason for giving to the Engineer Corps of the Army the surveying and charting of the lakes?

Major LUSK. I do not know what was the exact reason for assigning it in the first instance, but I presume it was because the Engineer Corps was engaged in many surveys of that kind at that time, such as the explorations for the Pacific railways, marking the international boundaries, making river and harbor improvements, and other public works. I think it naturally fell to them for that reason.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are still so engaged?

Major LUSK. Yes; under the Secretary of War they have practically entire charge of the river and harbor improvements authorized by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. That is especially true on the lakes?

Major LUSK. Yes. And there is no place where that work is more important to-day. The commerce on the Great Lakes is wonderful in extent and has increased rapidly, and makes enormous demands on the

Engineer Corps. If an increased depth of water is got anywhere on the Great Lakes commerce loads down to it at once.

The CHAIRMAN. Improvements of the Sault Ste. Marie, on the lakes, made at the expense of the Government, have been under the charge of the Engineer Corps?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The survey work and all?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have sufficient force to do it?

Major LUSK. We have, for the appropriations now made.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your plan for making these surveys?

Major LUSK. We have vessels and a force of civilian employees engaged under the direction of an officer of the Corps of Engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would furnish me the number of people engaged in making these surveys, the number of vessels employed, and the various facts in connection with it. Does the Hydrographic Office of the Navy duplicate your charts; that is, the charts of the engineers of the Army?

Major LUSK. I will furnish the information desired. (See p.—.) So far as I know, that office has not duplicated any one chart, but it has charted practically the whole area covered by the lake survey with a different series of charts. The Hydrographic Office charts are on a different projection from ours and cover the whole area of the Great Lakes and connecting channels, except, possibly, a very small portion of the river St. Lawrence.

The CHAIRMAN. In making these charts, which the Navy has done on an independent service, have they utilized the surveys of the army engineers?

Major LUSK. They have utilized the surveys of the army engineers to a great extent. They have also made some local surveys, restricted in extent and scattered. The groundwork for the whole charting of the lakes comes from the work of the engineers—the whole original triangulation, the whole shore topography, and nearly all the hydrography.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you if you have personal knowledge of the merits of the lake surveys and charts.

Major LUSK. I have not a personal knowledge in the sense of having been personally engaged on the work of the lake survey.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to know is whether there is any real practical utility in the hydrographic information contained in the charts.

Major LUSK. I can not tell you that.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean over and above the charts already made since 1841 by the Army.

Major LUSK. I do not see any reason for their existence, so far as the wants of commerce are concerned. The lake survey charts seem to me to fulfill every demand of commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has knowledge of that?

Major LUSK. Lieut. Col. G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he now?

Major LUSK. He is at Detroit. He has made a brief report on the question of the duplication of the work. In a recent letter of his he states that the charts of the lake survey are the standard charts of the lakes and are the ones used by navigators.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they on sale?

Major LUSK. Yes; at the central office in Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the only place they are on sale?

Major LUSK. Yes. It is so stated in the catalogue.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not on sale in Milwaukee nor Chicago?

Major LUSK. No. Bulletins relating to the improvements and changes in the channels, piers, and breakwaters, are published every spring, and are sent out for distribution to the different engineer offices around the lakes at Oswego, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sault Ste. Marie, and Duluth.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they given out without cost?

Major LUSK. They are furnished without cost. They necessarily have to be issued because of the river and harbor improvements, which are constantly extending the piers and breakwaters and dredging channels deeper, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. What is a bulletin?

Major LUSK. The bulletin is intended to give supplemental information in connection with the charts. It gives the details with reference to every harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. It gives the history of the change of each harbor?

Major LUSK. It shows the details of the entrances into the harbor. The chart carries the navigator to the entrance of the harbor and the bulletin tells him how to get in.

The CHAIRMAN. You issue bulletins once a year to be used in connection with the charts?

Major LUSK. Yes; and the bulletins are given out gratis, with every chart, or lot of charts, sold.

The CHAIRMAN. And these bulletins are made by the engineer officers in charge?

Major LUSK. They are prepared from the reports of the different engineer officers and are corrected each year. Every winter we call upon the officers for the changes which should be made. They make detailed reports of the changes at every harbor. Whenever practicable, that information is shown on every chart sold and issued, and otherwise is included in the bulletins.

The CHAIRMAN. These engineer officers are on the ground, and, having charge of these improvements, get information of the various harbors?

Major LUSK. Yes; they have the actual local charge of the work of improvement of the harbors.

The CHAIRMAN. They are the only Government officials who have?

Major LUSK. Yes. Practically speaking, nobody else ever has anything to do with carrying on works under the river and harbor appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know the extent of the navy surveys up there?

Major LUSK. I do not. It is not given in detail in the reports of the Hydrographic Office. That office refers on certain of its charts to surveys made by the U. S. S. *Michigan*.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the Navy charts profess to reproduce the army charts?

Major LUSK. I can not answer that question, but they put on some of their charts "Compiled from surveys made by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army." On others they put on "Compiled from

United State lake survey charts and other sources," and on some they put "Compiled from surveys of U. S. S. *Michigan* and other sources." So far as I understand, their surveys and soundings are made by boat parties from a war vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any practical necessity for two sets of charts, one made by the engineer officers of the Army, and published, as you say there have been 70 or 80 of them, and then another set of charts, covering the same ground, made by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy?

Major LUSK. I should say that for the needs of commerce and navigation there would be no use for two sets. One ought to be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this duplication is an expenditure of money without profit, in point of fact, unless it be to put parties there and let them engage in the making of charts?

Major LUSK. So it seems to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the navy charts sold, or given away?

Major LUSK. Some of them are sold, but I do not know of any detailed list of sales. We give away very few of our charts in comparison with what we sell.

The CHAIRMAN. They are sold in pursuance of law?

Major LUSK. I believe that the navy charts are governed by the same law regarding sales as ours.

Our charts are issued free to members of Congress, to United States vessels, and to officers of the United States for official use. There were 363 so issued in 1899 out of the total disposed of—about 5,000. Members of the House and Senate sometimes write for a chart of this or that locality, so that some are issued in that way. Those given by us to the Hydrographic Office of the Navy are official issues. We are obliged by law to be very close with our charts. Until 1890 they were given away free to all applicants. I suppose if we gave them away now we could dispose of 50,000 per year for a time.

The CHAIRMAN. For surveys, including observation of the lake levels and expenses, to be available until expended, you ask $147,000. The appropriation for the current year was $25,000. Has that all been expended?

Major LUSK. It will be very thoroughly expended before the end of the fiscal year. I will show you where that estimate comes in.

The CHAIRMAN. It is $120,000 more than you had.

Major LUSK. This lake commerce is being developed rapidly. Vessels are going now where they never went before. In the first instance, the earlier charts were made with special reference to a navigation requiring depths of little over 12 feet, whereas now we have 20 to 21 feet required for navigation. There are certain districts which have got to be swept, as we call it. We have to go over portions of the bottom of the lakes much as you would go over the floor of this room if you were looking for a pin. We must look for bowlders and ledges. Such obstructions must be discovered and removed or marked. We did the same thing at the head of the river St. Lawrence. It does not require a repetition of the original triangulation or of the deep-water hydrographic work.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been a change in the lake levels?

Major LUSK. Those levels fluctuate, but the principal change is in the character of the commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. The demand is for deeper draft vessels?

Major LUSK. Yes; and finding out where the obstructions to navigation are. We must now discover small shoals which were not developed in the original surveys, because only a 12-foot navigation had then to be provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. In former examinations and making of charts in places indicated it was only required to have 12 feet of water, and you only looked for 12 feet of water?

Major LUSK. Certain places where there was sufficient water for a 12-foot navigation did not require the same minute examination as now, when commerce is going where it never went before, and requires deeper draft, up to 20 or 21 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore, you have never examined in these places for more than 12 feet, but you have now got to examine for 21 feet?

Major LUSK. Yes. We have got to get everything out of the way for a 20-foot navigation. As many of those places as we can reach with available funds are being charted now.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there many places over the lakes where it will have to be done?

Major LUSK. There are a good many. The other places where much work is to be done are the connecting channels. These channels include that between Lakes Superior and Huron, the Straits of Mackinaw, and the St. Clair and Detroit rivers. They are the connecting channels, and Congress has provided for deepening them to meet the requirements of a 20-foot navigation between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, covering the whole chain of lakes. The people of Chicago have built the Chicago Drainage Canal, and a great many other people say that it will injure the trade of the lakes; and the Deep Waterways Commission has been studying the problem of carrying out the improvements to find if the deepening of the channel between Lakes Huron and Erie, and other agencies, have a tendency to lower the water in Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. If that lowering exists, it is proposed to correct it by regulation works. Some people think that those works can best be established at more than one locality; others, that they should be placed at the head of the Niagara River alone. That involves important international questions. Anything materially affecting the level on our side of the lakes also affects the other side. It affects, likewise, every dock and pier, every foot of shore line, and every business interest along the Great Lakes.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke of the natural influences at work to lower the level and the influence of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

Major LUSK. I speak both of the natural agencies and the possible influence of the improvements going on between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, where the channels are largely artificial, and for which Congress has provided a continuous appropriation; and of the possible influence of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that they can not get along by reason of these obstructions to navigation?

Major LUSK. We have been trying to find out the influences of these works, including the Chicago Drainage Canal, and of natural agencies, on the levels, depths, and currents of the lakes. It is a question how far they may draw down the level of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. The Deep Waterways Commission have been studying and investigat

ing the question of these levels, and the necessary surveys and measurements ought to be made right away.

The CHAIRMAN. How are they investigating that?

Major LUSK. They send parties in there to make careful measurements of the slopes, velocities, and cross sections. They keep the stages of the water under constant observation, and run lines of precise levels in order to define the slopes accurately. That is important in case the Government should attempt to artificially regulate the lake levels.

The CHAIRMAN. How can they regulate lake levels?

Major LUSK. That is now under consideration. It may be undertaken by building a regulating weir at the head of the Niagara River to hold back a portion of the water going over the falls at certain times, or to accelerate the discharge at other times; or it may be necessary to do something of the same kind at more than one locality.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you spend this money?

Major LUSK. We shall have to employ hydrographic parties and also parties to do certain other surveying. We shall have to run lines of precise levels and make velocity observations to find how the currents between the lakes are affected by the fluctuating levels of those lakes. The stages of the water have to be carefully observed and recorded and the changes of section and velocities minutely studied. This requires accurate measurements and records throughout. It has been said, probably with reason, that the improvement of the channels up the Detroit and the St. Clair rivers—an absolute necessity owing to the demands of commerce—may have resulted in the enlargement of the outlet of Lake Huron.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have to organize parties and have to have ships? It is a large amount of money to have involved in surveying.

Major LUSK. Yes; it is hydrographic surveying to assist in the solution of a difficult problem. It involves certain triangulation work, gaugings and soundings to ascertain levels, section, and slopes with precision. It requires boat parties to go out and do much of this work. The demands of commerce are inexorable in this respect.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had $25,000, and you can not utilize this before the 1st of July.

Major LUSK. We can do considerable field work before winter. During the cold season, except in a few localities, we can not do much except reduce observations. We can also get the results of the work on the maps. In the end all the results useful to navigationhave to appear on maps.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not use any of this appropriation to make maps?

Major LUSK. As it reads in the bill, we would apply it to securing results and making the original maps, but not to printing copies for distribution. The appropriation for printing and issuing the charts is $3,000. The making of the original maps is a different matter. We would much prefer to have one appropriation cover the whole work, using the language of this years' estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. The first thing to do is the measuring, and then you have got to put it on a map?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we gave you this $147,000, what would you do with it; how many people would you employ, and what would they do?

Major LUSK. I would employ them wherever needed, from the head of the St. Lawrence River up to Duluth. I would put them in where it is necessary to make detailed surveys for the correction of the charts, and to assist in the investigation of the lake levels.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom would you employ—army engineers?

Major LUSK. I would have an army engineer in charge. I would employ expert civilian surveyors and assistants, as we do now, only that with an increased appropriation we should, for a time, have to have more of them.

The CHAIRMAN. After you get the information, how would you go to work on the maps, and whom would you employ?

Major LUSK. We would then employ skilled computers and draftsmen—as many as are necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. How many would it take?

Major LUSK. It would depend entirely on the rate of progress of the work and that again, would depend on the size of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose, instead of $25,000, we would increase that to $50,000, so that you could run until the 1st of July, using that extra $25,000. From that until the 1st of December you could use it in field work, and you could do such work as would be necessary to get started. Congress will meet again in December and you could then be ready with your draftsmen and clerical work with the data required. How far would that be sufficient, say, for the first season's work?

Major LUSK. For the first season's work it might answer until cold weather. Of course there would be no funds left to resume work when the ice went out in the spring.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first place, we will have an urgency deficiency bill and the general appropriation bill is passed about the 4th of March.

Major LUSK. We would have to get along.

The CHAIRMAN. I am in harmony with this work. I seems to me it ought to be done, but I want to see what ought to be done to enable you to get on and do what you want to do.

Major LUSK. I should say that $75,000 would be enough for the first season's field work and to carry on the drafting and reduction through the winter.

The CHAIRMAN. Seventy-five thousand dollars for the total appropriation?

Major LUSK. Yes; and all the work, including that covered by the $3,000 above, ought to be included under one head, as in the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nobody now doing this work, is there?

Major LUSK. There is an important investigation being conducted by the Deep Waterways Commission. That commission and ourselves are working together in this direction. They have not money to do all the work promptly. Nobody else can do it as conveniently and economically as we can, because in connection with the execution of work on river and harbor improvement much of the surveying must be done in any case. It is also engineering work connected with the biggest problem in hydraulics that exists on the globe to-day—the regulation of the levels of the Great Lakes in the face of the important natural and artificial influences which tend to affect those levels.

The CHAIRMAN. I will submit for the record copies of correspondence had with the War and Navy Departments on the subject of the lake surveys.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1900.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, advise me, for the information of the Committee on Appropriations, what work was done by the Engineer Corps during the year 1899, and is being done during the current fiscal year, in the way of surveying the Northern and Northwestern lakes, approximately the cost thereof, and whether any work so done or being done is in whole or in part duplicated by similar work of the Navy.

Very respectfully,

J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, February 19, 1900.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith letter from Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, of the 12th instant, in reference to work of surveying the Northern and Northwestern lakes, and to report as follows:

As to the work done by the Engineer Corps during the fiscal year 1899, in the way of surveying the Northern and Northwestern lakes, attention is invited to the following extract from my annual report for the year in question:

During the last fiscal year corrections and additions were made in the Detroit office to 15 of the old engraved charts, and corresponding modifications were made to the engraved plates in the office of the Chief of Engineers, at Washington. A new chart of Lake Michigan, in a single sheet, was completed and photolithographed in colors, also new charts Nos. 2 and 3 of St. Marys River; and new chart No. 1 was nearly completed; a new chart of the Apostle Island locality, Lake Superior, was commenced; original chart of Lake Superior, in one sheet, was revised and corrected and new edition photolithographed in colors. Numerous local surveys and examinations were made to provide data for projecting these new charts and correcting the old ones. There are 73 different charts in the whole series of our lake charts, of which 4 are now lithographed in colors instead of being printed from finely engraved plates, as was formerly the case. The change has been found highly gratifying to navigators, as the distinction between safe and unsafe water areas is thereby made plainly apparent at a glance, and it is therefore considered highly desirable to extend this system to all other charts in the series as fast as it is found practicable to do so.

The number of charts sold or issued from the United States engineer office at Detroit, Mich., during the past year was 5,087. The total proceeds from sale of charts were $947.42, which was turned into the United States Treasury.

In addition to work relating to charts, operations were inaugurated during the last fiscal year under a project which contemplates an exhaustive investigation of lake levels, and which was fully described in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1898, pages 3774–3776. Work done during the year was quite limited in extent on account of the small amount of money available and the necessity of applying a considerable portion of it for obtaining the necessary outfit, including a full current-meter plant, self-registering water gauges specially designed for the work, precise leveling apparatus, steamer, three steam launches, and other minor items. The

principal features of the field work comprised measurements of flow and slope in the St. Lawrence, Niagara, St. Clair, and St. Marys rivers; 226 miles of precise levels were run; self-registering water gauges were established and maintained in the Niagara, Detroit, and St. Clair rivers and in the Straits of Mackinac.

This work has been continued as above during the current fiscal year.

The cost of the said work for the fiscal year 1899 was, for surveys, additions to, and corrections of engraved plates, $29,565.36, and for printing and issuing charts and electrotyping plates, $2,446.69, making a total of $32,012.05. The total cost for the seven months of the fiscal year, 1900, ending January 31 ultimo, was $26,919.33. Of the latter sum $5,000 was expended on account of the purchase of the steamer *Enquirer* from the Navy Department.

Concerning the extent to which this work is duplicated in whole or in part by similar work of the Navy, it is difficult to reply in definite terms, because the extent of the survey work of the Navy Department is not known. The question was referred to Lieut. Col. G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the lake survey, whose reply is as follows:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., February 14, 1900.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following in response to your telegram of the 12th instant, calling for report "showing to what extent, if any, (the) Navy Department is duplicating survey work on the Great Lakes."

I have no precise information on this subject, but know that work of that character has been done for some years past, in connection with the functions undertaken by the several lake branches of the Hydrographic Office, the survey work having been done in connection with the summer cruises of the steamer *Michigan*, United States Navy, and of a desultory or scattering nature. The Hydrographic Bureau has prepared and issued charts covering the entire Lake Region, the basis of which has been the official charts pertaining to the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, the latter having been made and issued in obedience to acts of Congress and under orders from Headquarters Corps of Engineers, United States Army, through many successive years. The sale of these lake survey charts is subject to the law of Congress which limits their price to the cost of printing. They have served all the requirements of vessel interests on the Great Lakes, and are still the standard charts in use by mariners. I do not know of any legal authorization for the preparation and issue of the charts which the Hydrographic Bureau, United States Navy, has endeavored to substitute; they are essentially the official charts of our Lake Survey, reproduced in colors on a different system of projection, and modified in some localities as the results of the casual local examinations made from the U. S. S. *Michigan* above referred to. So far as I know these modifications relate to a few localities in the vicinity of (1) Erie, Cleveland, and Put in Bay, Lake Erie; (2) mouth of Detroit River; (3) a few points in the Straits of Mackinac; (4) Pipe Island and Detour Passage at mouth of St. Marys River; (5) vicinity of the Apostle Islands, Lake Superior; all as specified in a brief report prepared by Asst. Engineer E. S. Wheeler, copy of which is transmitted herewith.

I am unable at present to deal with this subject as fully as I should like to do, because I have to leave the city at once in order to be in Washington at the time indicated by Department orders of the 7th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. J. LYDECKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., February 14, 1900.

Lieut. Col. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Detroit, Mich.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in accordance with your directions the

hydrographic charts in this office have been examined, and it has been found that surveys of the following localities have been made from the U. S. S. *Michigan:*

Cleveland Harbor and approaches.
Pelee Passage.
Bar Point to Mamajuda. Detroit River.
Chicago and South Chicago.
Bass Islands and vicinity.
Erie Harbor.
In Straits of Mackinac.
Pipe Island, St. Marys River.
Detour Passage.
Apostle Islands.

All of these localities have been covered by surveys made by the United States lake survey or river and harbor surveys.

The lake-survey charts of the entire lake region have been duplicated by the Hydrographic Bureau. The lake-survey bulletins to mariners have also been duplicated by the Bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. WHEELER,
Chief Assistant Engineer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 15, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, requesting information as to what, if any, work was done by the Navy during the fiscal year 1899, and what is being done during the current fiscal year in the way of surveying the northern and northwestern lakes, with the approximate cost thereof, and whether any work so done or being done by the Navy is in whole or in part a duplication of similar work done or being done by the Engineer Department of the Army, I have the honor to inform you that the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, to whom your letter was referred, reports as follows:

The U. S. S. *Michigan* was employed during the past summer, while not engaged in the instruction of naval militia, in sweeping and sounding for rocks in the Straits of Mackinac and the approaches thereto, also in Squaw Island Passage. Numerous isolated rocks dangerous to navigation were discovered. While this method of locating isolated small obstacles is slow, it is the only positive means available for the discovery of such obstructions covering but little surface. Their discovery has been rendered necessary and their presence indicated by buoys on account of the great increase in the size of the recently constructed lake freight steamers.

An application has been received for the survey of Fox Island Shoal to the southward of Fox Island, Lake Michigan, as soon as navigation on the lakes opens. Owing to a want of knowledge of the exact location of this shoal, the Light-House Department has much difficulty in marking it by buoys.

While the Bureau is not fully informed as to the work of the Engineer Department of the Army, it is believed that no work of the Navy is being duplicated by that arm of the service. The work done by the Navy is in accordance with requests received through branch hydrographic offices from the owners and masters of ships on the lakes, and has a practical bearing on the safe navigation of these vessels. Officers of the Navy from their education and experience are qualified to judge of the necessities in this respect.

The materials purchased to construct the sweeps for use in the Straits of Mackinac and Squaw Island Passage cost $108.50. This is the total amount charged to "Ocean and lake surveys" for the year. The ship used on account of the survey work an additional amount of coal, the amount being unknown, which was, however, paid

for out of "Equipment of vessels" and cost about $3 per ton. It is estimated that the amount used exclusively for surveying purposes was not over 200 tons.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Complying with your request of the 7th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a chart of Lake Michigan, issued by the Hydrographic Office, United States Navy; also a list of officers and employees engaged on the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes during September, 1899, that month being chosen as a typical one for operations in the field.

It will be observed that the charts issued under the direction of this office by the Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, or as it is usually called for brevity, the "Lake Survey," are not upon the same projection as those of the Hydrographic Office, United States Navy. The former adopts the polyconic, the latter the Mercator, projection. For the purposes of navigation of the Great Lakes the latter is not believed to present any advantages. The scales employed on the Lake Survey charts vary from as large as 1:5,000 for harbor charts to 1:500,000 for general charts.

The charts now published are 73 in number. Most of these are printed from copperplates, but as new editions become necessary it is highly desirable that they be photolithographed, and that in some instances different colors be employed to indicate the land and the varying depths of water. Eight of the 73 charts have been photolithographed, 4 of the 8 in colors. For the present the charts are sold at the United States engineer office, Detroit, Mich., the price charged being limited by law to the cost of the printing and paper, and the proceeds of the sales are deposited in the United States Treasury. The free issue of charts, except for official purposes, is prohibited by law. It is proposed in the near future to place the charts on sale at each of the United States engineer offices on the Great Lakes. For the year ending June 30, 1899, 363 of these charts were issued for official use and 4,574 were sold.

The free distribution of charts ceased in 1890, and up to June 30, 1899, the total number disposed of for all purposes was 224,010.

The Lake Survey charts embody not only the results of surveys made especially for the purpose, but much additional information from the officers in charge of the varied and important works of river and harbor improvements throughout the whole extent of the United States portion of the Great Lakes and their connecting waters. For example, during the fiscal year 1899, in connection with the improvement of the St. Marys River, sweeping from rafts resulted in the dis-

covery of five shoals having less than 20 feet of water upon them, and in the survey made for the purpose of accurately defining these shoals more than 57,000 soundings were taken. Under like circumstances, in connection with the improvement of the Detroit River, in February, 1899, alone, more than 133,000 soundings were taken through the ice. From information thus derived, and from the frequent necessary changes in aids to navigation, the charts are kept constantly revised and corrected to date, and suited to the great traffic using the lakes and their connecting channels.

For a succinct history of the Lake Survey, I invite attention to the following extract:

[Extract from the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War.]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, September 28, 1899.

* * * * * * *

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES—CORRECTING AND ISSUING CHARTS—SURVEYS—WATER LEVELS.

Local surveys on the Great Lakes by officers of the Corps of Engineers date from the early part of the present century, and the files of this office contain maps made by such officers as far back as the year 1817. From that time up to 1841 the surveys were made only in connection with improvements of various lake harbors and rivers tributary to the lakes, but by that time the needs of navigation had grown so as to demand something much more than the local and disconnected maps resulting from such surveys, and it was recognized that nothing less than a complete charting of the whole lakes and their connecting waterways would meet the requirements of the commerce to which they were destined. The "Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes," as a systematic and connected work, was, therefore, inaugurated by the act of March 3, 1841, which appropriated $15,000 for that purpose. The work was duly assigned to the Corps of Engineers, and its continuation to completion in 1882 was provided for by forty additional appropriations of amounts varying from $10,000 to $175,000, aggregating, with the final appropriation of August 7, 1882, a grand total of $2,939,879.

The field work was completed and the Lake Survey office, which had been located in Detroit, Mich., during the whole intervening period, except for a short time after the beginning of the work, when it was at Buffalo, N. Y., was closed in August, 1882, the records of the office being transferred to the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Washington, D. C., where they still remain. The final report of the survey was printed in November, 1882. The total cost of the entire work, including the engraving and printing of all charts, was $2,937,496.68, or $2,382.32 less than the total appropriated, and this surplus was thereupon returned to the United States Treasury. The survey involved a vast amount of astronomical, topographical, and hydrographical work, all of which was executed with the utmost skill and accuracy.

The work of printing, electrotyping, and issuing charts for the use of navigators, and use in connection with lake harbor improvements or other official purposes, has been provided for since 1882 by appropriations aggregating $39,000, and during the same period a total of $13,006.92, derived from the sale of charts, has been turned into the United States Treasury, making the net cost of this service for the past seventeen years, $25,993.08.

Up to February 20, 1890, charts were issued free to vessels navigating the Lakes, one set to each registered vessel; additional charts furnished to such vessels, or those furnished to other private parties, being sold at the price of 30 cents each. From the above date the free issue, except for official purposes of the Government, was discontinued by Congressional action, and sales were made at a uniform rate of 30 cents each until July 6, 1890, since which time the price has been 20 cents each, except as follows: Duluth and Superior harbors (new), 30⅔ cents; Lake Superior, 1895 (new), 26⅔ cents; Chicago Lake Front, 1892, 25 cents; Buffalo Harbor and Niagara River, 6½ cents; Erie Harbor and Presque Isle, to May, 1898, 10 cents; since May, 1898, 24 cents; Lake Michigan (new), 23 cents; St. Marys River, No. 2, 23 cents.

During the last fiscal year corrections and additions were made in the Detroit office to fifteen of the old engraved charts, and corresponding modifications were

made to the engraved plates in the office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington. A new chart of Lake Michigan, in a single sheet, was completed and photolithographed in colors; also new charts Nos. 2 and 3 of St. Marys River, and new chart No. 1 was nearly completed; a new chart of the Apostle Island locality, Lake Superior, was commenced; original chart of Lake Superior, in one sheet, was revised and corrected and new edition photolithographed in colors. Numerous local surveys and examinations were made to provide data for projecting these new charts and correcting the old ones. There are seventy-three different charts in the whole series of our lake charts, of which four are now lithographed in colors instead of being printed from finely engraved plates, as was formerly the case. The change has been found highly gratifying to navigators, as the distinction between safe and unsafe water areas is thereby made plainly apparent at a glance, and it is therefore considered highly desirable to extend this system to all other charts in the series as fast as it is found practicable to do so.

The number of charts sold or issued from the United States engineer office at Detroit, Mich., during the past year was 5,087. The total proceeds from sale of charts were $947.42, which were turned into the United States Treasury.

In addition to work relating to charts, operations were inaugurated during the last fiscal year under a project which contemplates an exhaustive investigation of lake levels, and which was fully described in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1898, pages 3774–3776. Work done during the year was quite limited in extent, on account of the small amount of money available and the necessity of applying a considerable portion of it for obtaining the necessary outfit, including a full current-meter plant, self-registering water gauges specially designed for the work, precise leveling apparatus, steamer, 3 steam launches, and other minor items. The principal features of the field work comprised measurements of flow and slope in the St. Lawrence, Niagara, St. Clair, and St. Marys rivers; 226 miles of precise levels were run; self-registering water gauges were established and maintained in the Niagara, Detroit, and St. Clair rivers, and in the Straits of Mackinac.

Because of the wonderful increase of commerce on the lakes and the greatly increased draft of vessels engaging in it, as a result of recent improvements of harbors and waterways, it has become highly important that areas which had been sufficiently surveyed and charted for the old conditions of a 12-foot navigation be resurveyed and charted to meet the requirements of a navigation that now calls for a clear and unobstructed depth of 20 feet. A great deal has been done in this direction, but the appropriations made during the last ten years have been too small to permit such extended examinations and surveys to be made as are essential for so correcting and extending our charts as to show the natural and artificial changes that have taken place. It is highly important that this should now be done in order that the charts may be brought up to date and kept so, but this will require that the annual appropriations of recent years be doubled for a few years to come, and for that reason the appropriation for this purpose should be at least $50,000 for the year ending June 30, 1901.

The expenditure of this amount is very reasonable, considering the vast commercial interests to which it relates, and which are dependent upon an accurate, up-to-date system of charts. But of still more pressing importance for the time being is an energetic prosecution of the recently inaugurated work of investigating lake levels, the immediate practical purpose of which is to devise the best means of regulating these levels, and of preserving or increasing the navigable depth of natural and improved channels in the lakes and their connecting waters. Operations under this project are now dependent upon small allotments from two pertinent appropriations, but, if any reasonable progress is to be realized, it is essential that means be provided for continuing them on a much more extensive scale; the work is so intimately connected with the lake surveys, past and present, as to induce the suggestion that its further prosecution be in connection with appropriations for these surveys. It will be absolutely impossible to make anything like satisfactory progress in these investigations unless an expenditure of at least $100,000 be provided for during the year ending June 30, 1901.

It is therefore recommended that the estimate for the year 1901 be made to include the two amounts specified in the foregoing paragraph, and that their appropriation be formulated as follows:

Estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

For survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes, including all expenses of correcting, extending, and issuing charts, and investigating lake levels, with a view to their regulation, to be available until expended. $150,000.00

SURVEYS, ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTING ENGRAVED PLATES.

July 1, 1898, balance unexpended		$46,047.56
Amount refunded during fiscal year		1.00
		46,048.56
June 30, 1899, amount expended during fiscal year		29,565.36
June 30, 1899, balance unexpended		16,483.20
Amount appropriated by sundry civil act approved March 3, 1899		25,000.00
July 1, 1899, balance unexpended		41,483.20

PRINTING AND ISSUING OF CHARTS.

July 1, 1898, balance unexpended		$3,103.60
June 30, 1899, amount expended during fiscal year	$2,446.69	
Reverted to Treasury	91.85	
		2,538.54
June 30, 1899, balance unexpended		565.06
Amount appropriated by sundry civil act approved March 3, 1899		3,000.00
July 1, 1899, balance unexpended		3,565.06

Dates and amounts of appropriations for survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes.

March 3, 1841	$15,000	March 2, 1868	$77,500
May 18, 1842	20,000	July 20, 1868	75,000
March 1, 1843	30,000	March 3, 1869	100,000
June 17, 1844	20,000	July 15, 1870	100,000
March 3, 1845	20,000	March 3, 1871	175,000
August 8, 1846	25,000	June 10, 1872	175,000
August 12, 1848	25,000	March 3, 1873	175,000
March 3, 1849	10,000	June 23, 1874	175,000
September 28, 1850	25,000	March 3, 1875	150,000
March 3, 1851	25,000	July 31, 1876 (not including $16,000 applied to survey of Mississippi River)	84,000
August 30, 1852	25,000		
March 3, 1853	50,000		
August 5, 1854	50,000		
March 3, 1855	50,000	March 3, 1877 (not including $25,000 applied to survey of Mississippi River and including $9,500 received from sale of steamers)	94,500
August 30, 1856	50,000		
March 3, 1857	50,000		
June 12, 1858	75,000		
March 3, 1859	75,000	June 20, 1878 (not including $49,500 applied to survey of Mississippi River)	49,500
June 21, 1860	75,000		
March 2, 1861	75,000		
July 5, 1862	105,000	March 3, 1879	85,000
February 9, 1863	106,879	June 16, 1880	40,000
July 2, 1864	100,000	March 3, 1881	18,000
February 28, 1865	125,000	August 7, 1882	12,000
June 12, 1866	50,000		
March 2, 1867	77,500	Total	2,939,879

PRINTING AND ISSUE OF CHARTS FOR USE OF NAVIGATORS, AND ELECTROTYPING COPPERPLATES FOR CHART PRINTING.

March 3, 1883	$3,000	March 3, 1893	$2,000
July 7, 1884	3,000	August 18, 1894	2,000
March 3, 1885	3,000	March 2, 1895	2,000
August 4, 1886	2,000	June 11, 1896	2,000
March 3, 1887	2,000	June 4, 1897	2,000
October 2, 1888	2,000	July 1, 1898	3,000
March 2, 1889	2,000	March 3, 1899	3,000
August 30, 1890	2,000		
March 3, 1891	2,000	Total	39,000
August 5, 1892	2,000		

SURVEYS AND ADDITIONS TO AND CORRECTING ENGRAVED PLATES.

March 2, 1889	$5,000	June 11, 1896	$25,000
August 30, 1890	10,000	June 4, 1897	25,000
March 3, 1891	10,000	July 1, 1898	25,000
August 5, 1892	5,000	March 3, 1899	25,000
March 3, 1893	25,000		
August 18, 1894	25,000	Total	205,000
March 2, 1895	25,000		

Preservation of bench marks along the Erie Canal.—The project is to temporarily transfer and secure these bench marks until the completion of work on the enlargement of the canal by the State of New York. Sixteen bench marks were temporarily transferred in November, 1896, and November and December, 1897. Work on the structures on which they were originally placed having been completed, the retransfer of the bench marks was begun in June, 1899, and will be completed in July, 1899. The work was in the charge of Maj. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, until February 20, 1899, and since that date in the charge of Capt. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, whose report will be found in Appendix D D D 2.

Annual water levels of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes.—A table showing the monthly means of water levels from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, at Charlotte and Oswego, Lake Ontario; at Erie, Ashtabula, and Cleveland, Lake Erie; at Conneaut and Monroe, Lake Erie (from July 1, 1898, to November 30, 1898); at Milwaukee, Lake Michigan; at Escanaba, on Green Bay (no observations being made at the latter place from December 1, 1898, to April 30, 1899, inclusive); at Sand Beach, Lake Huron; at Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, Lake Superior, being a continuation of that published in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1898, will be found in Appendix D D D 3.

Charts.—Under the supervision of this office during the fiscal year additions have been made to the engraved plates of—

Lake Superior, No. 1.
Lake Superior, No. 2.
Lake Superior, No. 3.
Huron Bay and Island.
North End of Lake Michigan.
South End of Lake Michigan.
Coast Chart No. 1, Lake Michigan.
Coast Chart No. 4, Lake Michigan.
Coast Chart No. 5, Lake Michigan.
Grand and Little Traverse bays, Lake Michigan.
St. Clair River.
Lake Erie.
Coast Chart No. 5, Lake Erie.
Coast Chart No. 6, Lake Erie.
Coast Chart No. 7, Lake Erie.
Sandusky Bay.
Lake Ontario.
Coast Chart No. 1, Lake Ontario.
Coast Chart No. 3, Lake Ontario.
Coast Chart No. 4, Lake Ontario.

An edition of each of the following charts has been photolithographed and printed:
Lake Superior.
St. Marys River, No. 2.
Lake Michigan.
Duluth and Superior harbors.
Buffalo Harbor and Niagara River to Niagara Falls.

* * * * * * *

The lake survey covered the entire area of the Great Lakes from the western end of Lake Superior to the point where the St. Lawrence River leaves the territory of the United States, and charts recognized for their accuracy and reliability have been published covering the whole area surveyed. The only other official United States charts known to cover the same area are those of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, which are largely based upon the charts of the lake survey. So far as concern the interests of navigation and of improvements of the Great Lakes and their connecting channels, I am aware of no good reason for the said duplication. The lake-survey charts remain the standard for commercial navigation, are carefully revised and corrected, and, as required by law, are sold at the cost of printing and paper. Any duplication would appear to be unnecessary.

On account of the limited depths of the connecting channels the commerce of the lakes was practically restricted to a draft of 12 feet

at the time when much of the original work of the lake survey was done. Since then this commerce has rapidly developed, and the improvement in channel has resulted in drafts of 20 and 21 feet. On this account certain areas need careful detailed surveying and rechartering.

For doing this work as rapidly and economically as possible, the officer in local charge of the survey recommends that the appropriations for printing and issuing charts and for making the necessary surveys be combined under one head and made applicable also to the highly important, closely related, and pressing work of investigating the levels of the Great Lakes. He also recommends a total appropriation of $150,000 for these objects, and in both the recommendations I concur.

Very respectfully,

A. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief of Engineers.

Return of officers and hired men, survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes, for the month of September, 1899.

[Lieut. Col. G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, in charge.]

4 assistant engineers, 1 month, at $150	$600.00
1 draftsman, 1 month, at $175	175.00
1 draftsman, 1 month, at $150	150.00
2 recorders, 2 months, at $90	180.00
2 recorders, 2 months, at $75	150.00
1 master, 1 month, at $80	80.00
1 master, 1 month, at $75	75.00
2 engineers, 2 months, at $75	150.00
3 laborers, 2 $\frac{3}{30}$ months, at $55	115.50
6 laborers, 4 $\frac{27}{30}$ months, at $50	245.00
1 laborer, 1 month, at $45	45.00
2 laborers, 2 months, at $25	50.00
1 laborer, 1 month, at $8	8.00
1 fireman, 1 month, at $50	50.00
1 gauge reader, 1 month, at $15	15.00
2 gauge readers, 2 months, at $10	20.00
3 gauge readers, 3 months, at $8	24.00
1 charwoman, 1 month, at $3	3.00
1 teamster with team, 1 $\frac{3}{6}$ days, at $4	4.75
1 teamster with team, $\frac{5}{8}$ day, at $3.20	2.00
1 teamster with team, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ days, at $3	4.50
1 carpenter, 27 days, at $2.50	67.50
1 boatman with boat, 4 days, at $2	8.00
2 laborers, 45 days, at $1.75	78.75
4 laborers, 25$\frac{5}{8}$ days, at $1.50	38.06
1 carpenter, 10$\frac{1}{2}$ days, at $3	31.50
Total	2,370.56
1 pressman, office of Chief of Engineers, 1 month, at $100	100.00

List of vessels used wholly in connection with survey of the lakes.

	Tonnage
Fannie H	14.41
Gen. G. K. Warren	24.00

Vessels used in part in connection with survey of the lakes.

	Tonnage.
Hancock	123.66
Enquirer	136.00

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

STATEMENT OF DR. C. H. ALDEN, ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is artificial limbs.

Dr. ALDEN. Renewals used to be made once in five years, but that was reduced to three years, and this is one of the larger years.

The CHAIRMAN. Appliances for disabled soldiers, $2,000; that is current law?

Dr. ALDEN. Yes, sir. That refers to artificial eyes and apparatus of that kind, and elastic stockings, and all other things not artificial limbs.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all under the law, however?

Dr. ALDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Army Medical Museum—you submit an estimate for some six iron book stacks.

Dr. ALDEN. Yes, sir. Dr. Merrill has charge of the library and can explain that.

Dr. MERRILL. In my letter I stated the facts of the case, and it is for additional shelving in the new library, which is used by the medical profession all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Support and medical treatment of destitute medical patients.

Dr. MERRILL. The Surgeon-General has charge of that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all being used?

Dr. ALDEN. That is all being used, and they have more patients.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all under contract?

Dr. ALDEN. Yes.

MONDAY, *April 9, 1900.*

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY S. PRITCHETT, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please state your name and official position.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Henry S. Pritchett, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been connected with the Coast Survey?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I have been Superintendent about two years and four months.

The CHAIRMAN. The service exists under law by virtue of what section of the Revised Statutes, or what title?

Mr. PRITCHETT. It exists under a provision of the Revised Statutes originally providing for a survey of the coast and afterwards modified by an enactment of 1843, which provides for the survey of the coast according to the plan which was adopted by Congress at that time.

Mr. MOODY. Could you give us that title or section?

Mr. PRITCHETT. It was called an act reorganizing——

Mr. MOODY. I mean the present section; what is it denominated in the Revised Statutes?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I do not remember the number of the statutes.

The CHAIRMAN. If I recollect aright, that organized a survey and put it under the Secretary of the Treasury and authorized him to survey the coasts of the United States and 20 leagues at sea.

Mr. PRITCHETT. The coasts of the United States within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been in force since?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Since 1843 we have worked under that act. When Alaska was added Congress immediately took action to extend the work of the survey to Alaska, just as it had done in the case of Florida and in the case of California.

Mr. MOODY. To go into the record, it is title 56, sections 4681 to 4691, inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. For the current year appropriation was made extending the duties of your office in making surveys to the newly acquired territory, if I recollect aright?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; the wording was changed so as to give to this bureau the survey of coasts of the United States and of all coasts of islands in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans under the jurisdiction of the United States; so it included practically all the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you undertaken that work?

Mr. PRITCHETT. We began that work promptly, somewhat sooner than we would have done, on account of requests from the Navy for surveys of Puerto Rico, and we have made rapid progress in the surveys of Puerto Rico and Hawaii. We have made surveys in no other islands. Those happened to be needed, and for that reason we have pushed them rapidly. In Puerto Rico the surveys are so far advanced that the principal harbors will be finished before the end of the present season. We have three vessels detailed to Puerto Rico—one steamer and two sailing vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you substantially exhausting the appropriation of the current year?

Mr. PRITCHETT. We shall substantially exhaust the appropriation of the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not yet begun the survey of the Philippine coast?

Mr. PRITCHETT. We have not; we have simply gathered data as to what ought to be done in those islands, and I have here a report which I made to the Senate covering my recommendations as to the surveys of not only the Philippines, but all groups of islands in the Pacific. We have done nothing there for the reason that, although authorized by statute to do it, and having the appropriation for doing it, it seemed wise to wait until affairs were settled and until the work could be begun there with some degree of assurance it would not be interrupted. The conditions there have been not sufficiently peaceful to warrant us in beginning survey work, but we have got together much data showing what has been done and what needs to be done to secure surveys there. That is as far as we have gone.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you made a report to the Senate?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; I was called upon by the Senate for such a report. I have here a copy of it. I was asked for a statement as to what had been done in the newly acquired possessions by either the Spanish Government or other governments before our acquisition of

them, and to state the progress and the present state of the survey of the coasts of the United States, including Alaska, and, finally, what recommendation, if any, we had to make as to the continuation of the surveys of these islands, and in that document——

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of the document?

Mr. PRITCHETT. It is Senate Document No. 120, first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not necessary to go over that again. Speak very briefly of the organization of your bureau, who officers it, who conducts these surveys; just describe your force and what portion is skilled and what portion is unskilled, and the necessity for skill.

Mr. PRITCHETT. I will endeavor to do that briefly. The plan which was adopted in 1843 was considered by a board of nine men, composed of three officers of the Navy, three officers of the Army, and three civilians, all of them supposed to be men of experience in survey work. They considered the plan of carrying on surveys then in use not only in this country but in different countries of the world, and finally adopted the present plan of the Coast Survey, which was to carry on the surveying of the hydrography; that is, the soundings and the measurement of the depth of the water, locating shoals and reefs, and the survey of the shore line and contiguous land simultaneously.

They came to this conclusion principally from a study of the surveys of Great Britain, which are conducted separately and which have been much more expensive on that account. Therefore the Coast Survey was organized to carry on the survey of the water and contiguous land simultaneously, and with that view of it it has a force composed of skilled engineers embracing about 61 men and a force of about 25 additional officers, who serve on vessels as navigating officers and assistants, to do this work. They form what might be called the engineer force of the Survey, and they make the observations, take the soundings, run the triangulations along the shore, and do the work which goes to make up all the information we furnish in a complete chart.

Now, these observations and soundings furnish the raw product, that has necessarily then to come into the office to be discussed there in the computing division, and the drawing and engraving division, which is our mill. That is the digestive apparatus through which we run this raw product. These men in the office are again technical men, computers, who discuss the triangulations, draftsmen and engravers in the drawing and engraving division, who make the charts, which are finally published by the printing section. By this means the whole organization is composed of a field force and an office force, which is under the supervision of the Superintendent and that forms our organization. It has in the first place a field organization composed of hydrographers and topographers, and then an office organization for discussing and publishing those results.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary, to make a proper survey of the coast and a proper chart of harbors from a practical standpoint of navigation, with all that that means, to have your topographic force to survey the adjacent coast as well as the harbor, the coast line?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That absolutely is necessary for the purpose for which the Survey was started; that is to say, those purposes included not only navigation, but commerce and defense, and the furnishing of this topographic information as to land adjoining the water is as necessary as the other. I should like to quote in that respect Admiral

Belknap, who makes in a lecture in 1897, before the war college, the following statement: "Topographic features of coasts and harbors are as necessary to know as hydrographic conditions of their waters."

Our charts serve a dual purpose; they serve the purpose of navigation, and also the purpose of commerce and defense. The topographic data which are added are not so extensive They reach practically the things which can be seen from the sea, such as hills and the nature of the coast extending back a distance depending somewhat on the nature of the ground, how far you can see from the water, and what details will be helpful to commerce and navigation, but that is comparatively a small part of the work as compared with the other, and includes only such information as commerce and defense demands.

The CHAIRMAN. If I understood you aright a moment ago, under our coast-survey policy this work is done simultaneously under the direction of the Coast Survey?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. You say in Great Britain it is done under two separate organizations?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, and I might say the advantage of our method is easily seen when one considers how it is carried out. For instance, I send a vessel to Puerto Rico, as we did last year to Ponce. We ran the hydrography for 60 miles along the shore, including two harbors. At the same time a party on shore, with the same officers supervising it, carried on triangulation, and the two pieces of work went on simultaneously and with great economy. I could show you many quotations from the English officers, calling attention to this admirable feature of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you, just because it occurs to me and it may not come in its proper sequence, under the law, how far have you heretofore utilized officers of the Navy or seamen in this work?

Mr. PRITCHETT. You mean commissioned officers?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. PRITCHETT. The history has been a somewhat varied one. From the beginning of the survey the officers of the Navy have had part in the hydrographic work, the hydrographic work having been done for the most part by naval officers and partly by civilians up to 1860. At that time all the naval officers were withdrawn for their regular duties, and during the war the most important hydrographic work that was ever done was done by civilians.

About 1870 the naval officers began to come back. In 1880 all the Survey vessels were under charge of naval officers, and when I came into the service about three years ago we had 31 naval officers on the various vessels of the Survey. The average pay and subsistence of these officers for the last twelve years have amounted to $89,000 a year, and that will come up later in connection with the estimates. During these sixty years the naval officers have had a very large share in hydrographic work. Just what proportion of the hydrography has been done by them it is hard to say. When they first came back after the war very few knew hydrographic surveying and they had to be taught.

The CHAIRMAN. How long can they detail a naval officer. What is the average, or has been heretofore, of detail for coast survey work?

Mr. PRITCHETT. There have been since 1860 475 officers detailed to the service, and the average period of service has been two years and two months.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the average naval officer when he comes, is he equal in efficiency to an engineer who has three, or five, or ten years' service to begin with?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Absolutely not. The average officer when he comes knows nothing about hydrographic surveying. He has to learn that. He has simply a general idea of surveying, which any graduate of a college would have after ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and if he had no previous service in coast survey work or similar work he comes without any practical knowledge whatsoever.

The CHAIRMAN. So when he comes he has at least to gather up enough so as to handle himself efficiently; now, how long does it take him?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That depends, of course, on the man; some learn and some never do; it depends upon how much interest they take in it. A good many officers come to the survey who are interested in the work, but a good many come who are not, and they take it just as they would any other work. They go through with it and know very little more at the end of it than they did at the beginning; so it depends upon the men entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. And as soon as he acquires some knowledge he probably goes away?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; they come and go; their average term of service is two years and two months.

The CHAIRMAN. When they come, as a rule they have to first become skilled?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. So I suppose it is not a violent statement to say that just about the time they become acquainted with the work they have to go away?

Mr PRITCHETT. Yes; just about the time the men become available and are useful they have to go. In this statement I give the average two years and two months, but there have been a number of officers who liked the work and who have been redetailed and came back again; and of course those men are very useful to us, because they are men who really like to work; but the average term of the officers assigned has been two years and two months, and that simply means that about the time a man becomes valuable he goes.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you how many officers are on duty now, the current year, if any?

Mr. PRITCHETT. You mean naval officers?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRITCHETT. None have been on duty since April, 1898—about two years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did that cease?

Mr. PRITCHETT. They went out at the beginning of the Spanish war, just as they did in 1860 at the beginning of the civil war.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any effort made or any disposition shown since that time to have them return to that duty?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Naturally that was a question which was a very practical one for me to meet after they had gone. I found myself immediately called upon to man these ships with a greatly diminished force, and therefore I asked the Secretary of the Navy promptly after the war ended whether he expected to detail officers again to the Coast Survey or not, because I must make provision for some increase in the

force, and he assured me he would not be able to detail officers for some time to come, and thereupon we filled their places with civilian officers, for which the fund of $27,500 was provided in the estimate, and these men were among the best men of the volunteer navy. We got men who were skilled navigators and who were also capable of learning survey work and had the advantage of remaining in the corps. The pay of these additional men is $27,500, and the average pay of the naval officers with rations, etc., amounted to $89,000 per annum for the years 1885 to 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. How is your bureau now equipped for efficiency?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Excellently; we have an excellent corps of men.

The CHAIRMAN. As good as it has been heretofore?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I think it is the very best possible, and the amount of work we have done in the last two years has been enormous. We have done hydrographic work in parts of the world that we never have done before. Up in the Bering Sea, which is a difficult part of the Pacific to work in, and where heretofore we had done no work at all, and in the Cape Nome region we have done a great deal of work, and sent one vessel around the Horn. We have done work at Puerto Rico, at points quite distant from the coast of the United States, which was unusual for us. We have done not only a very large amount of work, but very efficient and valuable work; so I do not believe the corps was ever more efficient or in any better condition than now, or prepared for better service.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for the coming year you estimate for a continuation of this force because you use them?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; I do that partly for the reason I considered that there was no probability of naval officers returning.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you say that?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I have here in my hand document numbered 168, first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress——

The CHAIRMAN. House or Senate?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; printed a few days ago, from the Secretary of the Navy, in which he states that officers for the Coast Survey can not be supplied until the number in the service is increased. Therefore I took it for granted that there was no likelihood that naval officers would be detailed from the Navy at present.

Mr. MOODY. Let us put in here this provision of the law, section 4684: The President "shall cause to be employed as many officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as will be compatible with the successful prosecution of the work, the officers of the Navy to be employed on the hydrographical part, and the officers of the Army on the topographical part of the work."

Mr. PRITCHETT. I am glad you read that section, because I would like to make one reference to it. You notice there the section provides for the employment of both officers of the Army and the Navy, and up to 1860 officers of the Army were so employed on topographic work, while the officers of the Navy were employed similarly on hydrographic work. Since 1860, after the change which the war brought about, no Army officers have ever since been detailed to the Coast Survey, because they did not feel they had the force to spare, and the statute, so far as its active application concerned Army officers, ceased practi-

cally at that time. The same provision exists with respect to the Army as to the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, how do you get your enlisted men?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Our present enlisted men are the enlisted men of the Navy; they are paid out of the general fund for enlisted men of the Navy. A provision in this present estimate provides for their enlistment and employment on our pay roll, and a sum has been inserted here for that purpose, as you have noticed doubtless, but at present they are enlisted men of the Navy, and have always been so.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, what is the advantage, if any, in appropriating a sum direct and authorizing or allowing their employment direct by the Coast Survey?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That matter was brought up really by the passage of the personnel bill of the Navy last year. It has always been an unsatisfactory arrangement, and an expensive arrangement, as I will show you in a moment, I think, but reason for the recommendation, which is a joint recommendation on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, coming about at this time, was the passage of the personnel bill. Before that time coast survey sailors were enlisted for the cruise and we discharged them as we pleased. It is quite necessary in coast survey work to make use of the local knowledge of sailors.

For instance, in the survey of Puerto Rico we could employ some Puerto Rican sailors familiar with that coast to great advantage, but we can not bring those men over here, and we want to discharge them when we get through with them. That we did before the passage of the personnel bill last year, but now, under the present arrangement, there are no special-service men in the Navy, and our enlisted men have to be controlled by the law which governs all the enlisted men of the Navy, and when we enlist a man we have to enlist him for four years, and we have found it absolutely impossible to work under these conditions. Take, for instance, ships going to Alaska last year. We did not feel that we could enlist men for four years when we only wanted to use them on those small boats for three months. I would not know what to do with them, and we simply paid those men temporarily out of the regular party expense, and when we got through we discharged them. It is very difficult to conduct our work under that arrangement, and it was a most uneconomical one for this reason.

We are doing in the Coast Survey now what it has not been very practical to do under the enlisted arrangement, namely, if we have a small piece of work to do we would hire a boat and a few sailors and get it through quickly and cheaply. To illustrate, I have been called upon for a survey of Pensacola Harbor by the Navy. I can send a ship down and a lot of enlisted men, but it is a small piece of work and it would not pay for the coal bills merely to go down there. Now, with this arrangement as it is here for the pay of the sailors, I can not employ sailors, because I have to enlist them for the term of four years; but I could, under the arrangement as suggested here, do as the English do—put an officer and an assistant and leadsman, who makes the soundings, on a train and send them down to Pensacola, and hire a steam launch and a half a dozen sailors and use them for three weeks, and when we get through discharge them, and that would be the end of it, and it would not cost as much for the whole survey as the coal bills of a moderate-sized steamer.

We purpose doing in the Coast Survey a great deal of this work with small ships, particularly in the resurvey of the Atlantic coast, if we can have our fund in this way. But if I have to enlist men and keep them for four years whether I want them or not, it makes it practically impossible for me to handle it. For instance, I sent a ship to Puerto Rico the other day, a steam vessel—we use in our survey work a good many sail vessels because it answers the purpose as well and they are more economical—and we had a man sick and we had to put him on shore, and he has been in the naval hospital since then. Now, I do not know what to do with that man. He is enlisted for four years; the Navy does not purpose transferring him to a receiving ship. The naval authorities have been extremely kind in the matter. Admiral Crowninshield, in charge of the Bureau of Navigation, has been very courteous in giving every facility as far as the law allows him, but he can not well take this man and I have him on my hands, and it is a wholly unnecessary and impossible régime for the business of the Survey and an annoyance both to the Navy and to us. We ought to be able to employ and discharge these men when we do not need them. That was possible until the passage of the personnel bill.

Mr. MOODY. What provision of the personnel bill was that?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That provision which provides for the enlistment of men. The sailors of the Navy are enlisted for a period of four years, and you can only discharge them for cause.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you suggest an amendment there which you wish?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir. There is another reason for this and that is this, to my thinking. Really you have been spending on the Coast Survey a large sum of money which does not appear in the appropriation, and I think it is fairer and more straightforward and better policy to show right here the whole amount that is spent. On the average the Navy has spent a much larger sum than I suggest. I have here a little statement for twelve years past, showing there has been expended, on the average, $236,000 out of the naval appropriation on the Coast Survey, which does not show here on your regular appropriation. There is apparently a great increase in our estimate for this year, but the increase is apparent and not real; that is, the large increase is apparent; there is a slight increase. To my thinking, it is better to let the whole thing come in one place and show exactly what is spent on the surveys of the coast.

Mr. MOODY. Am I right in saying that the provision on page 75 is the one to which you refer?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is it, "Pay and subsistence of enlisted men." The note here says:

> This item provides for a transfer of the pay and subsistence of seamen on Coast Survey vessels from the appropriation for pay of the Navy to that of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The provision in the naval appropriation bill for pay of sailors for Coast Survey vessels has been omitted and is also omitted in the present bill, and this is simply to transfer the item from one fund to the other.

The CHAIRMEN. You say you use sailing vessels frequently in the survey of the coasts?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes. Under certain conditions they are just as useful as steam vessels. You have got to have some steam vessels on

the Pacific, because you can not use sail vessels on account of the heavy currents.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherever you use them you dispense with the important item of coal?

Mr. PRITCHETT. And also a whole staff of men—engineers and firemen. The cost of sail vessels to the Survey is very small compared with the cost of a steamer.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is quite practicable to use small vessels which you hire temporarily, which you have explained heretofore?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I could do so and often would do this, but it has not been often possible with enlisted men, because we have to take care of these men all the time. If we do it now we have to pay these sailors, which cuts down the other appropriation. The English Admiralty does it all the time. For instance, I saw in the last report that the survey fleet of vessels, about the size of ours, includes three hired boats which do not belong to the Government at all.

The CHAIRMAN. What size vessels do you think necessary to be used most economically for utility, desired results, and ecomomy of expenses in your service?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Well, we should need and we are organized for that arrangement, a few ocean going vessels of from 200 to 400 tons, I should say, for the longer voyages, for work in Alaska and such work, besides those very small vessels to survey along the coast; and all of these should be small ships, even those which go to sea on long journeys. Most of our ships average about 200 to 250 tons; they are small vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sufficiently informed to make a rough estimate by way of comparison of the expenses of the use of a vessel of a kind you have indicated, of from 200 to 400 tons, as compared with those of twice or three times that tonnage?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I have some data here of such matter, but it is not altogether satisfactory, because it is not always possible to tell just what the expenses are, so that such comparisons are not always complete. But I made a comparison of the work done last year in Puerto Rico by the *Blake*, which is about a 200-ton boat, with the survey steamer of the Navy, which is a larger vessel, and I have that comparison here.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the survey steamer of the Navy?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is the survey steamer *Yankton*. I took the mean of the two steamers, the *Eagle* and the *Yankton*, which are two survey department boats made for the Navy and at work in Cuba, and they were at work for the same period the *Blake* was.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the tonnage of those two, if you recollect?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I have not the statement here. But those are small vessels as compared with the naval ships, and the argument would be much stronger if you take in comparison the larger vessels; but I have here a comparison of the expenses, taking the personnel and coal. That is all I can get out of the regular estimates, but I have that statement, and it shows a comparison between those two which is fairly good, because it covers the same period of time, and they were at work under similar conditions, the one in Cuba and the one in Puerto Rico, and the running expense, taking the average of the two naval vessels, was $46,000 for the year, and the expense for the *Blake* was $25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is $46,000 apiece?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For each of the two naval vessels?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is the average of the two.

The CHAIRMAN. And the *Blake* was——

Mr. PRITCHETT. Twenty-five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these three vessels at work for the year?

Mr. PRITCHETT. They were not for the year, but those were the expenses for the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what work the three vessels did, taking the *Blake* under you and the other two under the Navy Department?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I have a comparison of the work done. That is not either always a satisfactory one to make, yet I simply took the number of soundings and the number of square miles covered, and I have that here. The average of the two naval vessels was 25,000 soundings, while the *Blake* alone made 70,480, showing that the cost per sounding, so far as this data was concerned, was $1.08 on the one hand to 35 cents on the other.

The CHAIRMAN. A dollar and eight cents for the naval surveys, and how much for the coast survey?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Thirty-five cents, as far as that comparison goes, but that comparison is not a complete one, and yet it is as complete as we can make it; that is to say, it takes in the same items in the personnel and coal. The comparison is still stronger, however, when you remember the survey of the *Blake* was a complete one; that is, it carried along the triangulation, topography, and hydrography together.

The CHAIRMAN. The other survey only carried hydrography?

Mr. PRITCHETT. As far as I know.

Mr. MOODY. What would you say to this assertion, which might be made, that that was not quite the whole story, because the naval officers would have to be in some sort of service, so the expense would be running on in any event?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That would not answer in this case, because these two vessels were fitted up especially for survey work; it was an absolute comparison between survey vessels in one case and another.

Mr. MOODY. What would you say to that assertion made in respect to the work generally?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I would simply say that it has been shown that vessels in the Regular Navy can not help appreciably in survey work; and, since you asked the question, I would like to note two things, one, the statement of the hydrographer of the British navy, in his last report, which indicates the help which the regular cruising vessels render. He says this:

> The officers of Her Majesty's ships, other than surveying vessels, still continue to help by sending in plans and sketch surveys of places which they visit.

Now, that is the only function which cruising vessels fill in their survey work; and perhaps it is more germane to quote from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department in 1890:

> In these localities and in many others the state of our commerce demands trustworthy charts, but the information on hand is not fit to make them (referring to the Spanish main, south coast of Cuba, and the mouth of the Oronoco River, etc). In all these cases after vessels had been detailed the plans have to be laid aside, as it

was found that the exigencies of the service required these vessels for other missions, and among them the *Thetis* and the *Ranger*, looked upon as surveying vessels. From the experience of the past year and of previous years it is clear that naval vessels regularly commissioned for service can not be spared from the larger demands of the general service long enough to render effective assistance in carrying out this work.

That is, survey work.

Therefore I recommend, as my predecessors have done, that special vessels of the Navy be equipped for this service and permanently assigned to it.

I think that answers your question.

Mr. MOODY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in that same connection—I am not sure, I glance at so many things and read well so few things—just at that point, because it seems to be apropos, it seems to me in some reports of the Navy, maybe the report of the Secretary or some one of the bureaus, I am not sure which, there is reference made to the survey of the harbor at Guam.

Mr. PRITCHETT. The island of Guam.

The CHAIRMAN. Possibly last year or the current year, I am not sure which. Do you recollect about that?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I recollect the statement of the circumstances; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It struck me at the time——

Mr. PRITCHETT. That was a report from the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and he stated that a vessel, the *Bennington*, was assigned to Guam, but the commander had only been there a few weeks, and had got his signals up and started in on the work when he was ordered away for other naval service and the work has never been touched since. That is a case at point.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the report stated somebody else was directed to take it up?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; but whether it has been done or not, I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. If it has been begun, how soon the emergency of the naval service will make him pass on you do not know and nobody else?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is the objection to the system.

The CHAIRMAN. Take our cruisers, our magnificent battle ships and our monitors, take the run of the vessels in the service of the Navy. How well adapted are they for winding around the coast of the Philippines, Alaska, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere in performing this service; and what objection, if they can perform it, is there to their performing it—first, from the standpoint of efficiency, and, secondly, from the standpoint of economy?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The question is one which covers really the whole case so far as the administration of this service is concerned. The matter has been looked into not only by our Government, but by a great many other Governments, and the conclusion has been always this, that the large ships of the various navies, whether of our Navy or foreign navies, are not only absolutely ill adapted by reason of their large size and their expensive construction, but the régime which is necessary on board a man-of-war is wholly foreign to survey work. Furthermore, it would be very unwise to expose such ships to the dangers which all survey vessels have to encounter. A survey vessel, if it is going to do its duty, must expect to risk a pounding very often, and, therefore, all nations have given up the idea of using regular cruising vessels for survey work.

It does happen now and then that the hydrographic officer on board a naval vessel may make a sketch during a halt, but it has been demonstrated again and again that a complete and systematic survey can be done effectively only by a vessel equipped for that purpose and by men who are trained for survey work. For that reason the English navy has abandoned the plan of using regular cruisers and make their whole survey by a small fleet, and have demonstrated that it would be practically impossible to use vessels of war effectively in such work. The second part of your question covers the way of doing the work itself. As to how survey work can be done, that question lies at the root of this discussion. There has been absolutely two antagonistic positions taken upon this matter of Government surveys. Some gentlemen who are anxious that the Navy should do this work take the position that you can take a set of officers with no training in surveying, with no knowledge of instruments, put them aboard ships, and at the end of three or four weeks they can make as good a survey as trained engineers.

If that is so, there is no reason why this should not be done; but so far as my knowledge goes, and so far as my experience goes, that is wrong, absolutely so. It has been proven again and again by foreign nations. This work can be done economically only by men who are well trained in it. Suppose you had a cruiser, a large one, at an unknown part of the world. Suppose this is where no surveys are made, and where we knew very little about it. It would be very helpful to have these officers do as the English officers do, namely, get out in a boat and makea sketch survey which would add to our information; but that is a very different matter from conducting a systematic survey of the coast. If you are going to make a complete survey, you will have to have the instruments on board to do the work, and in the second place you have to have trained men to do it. Those conditions will not hold with the ordinary cruiser at all.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the meantime suppose the ordinary cruiser, or battle ship, or ordinary vessel—taking the average vessel of the Navy for naval service for fighting, for patrolling and policing the sea wherever they may be called- if it were practical now for them to go in the Coast Survey service, say for one month, three months, or six months, what would the expense be when you take into consideration the pay of officers, the four years' seamen, and of the immense coal bills, and all other expenses that pertain to that service, in comparison now with a ship, say, of 200 tons, sailing or steam vessel?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The expense would not only be vastly greater for the war vessel, but the output of work would be very much smaller under existing circumstances. The expenses could not be stated, perhaps, in absolute terms, but it would be enormously greater. A small ship with a trained lot of men on it will do more work in less time than can be done by any cruising vessel, as has been proven. If you had a survey going on in Puerto Rico or in Cuba, it would be cheaper to send a small boat with trained men than to have a cruising vessel stop its cruise, even if the men on it were qualified to do it. That is why the English navy has given up that plan and use small ships.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak of the English navy doing coast-survey work, or it being done under the direction of the admiralty. Now, will you be kind enough to tell us whether it is part of the ordinary

navy work, or is it in fact a civil bureau inside of the naval organization, or whatever it is?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I am glad to have you ask that question, because the argument is constantly being made that the hydrographic surveys in this country should be made by the Navy, because in Great Britain, whose hydrographic work has been enormous, they are made under the navy. That is only a small part of the story. The hydrographic department of the English admiralty is a civil bureau. It is a civil department under the English admiralty. The officers of that bureau, who number, as I notice here, 75, are permanently detailed to this hydrographic corps, and they spend their time on this work. They form practically a technical corps serving in this civil bureau.

The chief hydrographer holds his place for life and forms the permanent head of the service. The sailors assigned to him are his sailors; they are not regular naval sailors. The ships assigned to him are under his control. He has a small fleet of survey ships; in other words, the English hydrographic department, although nominally under the admiralty, is one of the civilian establishments of the admiralty and its technical service almost duplicates our survey service.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in some respects more civilian than your establishment?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Far more so, and if you will look in the English blue book you will find the regular navy establishment is put down first and then follows in the back of the book what they call the civilian establishments of the navy, and this is one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, I have noticed a statement floating around, I can hardly state where, but there seems to be in the air an accusation or statement that the Coast Survey is endeavoring to absorb the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department. Have any recommendations been made of that nature, and has there been any effort or is there any effort to that end on the part of the Coast Survey?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I was as much surprised to hear that statement as any man can be. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor myself had any idea of the sort, and not only is there absolutely no desire to absorb the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, but we should not desire to have it. The Hydrographic Office serves the purpose of furnishing certain information to naval ships, and we have no desire, nor have we thought of wishing, to absorb the work of the Hydrographic Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I understand you have not inspired or caused these articles to be printed or circulated in the papers?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Absolutely not. I have never had the slightest part in that; in fact, I was totally surprised that such a statement should be made.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the function of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The Hydrographic Office of the Navy originally was intended by the law to collect and furnish certain information for the use of naval ships; for instance, foreign charts. It reprints foreign charts; and it also prints now a large amount of information, which it puts out to naval officers and to any other maritime interest.

These foreign charts are in most cases reprints of the charts of the English admiralty for the use of our Navy. As to the necessity for them I know nothing. It is only within a few years that the Hydrographic Office has begun to assume the functions of a survey

office, but the present estimates carry with them provisos which would practically make that office a second survey office. The Hydrographic Office was intended, as I understand it, to serve those purposes of furnishing certain information——

The CHAIRMAN. Sections 431 and 432 of the Revised Statutes establishing the Hydrographic Office prescribed these duties:

There shall be a Hydrographic Office attached to the Bureau of Navigation, in the Navy Department, for the improvement of the means for navigating safely the vessels of the Navy and of the merchant marine by providing, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, accurate and cheap nautical charts, sailing directions, navigators, and manuals of instructions for the use of all vessels of the United States, and for the benefit and use of navigators generally.

SEC. 432. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to cause to be prepared at the Hydrographic Office attached to the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department maps, charts, and nautical books, relating to and required in navigation, and to publish and furnish them to navigators at the cost of printing and paper, and the purchase of plates and copyrights of such existing maps, charts, navigators, sailing directions and instructions as he may consider necessary, and when he may deem it expedient to do so, and under such regulations and instructions as he may prescribe.

SEC. 3686. All appropriations made for the preparation or publication of foreign hydrographic surveys shall only be applicable to their object, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Navy after a report from three competent naval officers, to the effect that the original data for proposed charts are such as to justify their publication; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to order a board of three naval officers to examine and report upon the data before he shall approve of any application of money to the preparation or publication of such charts or hydrographic surveys.

Mr. PRITCHETT. And since then you will find a proviso transferring that bureau from the Bureau of Navigation to the Bureau of Equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. Later on?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. That work I understand you do not do at all and do not wish to do.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Not at all; no one would make the slightest objection to the carrying out of that work. We have nothing to do with it and have no desire to take part in it. It is wholly different from our work, which is the preparation of original charts.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if I understand this thing, this Hydrographic Office was first established and up to within a few years it performed its functions under the law, namely, to reprint charts which were made all over the world and to furnish those charts as the law provided and for the price provided.

Mr. PRITCHETT. And sailing directions.

The CHAIRMAN. And with sailing directions, etc.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it did not in the beginning and it has not, unless it has very lately, taken up the work of surveys?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Not till recent years.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in point of fact, I will ask you if you have knowledge—has this Hydrographic Office reproduced these foreign charts?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes; at the present time the Hydrographic Office issues 1,182 charts. Of those 958 are reprints of foreign charts.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the 1,182?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; 958 are reprints of foreign charts, principally those of the English admiralty; 17 are charts compiled from surveys of the lakes by army engineers; 52 are from surveys of United

States exploring expeditions prior to 1851, simply reprints of old surveys; 155 are based on surveys made by the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and fifty-five, you say, are made by the Navy Department. Do they reproduce also charts from the Coast Survey?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No; they call upon us for charts of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. It developed Saturday, in a short examination of one of the engineers of the Army, that for many years the Army has been making and has made very complete surveys of the lakes in connection with the river and harbor work and otherwise. He stated there had been a complete reproduction of those charts, which are published in accordance with law, and are on sale, as the law requires, by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy.

Mr. PRITCHETT. The facts are these: The survey of the Great Lakes was undertaken by a special act of Congress establishing the lakes survey under the army engineers, and they have complete charts of the Great Lakes and now issue them to all navigators. A few years ago an item providing for ocean surveys under the Navy was changed to include lake surveys. Since that time the Navy Department has also begun to issue charts of the Great Lakes.

Mr. MCRAE. When was that?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Under the act of June 30, 1892. So now we have got a number of charts issued by the Navy Department.

Mr. MCRAE. Based on their own surveys?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Partly not; mostly simply reproductions from other surveys or compilations of other surveys with some few of their own. I could have very readily brought here copies, or I could very gladly send over these charts. This is a case of the absolute duplication of work going on, two sets of the charts of the Great Lakes being issued, one by the Army Engineer Corps and the other by the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood the officer of the Engineer Corps to say that the surveys had been very thorough, and I forget how many hundred charts had been made; but I understood him to say—the statement will show—that those surveys had been absolutely duplicated by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy.

Mr. PRITCHETT. They are being duplicated; how many, I do not know. The army charts are very excellent charts, and they were made with great care.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood him, further, to say that surveys reliable and exhaustive made by the Navy were very small.

Mr. PRITCHETT. All the surveys made by the Navy on the Great Lakes have been very easily carried out and not at all exhaustive surveys. I know, however, very little about them; it has not come within my province to know them; but I know we have here the spectacle of two issues of charts of this same region by two bureaus of the Government.

Mr. MCRAE. Was that changed in 1892 on an appropriation bill; or if so, was it permanent or current law?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That was on an appropriation bill in 1892, and has been continued ever since in the appropriation bill.

Mr. MCRAE. Every year?

Mr. PRITCHETT. And under that authority those charts of the lakes are issued and under that authority they were begun.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke a moment ago of these 1,100 or 1,200 charts and of the Hydrographic Bureau having 155 which were made from surveys made by the Hydrographic Office.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Since 1861. At least each one of these 155 have some work on it. I do not know whether complete charts have been made by the Hydrographic Office or not, but they are based either in whole or in part on surveys made by the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. That covers from 1861?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Of course those were made in various parts of the world—not on the coast of the United States, but on the coasts of South America, the West Indies, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. It was in 1892, you say, they had authority to shoulder up that matter of lake surveys?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When were they first authorized to go into the Coast Survey work?

Mr. PRITCHETT. To make surveys? Well, the history of that is given in a pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Equipment. In the Forty-second Congress there was a small appropriation of $10,000 for nautical and astronomical instruments, and then there was an addition of a paragraph providing for the survey on the Mexican coast, which was the beginning of this work. Since that time the Navy Department has made surveys; and, I think, in general, the Department has always assumed the right, and perhaps has the authority, to make any temporary surveys in foreign waters they might need.

Mr. MCRAE. If you can refer to that document issued by the Bureau of Navigation, give it to the stenographer.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Glance your eye over these two pages and see if that is a correct statement from your recollection of the history of these appropriations in connection with the Hydrographic Office?

Mr. PRITCHETT. So far as I remember it is the history. Of course, I am not familiar with all the details here.

In 1881, on the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1882, all expenses, including salaries, etc., of the Hydrographic Office, Naval Observatory, and Nautical Almanac Office, were provided for.

In 1882, at which time there was a general reorganization of the Executive Departments in Washington by specifically providing for salaries of all persons employed therein and transferring from the army and naval bills to the legislative bill for 1883 all appropriations that strictly appertained to the Executive Departments at the seat of government; the appropriations for the Hydrographic Office, Naval Observatory, and Nautical Almanac Office were transferred to the legislative bill and have annually since been provided for therein.

The naval act for 1884, under Bureau of Navigation, contained the following appropriation:

"For special ocean surveys and the publication thereof, $10,000."

For 1885 the item was omitted.

For the fiscal years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890 the appropriation was made in the same language as for 1884; $10,000 for 1886, $4,000 for 1887, and $5,000 for each of the other years.

For 1891 the amount was increased to $10,000, and the appropriating clause was changed to read as follows:

Ocean and lake surveys: For ocean and lake surveys, the publication and care of

the results thereof; the purchase of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, preparing and engraving on copper plates the surveys of the Mexican coasts, and the publication of a series of charts of the coasts of Central and South America, $10,000.

For 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899 the language of the appropriation continued as above, and the amount annually given was $14,000.

For 1900 the appropriation was transferred to the Bureau of Equipment, and the language was as follows:

Ocean and lake surveys: Ocean and lake surveys; the publication and care of the results thereof; the purchase of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, and freight and express charges on the same; preparing and engraving on copper-plates the surveys of the Mexican coasts, and the publication of a series of charts of the coasts of Central and South America, and for surveys of the imperfectly known parts of the coasts and harbors of the Philippine Archipelago and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with their bordering keys and waters and the minor outlying islands; to be made immediately available, one hundred thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I have before me the naval appropriation bill, reported to the House April 5, 1900, pending before the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. It reads as follows, among other things, on page 16: "For the survey of the island of Guam."

That seems to be new. Then, again:

And continuing the surveys of the imperfectly known parts of the coasts and harbors of the Philippine Archipelago——

That appears for the first time in the last naval bill; that is for the current year?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there seems to be added these words, "Of the Hawaiian group."

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is new in the bill this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the following language following the words "Hawaiian group:"

And of the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, with their bordering keys and waters and the minor outlying islands; deep-sea soundings and other observations for the survey of suboceanic telegraph cable; determinations of the magnetic variations, and other observations necessary for the construction of charts for the correction of the mariner's compass in oceanic navigation, and continuing the investigations and charting of reported obstructions to navigation in the United States waters of the Great Lakes, including the hire of vessels and the compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in field work under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and for every expenditure requisite for making hydrographic surveys that are required under the regulations of the government of the Navy.

Now, that is entirely new, as I understand it?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, for the most part.

The CHAIRMAN. And inserted in the naval appropriation bill for the first time?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I will ask you if it is not true that if this provision should be enacted there then goes authority and appropriation to the Secretary of the Navy in all respects, except for the topographical work, for a duplication of the work of the Coast Survey?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir. It would not allow him to do it on the coasts of the United States, but it would in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and in other places where we are at work.

The CHAIRMAN. I see here very broad language:

And for every expenditure requisite for making hydrographic surveys that are required under the regulations of the government of the Navy.

Mr. PRITCHETT. That permanently provides for the establishment of a second coast survey in the Navy Department. That would be the effect of that act—to establish a second coast survey in the Navy Department—except that survey would not be authorized, as I understand, to do the work along the present coast of the continent, as it will only be on the Great Lakes.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us see about that, because it is pretty broad.

Mr. PRITCHETT. It is broader than I thought.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that probably that language is broad enough to include the coast of the United States.

Mr. PRITCHETT. It seems possible.

Mr. MOODY. It might be made so by regulations of the Navy.

Mr. PRITCHETT. In other words, that practically provides for a new survey bureau to do the coast survey work we are doing, putting it under the Navy Department. Now, that is a thing for you gentlemen to determine; if you want two surveys going on one in one department and one in another, that is for you to determine, but that is the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. This also includes—

Hire of vessels and the compensation not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in field work——

That is wonderfully broad language.

Mr. PRITCHETT. That would authorize the complete establishment and employment of civilian assistants, and practically any other expenses necessary to organize and conduct a survey.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings me to ask you this question: Assuming that that is the effect of the language, to organize a second coast service under the Secretary of the Navy and without abolishing the present Coast Survey service as it has existed since 1843 under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, is there a necessity or excuse for the organization of another Coast Survey establishment? I want your opinion about that.

Mr. PRITCHETT. In my judgment most emphatically there is absolutely none. Take, for instance, Hawaii and Puerto Rico for which authority is asked. There the surveys are almost completed. We have now three vessels in Puerto Rico—two of them are sail vessels—and our work is progressing rapidly. The principal harbors are finished, the principal harbors of Hawaii are finished, and a great deal of this work that is spoken of here by the end of the field season will be out of the way and in published charts. This contemplates the extension of the Hydrographic Office from an information bureau to a survey department; it means simply that.

Mr. MOODY. I think probably you ought to state, in connection with that expression of opinion, that you have accepted the presidency of the Institute of Technology of Boston, to take effect the latter part of the year.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have no further personal interest in this matter?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Absolutely none. It is only a question of seeing the right, proper, and economic thing done.

Mr. MCRAE. Will it be practicable to transfer the Bureau of Coast Survey from the Treasury to the Navy?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Oh, yes, sir; it was so transferred for fourteen years.

Mr. MCRAE. Why did it come back?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy himself stated that the results obtained by the management were desultory and were not satisfactory.

Mr. MCRAE. Could you prepare a paragraph which would do that—transfer your bureau from the Treasury to the Navy Department?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I can prepare such a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to make a statement covering the merits of various hydrographic work done by the Government in the past and the history of this work? And in that same connection please make comparisons as they may occur to you as to the cost and efficiency of the various survey works and how they were done. In that connection, if you have paid attention to the subject, give us a statement as to the efficiency of the work of the Naval Observatory as to the results accomplished, cost of same as compared with other work of observatories in the United States or foreign countries.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Very well; I can prepare such a statement if desired.

The CHAIRMAN. A pamphlet was issued, prepared by the Naval Committee, issued some weeks ago, containing various statements regarding the Coast Survey and the desirability of transferring all such work to the Navy Department. Will you give us your views on that?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I will do so, with pleasure.

TUESDAY, *April 10, 1900.*

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY—Continued.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY S. PRITCHETT, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY—Continued.

EFFORTS MADE BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO OBTAIN CONTROL OF THE WORK OF THE COAST SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. What attempts, if any, have been made within the last month or two, or three or four months, or during the current year, to transfer or to agitate the question of the transfer of the Coast Survey to the Navy?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The only evidences which I have of that have been the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, the newspaper articles, together with a pamphlet which has appeared before the Naval Committee of the House. This pamphlet is entitled "A history of the Hydrographic Office," but only the first two or three pages are devoted to this history, the remaining 18 pages of the pamphlet being devoted to an attack on the Coast Survey and an argument for the transfer of all the hydrographic work to the Navy Department. That is contained in this pamphlet printed for the use of the naval committee. The question is an old one. This is one of very many attempts of a similar sort.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would prepare a reply to it, and make it broad enough to insert in the hearing, to place the committee in possession of the same, without making it so long as to be tedious.

Mr. PRITCHETT. A short statement; in other words, a history of these attempts?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

In compliance with the request of the chairman, the following statement of the history of this matter has been prepared in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

The Coast Survey was established (act February 10, 1807) and begun on the recommendation of President Jefferson and of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and it was placed under the Treasury Department, where it remained until 1818, when, by act of Congress (act April 14, 1818), civilians were excluded from its control. It was discontinued as a separate organization, but was fitfully and disconnectedly prosecuted under the Navy Department until 1832.

In 1828, in reply to the Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, declared that the maps and charts produced under the operation of the act of 1818—

do not furnish a satisfactory survey of the coast, for the following reasons: I. They exhibit detached parts unconnected with each other.

He enumerates several reasons, the fifth one being: "They do not embrace the whole coast. For these and other reasons they are unsafe, and in many instances useless and pernicious." He recommended a revival of the act of 1807.

In his annual report for 1828 the Secretary of the Navy again declared that the surveys executed under the Navy Department—

do not afford materials for an accurate chart of the harbors and the approaches to them, and assist but little toward a perfect knowledge of our coast, which can only be acquired by that scientific survey of the whole, the importance of which I have ventured to urge and would again respectfully suggest.

He added that the surveys made under the Navy Department had, to a certain extent, "been useful, but they have also been very expensive in proportion to their usefulness."

The act of 1807 was, therefore, revived (act of July 10, 1832), and the work was again placed under the Treasury Department.

In 1834 (March 11) the Survey was again turned over to the Navy by the action of the President, Mr. Woodbury being then the Secretary of the Navy; but when Mr. Woodbury was made Secretary of the Treaury the President retransferred the Coast Survey to the Treasury Department (March, 1836).

This game of battledore and shuttlecock was so obviously detrimental to the work that when suggestions were again made to retransfer the Survey to the Navy Department (act June 30, 1843) Congress ordered that a permanent plan of organization and work should be devised. A board composed of six commissioned officers of the Army and Navy and three civilians adopted a plan after thorough examination of existing surveys, and unanimously recommended that the Survey should be under the control and should be considered a part of the Treasury Department.

In 1848 an attempt to secure the transfer of the Survey to the Navy Department was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 90 to 36, and in 1849 a similar attempt was considered in the Senate and received only two votes. (Cong. Globe and Appendix, vol. 20, second session, Thirtieth Congress, pp. 553 Globe and 196 Appendix.)

On December 31, 1850, a resolution of the Senate (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 36, Thirty-first Congress, second session) called upon the Secretary of the Navy to report what advantages would be derived by a transfer of the Coast Survey to the Navy Department, and upon the

Secretary of the Treasury to state why, in his opinion, such transfer should not be made. A convincing reply of Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, was sustained by the abandonment in Congress of the scheme of transfer.

The civil war and the splendid services rendered by the civilians of the Coast Survey to the Army and Navy, and the increase in the naval establishment gave to the Survey a brief period of rest from these attempts to absorb it.

In 1882 the Secretary of the Navy recommended the transfer to his Department of the Coast Survey, the Revenue Marine, the Life-Saving Service, the Light-House Board, and other bureaus of the Treasury Department, but Congress took no action in view of the replies to the proposition from the heads of the various bureaus. (See Treasury Document No. 395, January, 1883.)

In 1884 a joint commission of the House and Senate was created to consider this and other matters. The inquiry by the joint commission occupied nearly two years. The majority of the joint commission concluded, and this conclusion was sustained by Congress (act of July 7, 1884), that—

there is nothing in the testimony to indicate that the work now performed by the Survey can be more efficiently performed if transfer is made, nor is it shown that the Navy can more economically execute the work, so that there is no reason, either on the score of efficiency or economy, for making the change.

In 1894 a bill was introduced into Congress to abolish the Coast and Geodetic Survey and to divide its work between the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department and the Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior. The object of this bill received the indorsement of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, and elaborate hearings were had in May and June of 1894, but this attempt, like all previous attempts, failed when it had received careful consideration by Congress.

A statement has just been printed (March, 1900) for the use of the Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, entitled "Statement on the establishment of the Hydrographic Office."

It forms a pamphlet of 19 pages. The first 4 pages are devoted to a description of the work of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, the remainder of the pamphlet being devoted to an attack of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and an argument for the transfer of its hydrographic work to the Navy Department.

Before replying to the statements made in this pamphlet, prepared by the Navy Department and printed for the use of the Naval Committee, it may be said briefly that the law contemplated originally that the work of the survey of the coasts should be carried out by the special bureau designed for that purpose. In the work of this bureau naval officers have been given a part, but the work of reduction and preparation of data for publication has always been done under the supervision of trained engineers.

The Hydrographic Office of the Navy was intended, on the other hand, to furnish the ships of the Navy with foreign charts and such information as naval vessels needed in visiting different parts of the world. In this field it performs a useful office. At the present time it issues 1,182 charts, of which 958 are reprints of foreign charts, principally those of the British Admiralty, 17 are charts compiled

from surveys of the lakes by the army engineers, 52 are from surveys of the United States exploring expeditions prior to 1851, and only 155 are based upon surveys made by the Navy Department since 1861. The Hydrographic Office also distributes much valuable matter relative to sailing directions and to other matters of interest to the mariner. Had the Office confined its operations to the purpose indicated, and which the law originally contemplated, nothing but praise could have been said of its work. The desire to have control of the surveys of this country has, however, led to the attempt to expand the Hydrographic Office from a bureau of information into a survey department.

The process by which this has been done is most naively described on pages 16 and 17 of the pamphlet alluded to. Beginning in the Forty-second Congress, with a small appropriation of $10,000 for "nautical and astronomical instruments," etc., the appropriation next received the addition of a paragraph providing for certain surveys on the Mexican coast. This was changed in the act of June 30, 1892, to include a provision for ocean and lake surveys. Under the authority thus granted a survey of the Great Lakes is now in progress by the Navy Department, and a series of charts of the Great Lakes is being issued. This is a duplication of the work of the Engineer Corps of the Army, which under the provisions of the law has surveyed and charted the Great Lakes, and now issues charts of the same. The effect of the insertion of the word "lake" into the bill has been, therefore, to bring about a dual survey of the Great Lakes, one by the Army and a second by the Navy.

The appropriation next grew in the estimates of last year to $100,000, and provides for ocean and lake surveys in the Philippines and in Puerto Rico and Cuba. For the present year the estimates include surveys of the Hawaiian Islands also, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury, in an official letter, has called attention to the fact that Puerto Rico and Hawaii are now being rapidly surveyed by the Coast Survey, and pointed out the duplication of work which this estimate would entail if granted. The evolution of this appropriation from a simple provision for nautical and astronomical instruments to an act authorizing surveys in various parts of the territory of the United States already being occupied by other departments of the Government is at once interesting and instructive.

The pamphlet under consideration concludes its attack upon the Coast Survey with a summary, comprising seven propositions which contain the gist of the conclusions reached and which may be taken up seriatim. These statements are as follows:

I. All maritime nations, without exception, do their marine surveying work under their naval departments.

It is quite true that the administration of government hydrographic surveys is in most nations under the control of their naval departments. Belgium, Portugal, the Dutch East Indies, and the United States are exceptions to this rule.

It is, however, entirely misleading to suppose that this mere statement conveys a fair idea of the facts. While most navy departments of the different nations control the hydrographic surveys, the surveys are carried out by a trained corps of men, and in many cases the hydrographic departments are civil bureaus.

The hydrographic department of Great Britian is the one most

commonly cited to prove that the surveys of the United States should be turned over to the Navy Department, but when the matter is examined with any closeness an entirely different conclusion is arrived at. The hydrographic department of Great Britian is a civil bureau under the Admiralty. Its field officers comprise about 75 commissioned officers of the navy who are permanently in hydrographic work. The chief officer, who is called the hydrographer, holds his place for life. The surveys are made, not with men-of-war, but by a fleet of small survey ships, similar to those of the United States Coast Survey, and entirely under the control of the hydrographer. At present this fleet comprises eleven small vessels, four of which are at work on resurveys of the coast of Great Britian itself, the others being scattered over the world, making surveys at such points as the demands of commerse require. The relation of the regular naval ships to this fleet consists in sending in such information as they pick up in their cruises. The hydrographer describes their work in his last report by saying:

The officers of Her Majesty's ships, other than surveying vessels, still continue to help by sending in plans and sketch surveys of places which they visit.

As a matter of fact, this whole question is one of administration, and it may be recognized as a principle of good administration that technical work, such as surveying, can be done economically and efficiently only by trained men, and systematic work can be kept up only by those who make such work their professions. No one doubts that 75 naval officers could be segregated into a hydrographic corps and become an efficient and satisfactory corps if furnished with proper vessels for doing the work. If this should be done it would merely mean a duplication of the present Coast Survey service, at an undoubtedly greater expense. At the same time that this demand is put forward the Secretary of the Navy states, in a communication forwarded to Congress under date of February 12, 1900, that more officers are imperatively needed for the regular duties of the Navy, and that until additional officers are furnished no detail of naval officers can be made to the Coast Survey.

In the United States Navy as now constituted the authority for the detail of officers and ships lies with the Bureau of Navigation, and not with the Bureau of Equipment. The latter bureau, which is making an effort to obtain control of survey work, has no authority to detail a single man or a single ship for such service except as it may obtain such from the bureau which controls these matters. The present Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has always called on the Coast Survey for any surveys which he needed in the territory of the United States, and these surveys have always been promptly made. The resources of the Coast Survey have been at his disposal for the purpose of procuring such information as he needed quite as much as if the service had been under the control of the Navy Department. Any work desired by the Navy Department, whether in the United States or in the islands under its jurisdiction, has been given precedence.

His opinion in this matter has never been obtained, but it seems entirely probable that he would prefer to continue to call on the Coast Survey for such surveys rather than to detail men to do this work under the direction of the Bureau of Equipment.

II. Naval officers are in every respect better qualified than any others to obtain the necessary hydrographic data and determine what is most needed on a chart for maritime use.

Considering that this statement was prepared by naval officers, its most striking characteristic would seem to be, at first glance, its extreme modesty.

It assumes two things: First, that the Navy is the only maritime service interested in charts, and in the second place, that naval officers alone have the necessary knowledge to gather hydrographic data.

As a matter of fact, the function of the Coast Survey is to serve the merchant fleet in a far more important sense than naval vessels. The United States Navy has in commission at the present time about 225 vessels, while something over 3,000 seagoing ships of the merchant marine make use of these charts. The original purpose of the Coast Survey, as defined by law, was to serve the ends of commerce and defense, and it has always been the effort of the service to keep in close touch with the merchant marine, whose development it was designed to serve. One of the difficulties of this question has been the inability of naval officers to consider the questions of charts in any other light than naval interests.

As a matter uf fact, the naval officer, as a rule, is a deep-sea sailor, and has very little in common with the coastwise fleet of merchant vessels, which makes constant use of Coast Survey charts. On the other hand, the hydrographic part of the Coast Survey service is a maritime corps in the truest sense, and its very occupation gives it experience in the sort of navigation and in the handling of small boats, which keeps it in close touch with the needs of the commercial fleet.

III. Naval officers for sixty years have done the hydrographic work used by the Coast Survey, the latter doing unnecessary topographical and other outside work not needed on charts for the use of mariners.

Naval officers have done a large part of the hydrographic work of the Coast Survey. Many of these gentlemen have been earnest and enthusiastic hydrographers, as soon as they had learned the details of the work, and every effort has been made to give them due credit. Just what proportion of the work has been done by naval officers and what proportion by civilians it is impossible to say. For ten years after the outbreak of the civil war the work was wholly in the hands of civilian officers, and as naval officers gradually returned to the service, and obtained instruction in hydrographic work, the command of Coast Survey vessels was turned over to them. At the outbreak of the Spanish war, two years ago, naval officers were all withdrawn and the work was taken up without the slightest interruption by the experienced civilian hydrographers of the Survey and has been carried forward in new fields most sucessfully and efficiently. Up to this time no officers of the Navy have been assigned to Coast Survey duty. The Secretary of the Navy states, in his letter of February 12, 1900, requesting an increase in the corps of the naval officers, that no such assignment can now be made.

As to the large number of naval officers who have had experience in Coast Survey work, the statements made in the pamphlet are somewhat misleading. The figures are as follows: Since the close of the civil war there have been assigned to the Coast Survey 475 naval officers. The average term of service was two years and two months. Of this number 125 have died or resigned, 46 are on the retired list, 30 were medical officers, 9 were pay officers, and 1 was a warrant

officer; 53 are still on the active list and above the grade of lieutenant-commander, leaving a total of 211 officers now on the active list and available for service, having had some Coast Survey experience. Some of these officers are among the most skillful hydrographers who have ever served in the Coast Survey, whether civilian or naval. A still larger number has some knowledge of the subject, but the majority are not prepared to undertake hydrographic surveys of an extended nature.

On the retirement of naval officers a certain number of civilians were added to the hydrographic branch of the Coast Survey Service as watch officers. The increase of salaries on this account amounted to $27,500. The average of the cost of salary and rations of the naval officers who had formerly been assigned to the Coast Survey for the ten years preceding amounted to $89,000 annually.

As to the unnecessary topographic details on charts for mariners as prepared by the Coast Survey, it might be well to quote from a naval officer whose experience and standing commands respect. Rear-Admiral Belknap, U. S. N., in a lecture delivered in 1897, before the War College, said:

> Topographic features of coasts and harbors are as necessary to know as hydrographic conditions of their waters.

It is to be remembered that the coast charts of every country serve not only the purposes of navigation but those of commerce and defense, a matter which is quickly realized by naval officers who take part in the War College, who frequently call on the Survey for the loan of original topographic sheets in order to obtain details not shown on the charts.

IV. After more than ninety years the Coast Survey has not completed our own coast proper, with more than twice as much coast line added by that of Alaska and the new possessions.

The active work of the Coast Survey has covered about sixty-seven years. The survey of the entire coast of the United States has been completed, and many of the important harbors have been resurveyed as the needs of commerce demanded. The care of the hydrographic surveys of any coast is a never-ending task, as is well known to all hydrographers. The hydrographic survey of the British Admiralty, which is so often quoted by naval officers, began in 1790. The coasts of Great Britain have been surveyed and resurveyed, and still it is found necessary to keep nearly half of the survey fleet at work on the resurveys of that coast. As the hydrographer states in his last report—

> the requirements of modern steam navigation increase more rapidly than the advance of surveys. Every year newly discovered rocks are reported, the number of which shows no sign of diminishing.

The character of the harbors of our Atlantic coast, particularly of those in the South and on the Gulf, are such as to require frequent resurveys. No one knows this better than the experienced naval officer, and he ought to be the last to make objection to such necessary hydrographic work. The resurvey of our long coast line, whether it is done by the Department of the Treasury, or under a department of commerce, to which it might properly belong, or under the Department of the Navy, will be never finished. These resurveys are less expensive and more quickly made than the original surveys, but they must be kept up. This work is now done rapidly and economically by the Coast and

Geodetic Survey as now organized, and many of these resurveys are in response to requests from the Navy Department.

V. With the sum now appropriated for the Coast Survey, added to the current ones for the Navy, it may be safely stated that with the resources now in possession of the Navy the needed charts of the entire world would be at our disposal in ten years from date of consolidation under the Navy Department.

This statement could only have been made by one unacquainted with survey work, and with the history of hydrographic surveying in our own and foreign countries. The British navy has been at work for one hundred and ten years with an efficient survey fleet, aided with such sketch surveys as regular cruisers are able to make. In his report for 1897, the hydrographer says.

Notwithstanding the progress of hydrography and the constant employment of our own and foreign surveying vessels in many parts of the world, the requirements of our modern steam navigation increases more rapidly than the advance of surveys.

The statement that the Navy Department, without a technical corps, without a survey fleet, with no organization to carry on a systematic survey, could accomplish in ten years what the British admiralty has in one hundred and ten years only fairly begun, is a statement which could only come from one unacquainted with hydrographic work and with the literature of the subject.

VI. It is of vast importance to the naval officers to have good charts. It is to his own interest, as well as that of the country at large, to have them promptly; hence the incentive to produce quick results so wanting in the Coast Survey after an existence of nearly a century.

The insinuation contained in this paragraph that the work of the survey of the coast has been purposely delayed by the officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is entirely uncalled for and an injustice to a corps whose history has been a credit to the scientific development of the country.

It is to be regretted that officers of the naval service who have received always from the Coast Survey courteous and friendly treatment should have thought it necessary to make it. No corps of men, whether civilian or military, has given more energy or greater devotion to their work than the officers of the Coast Survey.

VII. The experience of all nations having navies, good governmental administration, economy, promptness of work with quick publication, all point to the advisability of placing all marine government survey work under the direction of the navy department.

This statement, which is a summary of those which go before, seems to have been completely answered in the preceding paragraphs.

With regard to this whole matter, it may be said, briefly, that the present Coast Survey is the result of a plan carefully matured and unanimously adopted by a board composed equally of army officers, navy officers, and civilians. It combines the best features of foreign surveys, and has been alluded to again and again by foreign officers as a model organization. Its work has been recognized by the whole world as second to none. It has given entire satisfaction to the interests of commerce, which it was designed to serve. It was put in the Treasury Department for the purpose of being more closely in touch with commercial interests. In all bills which have contemplated a department of commerce it has been included. No suggestions have ever been made for its transference, except those which came from naval officers who desired to have control of its work.

The question has come up at this time by reason of a desire of certain officers of the Navy to control the surveys of the new island possessions of the United States, which by act of Congress have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Coast Survey, and in which work good progress has been already made.

The plea upon which the demand for a transfer to the Navy is usually based is that of economy. It is claimed that a naval vessel in its cruises can make surveys without additional expenses. This statement is plausible but fallacious, and this plan of making surveys has been abandoned by foreign nations for good reasons. The work of surveying is technical; it can be carried out efficiently in the case of large pieces of work only by trained men and with ships and officers specially fitted for this purpose. The idea that a vessel on cruising duty can economically perform survey work as an incident to its duties has been disapproved again and again by the testimony of naval officers themselves who have had experience in such matters.

From the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, 1890, the following extract is made:

> In these localities and in many others the state of our commerce demands trustworthy charts, but the information on hand is not fit to make them (referring to the Spanish Main, south coast of Cuba, mouth of the Orinoco River, etc.). In all these cases after vessels had been detailed the plans had to be laid aside, as it was found that the exigencies of the service required these vessels for other missions, and among them the *Thetis* and *Ranger*, looked upon as surveying vessels. From the experience of the past year and of previous years it is clear that naval vessels regularly commissioned for service can not be spared from the larger demands of the general service long enough to render effective assistance in carrying out this work. Therefore, I recommend, as my predecessors have done, that specially constructed smaller vessels of the Navy be equipped for this service and permanently assigned to it.

The testimony of a number of experienced officers of the Navy to the same effect will be found in the hearings of the Appropriations Committee in relation to Coast Survey appropriations requested from year to year.

Nothing is more clearly settled than that the present age is one of specialists, and the professional engineer will inevitably perform hydrographic surveying more quickly and more economically than the naval officer who makes this work simply an incident in his career.

It is to be regretted from the standpoint of the Navy itself that naval officers who are admirably trained for their own work, and who command universal respect in their own professions, should desire to obtain the control of work which can only be efficiently carried on by specially trained men. The efforts which officers of the Navy have made to obtain control of the Coast Survey, of the Revenue-Cutter Service, of the Light-House Service, of the Marine-Hospital Service, and of similar technical bureaus, has not been creditable either to their good judgment or to their appreciation of the conditions of modern professional life.

In conclusion, it may be restated that in all the discussions of this matter which have taken place during the last seventy years the Government of the United States has consistently taken the ground that the military branches of the Government should confine their work to military subjects, and that the civil affairs of the Government should remain in the hands of civilians, a policy which has proved not only effective from the standpoint of successful work, but from the standpoint of economy as well, and all naval officers who can be spared for

survey duty, or other technical work, can find ample opportunity for such experience without having the administration of these purely civil establishments placed in their hands.

Every intelligent American is proud, and justly proud, of the officers and men of our Navy—present and past—both as seamen and fighters, yet this feeling does not lead one to conclude that naval men would, if called to it, perform the work of civil life by methods superior to those developed by civilians, or that they would bring about results in a more effective or economical way.

The CHAIRMAN. In a general way, if I recollect aright, after the retransfer to the Treasury Department in the forties some time, the matter came up in the early fifties again?

Mr. PRITCHETT. It was retransferred to the Treasury Department in 1834, and then the matter came up in 1850 and 1851, and it was discussed at that time quite fully on the floor of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. If I recollect aright, Mr. Jefferson Davis, who was then in Congress, took a hand in the discussion?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Mr. Davis made quite a long speech on the whole subject, and at the end of the speech he said he believed and hoped that the matter was now settled, and that it would not again come up in Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Then again it was investigated very fully touching all these scientific divisions and bureaus, if I recollect aright, by a joint committee of the House and Senate, of which Senator Allison was a member.

Mr. PRITCHETT. It was, and the investigation lasted for two years, and they printed a large volume of that testimony on this matter. This concerned a number of scientific bureaus, and the conclusion to which it came in the end was that the testimony showed that there could be no gain in efficiency or economy by transferring to the Navy Department the hydrographic work, and therefore there was no reason for doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. The United States engineers make hydrographic surveys of harbors for improvements for river and harbor work and, as I understand it, do you utilize their work?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Entirely. Their work is in no sense similar to the work for the preparation of charts. When the engineers of the Army have a survey to make it usually consists of a very small section of a harbor or river, as the case may be, in which they are going to make improvements. They are surveys for improvements only. For instance, where they build jetties, or put up docks, or engineering works. When they make any such survey we have an arrangement with the Chief of Army Engineers, General Wilson, by which a copy of that survey is at once sent to the Coast Survey and included in our charts. The Army never undertakes to publish such charts. And in the case of the Army, we have absolute use of any surveys they make for engineering purposes, and they are included at once on our charts, and, of course, due credit is always given, but their surveys are ordinarily different purposes than chart making.

The CHAIRMAN. The engineers, however, on the lakes have done broader surveys and have published their own charts?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; that is a unique case in a way. That comes out of the fact that about sixty years ago a survey was recognized as being needed on the Great Lakes, and charts were needed on

the Great Lakes, and a lake survey was organized and maintained for a long time under the army engineers, by which a complete hydrographic and also a complete topographic survey of that region was made, and the results appear in a series of charts of the Great Lakes, published by the army engineers, and are kept up by them under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. They require a number of vessels for that work on the lakes, I believe?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No; very few, because most of their surveys are made with small boats. They keep no fleet of vessels there at all. These surveys they have to make are made ordinarily with vessels temporarily employed, and they keep no fleet or sailors. Of course it is a little different from surveys on the ocean, because the water area is limited and it is usually easy to reach with small vessels, and so they keep no fleet of vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. In this work in certain localities where it does not take much time and even where it takes considerable time, can the Coast Survey profitably employ enlisted men of the Navy for such duty?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The work would be much more economical in the short surveys, or in the quick surveys, and in the resurveys if we were circumstanced as we would be with this proviso now in our estimates and could employ our sailors at will and discharge them when we pleased. The employment of enlisted men for four years necessarily complicates our arrangement very much, because those men have to be taken care of, have to be housed and kept, and that makes the work more expensive, so it is not a system which is at all suited to economical administration.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you stated yesterday, if I recollect aright, the work of the Coast Survey is very technical and requires special training. Now, I will ask if officers and men of the Navy, when they serve on the Coast Survey, are detailed to you by the Hydrographic Office?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No, sir; all details of men from the Navy are made from the Bureau of Navigation, which has charge of the personnel, and the detail of officers is made from that Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how it is in the Navy?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The same is true in the Navy. All details of officers and all managment and assignment to duties of various officers is the function of the Bureau of Navigation. The Hydrographic Office was formerly a part of the Bureau of Navigation, but it has since been transferred to the Bureau of Equipment, but the information which it would be supposed to gather would serve the Bureau of Navigation, not the Bureau of Equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that transfer made by legal regulation, or was it made by the authority of some provision in connection with an appropriation?

Mr. PRITCHETT. How the transfer was made or when it was made I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you called upon to make special surveys for other bureaus of the Government?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes; constantly. Under the law that is a part of our work, and we are called upon by the Navy Department more frequently, of course, than by any other Department, and, as this informa-

tion is usually needed by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, he always calls upon us directly for any surveys he wishes, and those are always given special attention. In fact, so far as obtaining information is concerned for the Bureau of Navigation, and that is the bureau which wants the information—so far as obtaining that information is concerned the Coast Survey is as much at its disposal as if we were a bureau of the Navy Department. What request he makes for a special survey, whether on the islands or along the coast of the United States, we always give special preference, and the law directs that we shall make whatever survey we are called upon to make for the Navy Department, the Light-House Service, or by similar organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your civilian officers qualified to carry on the hydrographic work; have they had experience in navigation and——

Mr. PRITCHETT. They are probably the most experienced corps of men in such work that can be found anywhere in the world. Their experience and qualifications are shown in the character of the work they are doing and the amount of it. They are engineers specially trained for this work.

The CHAIRMAN. The Coast Survey work last year and the current year, I believe you stated yesterday, has been entirely performed by civilians?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; since 1898—two years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you say as to the completion of the coast surveys of the world within ten years?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That question doubtless relates to the pamphlet which we have been just discussing. That statement has been made in this pamphlet to which we have alluded, and could only be made by some one entirely unacquainted with the history and progress of surveys. To illustrate it, instance the history of the British hydrographic survey, which has been in continuance for one hundred and ten years, and in the last report the hydrographer makes this statement:

> The demands of commerce and the increased tonnage of vessels is so great that, notwithstanding all of the labor of our surveying vessels and the surveying vessels of all foreign nations, the demands of commerce in the way of charts exceeds our rate of production so we have not been able to keep up even with the supply.

So even if in one hundred and ten years the whole British navy could scarcely make a beginning, it is not possible that any one body of men or any particular organization not trained in such work could in ten years make the surveys of the whole world. The statement is simply absurd.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not also true that from the trenching of the ocean upon the land and the land upon the ocean, and the actions of currents, and the improvements of rivers and harbors, and variations in tides, and many other forces artifically or naturally require that this work should go on as long as those forces operate, and it is necessary to use the organizations and harbors in connection with navigation?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Unquestionably. The work so far as the shores of our own country are concerned is never ending. I do not know whether really that ought not to have been defined at the beginning. Take the Southern harbors, the changes which occur there are constant, and we are called upon to make surveys there constantly. In fact, although we surveyed Pensacola Harbor in 1896, we have just received within two days from the Navy Department a most urgent request to make another resurvey of Pensalcola Harbor. But of course the work of

resurveying does not take as great a force and it does not keep as many people occupied and is not so difficult to make as an original survey, but it is never ending and it keeps going on all the time.

In Great Britain, where they have been surveying since 1790, the survey of Great Britain has been made again and again, but in looking over the report of the hydrographer last year I see such a piece of work as this is done—the resurvey of the mouth of the Thames. I suppose the Thames River has been surveyed by the hydrographic office of Great Britain many times, but in the last two or three years the current in the channel has changed at certain places, or the erection of public works has made a change which has changed the depth of the water there over a considerable part, and this resurvey shows quite a change in the anchorage, which they now find necessary. In other words, so far as the surveys of harbors and entrance to harbors are concerned, and shifting sands, which are generally near the channels—and those are the places which commerce uses—they have to be surveyed and resurveyed as long as we use them for commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you now for a minute about the significance for practical use for the navigators of the merchant marine and the Navy, too, between the charts projected (if that is the right word, if not, correct me) on the Mercator system and the Polyconic system. What is the Mercator system, and what is the Polyconic system, and wherein do they differ, and which do you follow, and which does the Hydrographic Office of the Navy follow, and, if a change is desirable, how difficult it is to make that change? I wish you would go into that very briefly but yet sufficiently in detail to inform the committee in the premises.

Mr. PRITCHETT. I will try to make it brief. There are two systems of charts which are used in making hydrographic charts. One is the Mercator and the other the polyconic. They both arise out of the fact that you can not represent the surface of a sphere on a plane surface without some sacrifices. That is very evident, because if you had a paper-covered sphere, if you cut that sphere you can not spread it on a plane or flat surface. Therefore in charting you have to make some sort of a sacrifice in order to permit you to represent the surface of a sphere on a plane surface, and the various methods of projection grow out of the various efforts made to represent those facts. Now, the old and better known is the Mercator. He just took a cylinder wrapped around a sphere and projected the points of the sphere; that is the ordinary Mercator chart. On that all parallels of latitude and all meridians of longitude will be parallel lines, and therefore a course between two places would have the same bearings, but the disadvantage, of course, is in its distortion, and as you get farther north near the pole it is very much distorted.

In order to avoid this distorition there was invented a good many years ago the conic chart, where, instead of wrapping a cylinder around your sphere, they took a cone and projected points on that cone, and that evidently more closely approximates. The meridians all converge, and therefore are not parallel to each other. [Illustrating with piece of paper.] The polyconic is simply an adaptation of the conic, and that is the practical meaning of the two charts. The advantages are these: That the polyconic does not distort, and the scale is good all over it. With the Mercator chart you can not put a scale at all, because one part of the map differs from the other, whereas with the

polyconic you can put the scale all over it. Another great advantage of the polyconic is a course between any two points is the shortest course, and of course that is a great advantage; whereas in the Mercator if you draw a line between two points it is not the shortest course. The polyconic chart, therefore, contains all the information which the Mercator chart has and more besides, and the only thing is it requires a little more instruction to learn how to use it, but any intelligent man can learn it in half an hour.

When it comes to representing a small part of the earth's surface with the large scale maps you can not tell the difference between them. That is to say, when you take a very small portion of the earth's surface you can see it approximates very closely, and you can not tell the difference between the Mercator and the polyconic, and the only charts. If the Coast Survey in which the difference between the Mercator and the polyconic is marked are small scale charts which cover large areas. In those the difference is perceptible, but that only applies to about 40 charts that we now have. We have those charts on the Mercator projection as well, so the navigator can take his choice of either the Mercator or the polyconic for these small scale charts. As to the large scale charts, all authorities agree the difference between the two is inappreciable.

So for all large scale charts, such as harbors, bays, and charts of small regions we use the polyconic chart, and the army engineers do the same thing on the Great Lakes. For the small scale charts covering large areas we have the Mercator, but that only applies to about 40 charts. If naval officers prefer the polyconic charts they can get them, and those who do not want them can take the Mercator. One man would like one and another man another. A circular was recently sent out from the office of the Coast Survey asking the preferences of captains in the merchant service in this matter. A majority preferred the polyconic projection. If a man knows how to use a polyconic chart he would usually prefer it, I imagine, because it would have all the information that a Mercator has, and a great deal more besides.

The CHAIRMAN. The most of yours are Mercator or polyconic?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The most of our charts are polyconic. We only publish a few charts on the Mercator projection of those in which the difference would be sufficiently perceptible to make it evident to a man knowing how to use the other. But if a man knows how to use the polyconic he has all the information contained in the Mercator and a good deal more besides.

The CHAIRMAN. So where the use of the Mercator is indicated, as you have explained, you make the Mercator?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes; and mark it plainly Mercator.

The CHAIRMAN. And where you use the other as indicated, for the reasons of science, you make the other?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you stated you had a communication from some experienced navigator referred to. You can briefly state its substance later on if you choose to do so, if it would give the committee any additional light. When called upon by the various bureaus of the departments for survey work does your Coast Survey use due diligence in responding to that promptly? I think probably that has been covered by what you have said.

Mr. PRITCHETT. The utmost. We always, in work of that sort for the Light-House Board or the Navy, give preference over all other; that is, we drop any other work, if necessary, in order to complete it, because we assume when they call upon us they want it promptly, and we always arrange to finish it as promptly as possible. In the last two weeks we laid out a course in Puget Sound for the trial of a torpedo boat, and as they were in a hurry, we wired instructions and did not even wait to write. We always do our utmost when called upon by other departments for information, because we assume that Government demands should take preference.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if I recollect aright, yesterday you stated you were about completing the surveys on the Puerto Rican coast.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why you could not make the surveys and make them rapidly of the Cuban coast?

Mr. PRITCHETT. None at all, and we are prepared to survey the Cuban coast and to survey it rapidly, and as long as it remains under the jurisdiction of the United States we are authorized to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the Hawaiian coast; did I understand that is approaching completion?

Mr. PRITCHETT. We have finished all the principal harbors. Pearl Harbor and Honolulu have already been surveyed by the Navy Department. There are four other harbors which need development, and which are important and from which shipments are made, and where they hope to make improvements in the course of time, and which were urgently needed, and we finished all four of those this winter, and the charts will be ready in a few months for publication.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a pretty big job, I take it, this survey of the Philippine harbors and coasts. Have you done any work there yet?

Mr. PRITCHETT. We have done no work. With all the other islands which came to us by the Spanish war we are ready to deal with our present organization just as we are, without any increase or any further ships or vessels than we have now. The Philippines is a separate proposition. It is an enormous amount of work, as you have there some 14,000 miles of coast, and furthermore a coast which at certain seasons of the year is very difficult to survey; and so I felt that was a proposition to be dealt with by itself, and I have done nothing more there than to gather information, to get together what maps and charts already existing and ascertain what work is to be done, and I have made certain recommendations as to how that shall be carried out. These matters of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Cuba are comparatively smaller matters, and we can deal with them and we are finishing them up, and also the same with the Samoan Islands and Guam. We can send a single ship and finish up Guam in one season, but the matter of the Philippines is a different undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you dealt with that matter in your annual report?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Not in my annual report, but in a special report to the Senate in response to a request from it.

The CHAIRMAN. That you referred to yesterday?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. State briefly, do you contemplate the establishment of a suboffice at Manila?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The plan I propose I will state very briefly, because

you would not want to spend the time, was simply this: We should establish a suboffice at Manila for the Coast Survey, and I should detail for the administration of this work a few trained officers, and the expenses of the surveys would come out of the revenues of the islands themselves, and the work of the survey would be done under the direction of those men and employing as much as possible native help.

I found in many instances these Filipinos are capable of doing good work with proper directions. We are just bringing out now some maps of the Philippine Islands prepared by native draftsmen, men who get $20 a month salary, and the execution is excellent. If they were properly directed I believe they could do good work, and my suggestion was that they should be utilized as far as possible, always, of course, under direction. I judge those men are not capable of doing work independently. I think the work could be done largely with launches and small vessels. As to how those vessels should be obtained, except perhaps a single one we might send from this side, I have not dealt. I know there are a large number of small vessels that we captured which could be turned over very readily for this purpose, and my idea was that this expense should come out of thei sland treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Allow me to ask you right there. While the Philippines remain under military government, and the Army collects and disburses the revenues, as I understand it, now under the organization of the Coast Survey, now, have you inquired as to the power of the Army to utilize the Coast Survey in that work without legislation?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, somewhat; and my understanding is that under the régime which now exists with the Philippine commission that matter is entirely one the President may direct, one which is subject to Executive order. That is to say, we have already the authority to make the surveys there, and the President would simply need to define our relations to the commission and to the governor-general commanding; that he could do by an Executive order, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. In your general investigations touching the various scientific work and various scientific departments about Washington, as well as elsewhere, has your attention been drawn to the astronomical work being done by the Naval Observatory?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Naturally I have had a good deal of interest in that, having been at one time assistant astronomer in the Naval Observatory and being more or less connected with astronomical work all my life, so I have for that reason taken great interest in the history of the Naval Observatory, and I have been very cognizant of course with the facts connected with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without taking the time, unless the gentlemen want you to do so, will you very briefly hand to the stenographer or submit to the committee a statement of its work, its efficiency, its reputation in astronomical and scientific work, how it is controlled, its equipment, its cost, and also its cost in comparison with other astronomical observatories doing similar work outside of the United States and elsewhere in the world?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I will do that, sir; certainly. You want only a brief statement, I take it. You mean to include the organization as well?

The CHAIRMAN. The organization as well, and your judgment as to what, if anything, would amend that organization to give us better results.

Mr. PRITCHETT. I will prepare such a brief statement.

Mr. MOODY. What are the comparative advantages or disadvantages of employing seamen detailed from the Bureau of Navigation over the employment of seamen which you suggest in these estimates with respect to the development of seamen for the Navy and merchant marine?

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is a question of a good deal of interest, and, if you will permit me, I will go back to the history of the matter a little. One of the reasons which has always been assigned for furnishing sailors on Coast Survey ships from the enlisted men of the Navy has been that thereby you would train sailors for use in the Navy when occasion should arise. The result, however, has shown that that was not the case; that the men trained in the Coast Survey service soon became special men; they know nothing about the use of guns, they know nothing about the régime of an ordinary man of war, but they became very skillful in the coastwise work of the Coast Survey, and the result is in the last war when the war came on those men would not go to the war, and we had hard work to keep them deserting from the Coast Survey ships for fear of their being taken for service in the war.

I think there was not a half dozen of our whole complement of sailors who went into the war. In other words, their service had been so wholly apart from the naval service they were afraid to go, or were not willing to volunteer. Now, that brings up the question of economy, the economy of having sailors employed enlisting for the cruise, as the ordinary phrase is—that is, subject to the time you are to employ them—is incomparably greater than it would be to enlist men for a term of years and have them on your hands, and also at the same time under the latter system you would have the advantage of training men in the Coast Survey work as in the other. There would be a certain body of men we would always expect to become skilled and trained men—trained leadsmen, for instance, skilled recorders, the people who get to have great facilities in the details of soundings and so on. Those men, of course, would be developed under either system in the same way and remain permanent, but neither system develops satisfactory sailors for fighting vessels, and you will not get these Coast Survey men, whether enlisted or whether they are employed, who are going to be serviceable in the Navy. The question is an interesting one, beeause it is often brought up as an argument for retaining the enlisted-men system.

Mr. MCRAE. I would like to ask if you can furnish us with anything that will give us Great Britain's statute?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Its organization? Certainly.

Mr. MCRAE. Which shows clearly that it is a civilian bureau?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Certainly. I can very readily bring over the official blue book, which shows the whole organization, and it is a matter which I can very readily include, if you wish it.

Mr. MCRAE. I wish you would. Is that blue book so that we can get the use of it?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Certainly. I will send a copy over with pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN. There are certain letters which I directed to be written a few days ago touching the equipment and fitting out for coast surveys of vessels for the Navy, and the answers came fairly promptly, but on analyzing them there are some questions of their

equipments, purchase of instruments, etc., suggested to me from a former investigation about the Naval Observatory, and probably a week or ten days ago I wrote certain other letters to which I have had no reply. When they come to me I want to recall you very briefly, it will not be over five or ten minutes, if at all. Is there any other matter that occurs to you that would throw light upon the committee touching the questions you have been examined about and which you have not already gone into?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I think not. I have expressed myself fairly fully as to the matter on the question of administration. I think two important questions lie at the basis of all this discussion. One is that this survey work is technical work which can be done well, efficiently, and economically only by well-trained men, and the second principle of administration which should enter is one which has been brought up every time this discussion has come up, and it has come up again and again for the last sixty years, namely, that it has been the uniform policy of our Government to confine such technical work to civilian bureaus, and that policy is one which, in my judgment, is a sound one, and one which should be maintained.

I should like to add one other thing, possibly, since you have asked me, in regard to the pamphlet which has been discussed here, and that is, it is due to the officers of the Coast Survey to say that they have been as energetic and as faithful and as devoted to their work as any men can be, and I am very sorry that the man who prepared that pamphlet for the Bureau of Equipment has thought it necessary to make the contrary insinuation. The Coast Survey work has been done exceedingly well, and has been a credit to the Government, and I think it only due to our officers to say that that statement is entirely uncalled for and ought not to have been made.

THE EQUIPMENT, STANDING, AND ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. In your general investigations touching the various scientific work and various scientific departments about Washington, as well as elsewhere, has your attention been drawn to the astronomical work being done by the Naval Observatory?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Naturally I have had a good deal of interest in that, having been at one time assistant astronomer in the Naval Observatory, and being more or less connected with astronomical work all my life, so I have, for that reason, taken great interest in the history of the Naval Observatory, and I have been very cognizant, of course, with the facts connected with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without taking the time, unless the gentlemen want you to do so, will you briefly hand to the stenographer or submit to the committee a statement of its work, its efficiency, its reputationin astronomical and scientific work, how it is controlled, its cost, and also its cost in comparison with other astronomical observatories doing similar work outside of the United States and elsewhere in the world?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I will do that, sir; certainly. You want only a brief statement, I take it. You mean to include the organization as well?

The CHAIRMAN. The organization as well, and your judgment as to what, if anything, would amend that organization to give us better results.

In reply to the request of the chairman of the committee, the following statement has been prepared relative to the equipment, standing, and organization of the United States Naval Observatory:

This Observatory is one of the best equipped astronomical institutions in the world, and is the most expensive one. It includes also a complete magnetic observatory, which, however, is useless on account of the nearness of the trolly wires, a state of affairs which was foreseen before the erection of the magnetic instruments. The output of the work of the Observatory for many years past has been so meager as to bring upon it the constant criticism of astronomers in this country and in Europe.

The last published volume of observations is of date 1890.

The reasons for this state of affairs are evident when the organization of the institution is examined.

In the first place, the Observatory has been under the direction of superintendents, line officers of the Navy, who, while excellent men in their profession, have been without astronomical training and with little interest in the development of astronomical science.

Secondly, by reason of the condition which has just been mentioned, there has not only been a lack of scientific spirit and scientific enthusiasm, but the organization of the Observatory and the appropriations provided by Congress have not been arranged to serve the ends which the institution was supposed to further. Out of the total number of officers and employees attached to the institution a comparatively small proportion are engaged in the work of astronomy. This is made evident by a glance at the organization of the personnel, which is modeled after that of a navy-yard, and is as follows (March, 1900):

Administration: Superintendent and assistant superintendent		$7,725
Technical corps:		
1 astronomical director	$3,500	
4 professors	10,800	
3 assistant astronomers	5,600	
6 computers	7,200	
1 photographer	1,200	
Total scientific personnel		28,300
Nontechnical force:		
29 clerks, watchmen, laborers, etc., on fixed roll	24,720	
18 laborers from appropriation for "Grounds and roads" (approximately)	10,000	
		34,720

A study of this organization is suggestive. Of the total salaries paid to the institution less than one-half goes to providing a scientific staff. Of the 64 persons on duty in the observatory, including officers, professors, and nontechnical employees, the scientific personnel includes only 15, while the nontechnical force includes 49.

As an example of administration of a scientific institution this exhibit is unique. While only 6 computers are employed, there are 10 laborers on the permanent roll and 18 more are employed from an appropriation for "Grounds and roads." This appropriation, while nominally only temporary, has been running for 9 years, and a number of laborers employed out of this fund are in the nature of permanent employees. The amount expended on this fund to July 1, 1900, will amount to $82,000, a sum sufficient to build and equip an observatory of considerable size.

It will be noted that this organization is arranged with a view to the supervision and care of grounds, greenhouses, stables, and garden attached to the institution rather than for the purposes of astronomical work which the observatory is maintained to serve.

How far removed this organization is from an efficient and economical administration as indicated by the standards maintained at similar observatories will be seen by the following comparisons between the expenditures on the personnel at Greenwich, Harvard, and the Naval Observatory. It needs no further information than is contained in this tabulated statement to show why the Naval Observatory is being criticised for the small output of scientific work.

Number and annual cost of the personnel of Greenwich, Harvard, and the United States Naval observatories.

GREENWICH.

Scientific personnel:		
1 director, at $5,000	$5,000	
2 chief assistants, at $2,550	5,100	
4 first-class assistants, at $2,000	8,000	
4 second-class assistants, at $1,200	4,800	
1 superintendent, magnetic observatory, at $1,700	1,700	
1 assistant, magnetic observatory, at $1,000	1,000	
23 supernumerary computers, at $325	7,475	
Total number (36) scientific personnel		$33,075
Total number (9) clerical, skilled, and unskilled labor		6,000

HARVARD.

Scientific personnel:		
1 director, at $5,000	$5,000	
6 astronomers, at $2,000	12,000	
13 assistant astronomers, at $900	11,700	
18 computers, at $600	10,800	
Total number (38) scientific personnel		$39,500
Total number (4) clerical, skilled, and unskilled labor		2,500

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Scientific personnel:		
1 director, at $3,500	$3,500	
4 professors, at $2,700	10,800	
3 assistant astronomers, one at $2,000, two at $1,800	5,600	
6 computers, at $1,200	7,200	
1 photographer, at $1,200	1,200	
Total number scientific personnel		28,300
Total number (47) clerical, skilled, and unskilled labor		34,720

A study of these figures scarcely forms a reason for intrusting to naval supervision additional scientific work on the ground of efficiency and economy of administration.

WEDNESDAY, *April 11, 1900.*

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ESTIMATES, 1901.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY S. PRITCHETT, SUPERINTENDENT OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to ask you some questions concerning your estimates for 1901. The first is the general clause in connection with field expenses. You submit an estimate of $70,000?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; the same as last year.

SURVEYS AND NECESSARY RESURVEYS OF THE PACIFIC COAST, INCLUDING THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ALASKA, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. For surveys and necessary resurveys of the Pacific coast, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska and other coasts on the Pacific Ocean under the jurisdiction of the United States, to be immediately available and to continue available until expended. You change the word "remained" to "continue?"

Mr. PRITCHETT. There is no need of changing that language: that is a mistake, and it was only changed, I suppose, to coincide with that above.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate $197,000 instead of $70,000?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is sufficiently explained by the note there?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes; that is explained by the note there.

The CHAIRMAN. The note says:

The increase above last year's appropriation is needed for surveys in Prince William Sound, Cooks Inlet, the passes of the Aleutian Islands, and other portions of Alaska where charts are urgently demanded.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Of course this includes surveys in the far Bering Sea and in the islands of Hawaii, Samoa, and so on, and that large increase is mostly for coal bills. You see we have to go a longer distance, and coal in Bering Sea is very expensive, and the increase is almost wholly on account of this.

CONTINUING RESEARCHES IN PHYSICAL HYDROGRAPHY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors, bars, etc.

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is the same item, absolutely.

OFFSHORE SOUNDINGS AND EXAMINATIONS OF REPORTED DANGERS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is offshore soundings and examinations of reported dangers off the coasts of the United States, etc.; you submit current law there?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

CONTINUING MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for continuing magnetic observations, and to establish meridian lines, etc.

Mr. PRITCHETT. The only large increase asked for is in that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the new language in: "including the purchase of additional magnetic instruments," and "to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended." You submit now double the appropriation?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; you will notice that we have now concentrated in this item everything pertaining to geodetic work. Now, this magnetic work is the most immediate utilitarian work that we can do. It is planned to finish this magnetic work in about eight years and that includes the establishing of meridians in every county seat, placing the stones by which the surveyor can test his magnetic variations at any time. It includes also the determination of the magnetic elements at sea. We have only within a few years got to the point where we can determine the magnetic elements at sea with any precision. Now this, in my judgment, is as valuable a work as we can now carry out, for the reason a number of boundary lines were run by the old magnetic survey, and, with the demand for new lines, it is most important to know the magnetic variations, and it is about as pressing as anything that we can do.

The CHAIRMAN. That covers the whole country inland?

Mr. PRITCHETT. And water as well.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of this, at a rough guess, is for your geodetic work off coast, and not ocean work?

Mr. PRITCHETT. About $25,000. That covers all the geodetic work of every sort.

The CHAIRMAN. When are you going to finish the inland magnetic or geodetic work?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The great triangulation across the continent has been finished and is in print now, and will be out in the course of three months; that particular piece of work is finished. We have been at work for some years in extending that triangulation over the country north and south, and ultimately it will cover the whole country. We are not expending much money on that, but it is being extended slowly as we are called upon for positions. Whenever the Geological Survey needs a new position we reach out and add to it. A comparatively small amount of this goes to the geodetic work. We keep about two parties a year steadily at work.

The CHAIRMAN. This is necessary, as I understand it, as far as geodetic work is concerned, to enable you to use in the minor political divisions throughout the United States the information which you gather from your triangulations inland across the continent?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; that is finished, published, and out of the way.

The CHAIRMAN. But why not quit?

Mr. PRITCHETT. For the reason there are regions north and south which are quite as important to reach with these triangulations as those which have been already reached. The scheme as we have it in contemplation, and as it has been worked at for some years, contemplates extending that triangulation south to the Gulf and north to the American boundary, and that is about one-third finished.

The CHAIRMAN. At a rough guess, what has it cost?

Mr. PRITCHETT. We spend perhaps $10,000 or $12,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. For how long will you expend that?

Mr. PRITCHETT. We expect to finish it in about eight years at the present rate.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000?

Mr. PRITCHETT. About that, I should think.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be for work, to say nothing about printing or publishing?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No; that is included in the regular estimates of printing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this work of real practical value to the people all over the country in determining their boundaries and location and so on, or is it merely of interest from a purely scientific standpoint—a matter in which the people would not have much interest?

Mr. PRITCHETT. It has two ends, one a geographic purpose, which is to determine these boundaries, latitude, longitude, and altitudes of all parts of the country on which maps are prepared. For instance, the Geological Survey, in order to make their topographical maps, must use this information, and that purpose would justify it alone. It is being done now much more economically than heretofore and much more rapidly. Then, outside of that it has a decided value from the standpoint of geodesy; that is to say, it will ultimately furnish the true value of the figure of the earth. That, of course, has no practical significance, but it is a thing we ought to do as a part of our contribution to that general problem, as all the other nations of the earth are contributing to an extent. It would not be justified, in my judgment, to expend for it more than a small proportion of our appropriation, but that proportion has not been exceeded; but the work which we are doing pertains to the geographical standpoint very largely, and it is wholly justified on that ground alone.

That is the situation at present. That is wholly aside from the magnetic work. This work does not have any contemplation of the increase in the geodetic work at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The magnetic work now goes hand in hand with the geodetic work?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No, sir; the two are covered separately, but I brought together in one item everything that pertains to actual magnetic charts and survey work.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose somebody asked me on the floor of the House, how would you use magnetic work from a practical standpoint in Illinois or Arkansas?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Any county surveyor would esteem it a matter of the utmost value to him if he could have in his county seat a stone set up in the true meridian where the magnetic variation had been determined accurately. And not only that, but it would enable him to read the change of the magnetic variations. A line run forty years before would be run by a certain variation; to recover that line the change in the magnetic variation must be determined.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, a line was run forty years ago with the then variation, and since that time your magnetic needle may have turned a double somersault?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes; the boundaries were fixed with the then variation.

The CHAIRMAN. And this mark shows the then variation from that time to this, and he can govern himself accordingly in making the survey?

Mr. PRITCHETT. And also test his instrument any time he desired to do so. That is as practical a contribution as we can make, and any surveyor would tell you the same thing. I consider that establishment would be the most practical service you can render him in any way whatsoever.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this geodetic work and the magnetic work which you speak of here, that will take you probably eight years to finish. Do you mean, when you stated that it would take about $10,000 or $12,000 a year, that both classes of the work would be done at about the end of eight years?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I meant the magnetic work. There is no provision here for any increase in the geodetic work at all beyond what we are doing now. We have had two parties on geodetic work about eight years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for traveling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty, etc., where you submit current law. Why do you put in "to be immediately available and to remain available until expended?"

Mr. PRITCHETT. Where is that?

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 72 and the top of page 73.

Mr. PRITCHETT. I do not know why; I do not care to have that, and I do not think that was intended there.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would strike out "to be immediately available and to remain available until expended?"

Mr. PRITCHETT. That, I think, is unintentional.

The CHAIRMAN. You have it in all these items.

Mr. PRITCHETT. I should like to have it in the item above, but I do not care for it down there.

The CHAIRMAN. Which estimate is that?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The one pertaining to magnetic observations. I do not care for it down here.

The CHAIRMAN. How about offshore soundings.

Mr. PRITCHETT. That has been in for several years. It is only in these large items pertaining to field work—those three large items.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for continuing magnetic observations?

Mr. PRITCHETT. The first two items, for the shore work of the Atlantic and Pacific; I do not care for it anywhere else. I only meant to apply that to the field items. You see there are three field items here.

The CHAIRMAN. Then under the head of traveling expenses you do not want it?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No, sir; I do not care for it.

FOR OBJECTS NOT HEREINBEFORE NAMED.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for objects not hereinbefore named, etc.

Mr. PRITCHETT. That estimate is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the current law you estimate there?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the 10 per centum estimate?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had in the law this year the proviso:

That any sum appropriated during the past fiscal year for the survey of the Yukon River shall be available until expended.

Mr. PRITCHETT. That goes out.

FOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for repairs and maintenance of vessels.

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is the same, except I have asked to have this added——

The CHAIRMAN. "To be immediately avaible and to remain available until expended."

Mr. PRITCHETT. I do not care for the "immediately available," but wish "and to remain available until expended" for this reason, and you can readily see it is a good reason: There is always a tendency in the matter of repairs to expend the sum, and you have to hold back a few thousand dollars because you do not know when a vessel may be run into, and there is always a disposition at the end of the year to expend that money, and it is economical not to make it lapse. For instance, if you had money you could economically expend in July, it is not economy to have it expended in June. I do not care anything about the "immediately available," but I would like to have it remain available until expended, in the interest of economy.

STEAMER BACHE.

The CHAIRMAN. For rebuilding and refitting the steamer *Bache*, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, $50,000. Where is the *Bache* now?

Mr. PRITCHETT. She is in Baltimore on the Chesapeake Bay, she can be used there. Let me add one statement——

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. PRITCHETT. We have on the Atlantic side three steamers and several sailing vessels. Only one of those steamers is now seaworthy and she is the *Blake*, which is now in Puerto Rico.

The *Bache* can not be sent to sea and the *Endeavor* can not be sent to sea. Now, I propose to rebuild the *Bache* and make her practically a new vessel, and dispose of the other steamer entirely and spend that money on a small $20,000 boat, which will be far more economical and which is exactly in the direction we were speaking of yesterday, of doing this work with small, light-draft vessels. The *Endeavor*, which this $20,000 boat is to displace, is a larger and rather expensive steamer. That boat was built by a subscription of the ladies of Norfolk and Richmond for the use of the Confederacy, and it was captured in the war and used by the Union forces, and it has been in the Coast Survey since the close of the war. She has been in use for about forty years, and now I propose to discard her altogether and supply her place. The *Endeavor* is perhaps a $100,000 boat, and I propose to supply her place with a $20,000 small ship, which will be, to all intents and purposes, as good for our work as the other.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a boat is the *Bache*?

Mr. PRITCHETT. It is comparable with the *Blake*. That would be used for doing the work of Puerto Rico and Cuba. The small steamer would be used in making the surveys of the coast of the United States and the expense of running that would be a very small matter as compared with the expense of running the *Endeavor*. I propose to drop the *Endeavor* out of the service altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this *Bache* worth rebuilding?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir. This is the result of a careful estimate. We have had it looked over with great care and took care to see whether she was worth rebuilding or not. Her machinery and engines are all practically new.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect her tonnage?

Mr. PRITCHETT. About 180 tons—a small boat comparatively, but large as survey boats go.

Mr. MCRAE. Can you get anything for the *Endeavor?*

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; we could sell her. Having used her for forty years, we feel a little hesitation in doing that. We sold a boat on the Pacific side two or three years ago—the old *Hassler*—which was worn out, and they loaded her up and sent her up the inside passage to Alaska, and something happened to her and she broke in two and went down with all on board.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in which he says:

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, January 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, acting in conformity with the recommendation of the Navy Department, have stricken out of the appropriation bill for 1901 the provision for the payment of naval officers assigned to the Coast Survey Service. The reason given by the Department for the change is that there are no officers now in the Navy that can be spared for this service.

Please see page 287, Book of Estimates, note at top of page.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. EDMUND FOSS,
Acting Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF PROFESSIONAL SEAMEN.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for pay and subsistence of professional seamen you want the current law?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you put in here, "To remain available until expended?"

Mr. PRITCHETT. That does not matter. I do not care for that. That was put in, I suppose, by the the Department. I have not the slightest desire for it.

PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED MEN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is pay and subsistence of enlisted men, etc., $182,745. This is the first time this bill has carried it?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you know, how does the $182,745 that you estimate here for pay—first, will that run the service?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; it is running the service now. That is just the allotment we have from the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. As efficiently as heretofore?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I estimate it will run it a great deal more efficiently.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, heretofore this item for pay of naval officers, enlisted men, etc., has been carried by the naval bill.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How does this appropriation of $182,000 in the aggregate compare with the amount expended last year or the year before last, or heretofore, when the service that this service supplies was paid from the naval appropriation bill?

Mr. PRITCHETT. This is just the same that was allotted to us last year, and would have been expended practically all of it, but it does not include any pay of officers. On the average the Navy has expended $236,000 a year for the last twelve years.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this $182,000 is just the amount that is allotted to you?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; by the Navy last year, and the amount which will be expended within a few thousand dollars. You have a statement here from the Secretary of the Navy which gives $179,000. That difference was caused by the fact that when I sent a small vessel to Alaska last summer I did not want to enlist those men for four months and I paid them out of the general fund for party expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. That paid surgeons, engineers, captains' clerks, and paid everything?

Mr. PHITCHETT. All these men named right there; everything.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not have any naval officers?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have got none now?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what was the last year you had naval officers?

Mr. PRITCHETT. They went out in April, 1898, two years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to know whether this is more or less in the aggregate than was paid the last year that you had naval officers, taking into consideration the pay of the naval officers?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I can tell you in one moment. In 1895 the expenditures were $204,265.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include the pay of naval officers?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1895?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir. That has run as high as $271,000.

The CHAIRMAN. When?

Mr. PRITCHETT. In 1886. It ran as high as $257,802 in 1891.

SALARIES OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to the next item of salaries of Coast and Geodetic Survey. The first is Superintendent at $5,000——

Mr. PRITCHETT. As I am going away, I would be very glad to say a word on that if you will allow me.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to hear you.

Mr. PRITCHETT. I do not care particularly to have this appear in the hearing.

Mr. MOODY. What follows is simply a change of title?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir. This is a question which has been discussed several times. I represent here the personal wish of the Secretary of the Treasury, myself, and the wishes of the officers. When the Survey started there were four or five people who were assistants to the Superintendent; they were actual assistants. That designation has been preserved ever since, and this is a misnomer, and the men do not like it. It constantly puts us in an unpleasant light. For instance, this happened: I sent a man the other day to make a report on Brunswick Harbor. His report when finished was handed in and was given to an engineer for examination. He said, "I would like to have a report of the chief engineer," and I said, "That man is the chief engineer." He said, "Why, I see he signs it as assistant." In other words, the title is a misnomer. Those men are engineers. This does not mean that any man's pay will be changed. I can assure you that no man's pay will be changed; it simply makes these titles what they think they ought to be.

The CHAIRMAN. There are no other engineers in your service?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean there are no engineers except as specifically appropriated for?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No; none at all.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a mere question of whether you call them assistants or engineers—they do not assist any engineers?

Mr. PRITCHETT. They do not assist anybody. Right below there you see is "assistant engineers." I have separated those men into two grades; the lower paid grade—the younger men—we call assistant engineers, the higher grade we call engineers. The engineers and assistant engineers are placed in a grade which seems to me to be a proper one, and it is a mere question of whether you call them an engineer or assistant engineer or merely call them assistants, only the term "assistants" does not mean anything, but it is a mere matter of title, to which I hope you will consent.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have, for eight junior aids, you have six at $900 and eight at $720.

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is only a change of title also.

PAY OF OFFICE FORCE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the pay of office force.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Everything is the same except one addition to the personnel, and there is estimated for an editor of publications. The publications of the Coast Survey were in a backward state, and it is necessary, and there is nothing more important in order to get good results than to get them up in good form and have them published, and to do that you have to have a man spend his time on it, and I consider this the most wise way you can help the office.

The CHAIRMAN. How has it been heretofore, by detailing a clerk?

Mr. PRITCHETT. By detailing a clerk or some man to look after it under the superintendent, but it was not any man's regular business. I have a field officer there now doing this under my direction, and I have been acting as editor myself part of the time.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by field officer?

Mr. PRITCHETT. One of the engineers. I can use him either for the office or for the field, but there is nothing in the estimates con-

tributing more directly to the work than by having it edited and gotten out in proper shape.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom would you appoint, this same engineer?

Mr. PRITCHETT. No; I think not. I think I would send him back on the field work and get a man peculiarly fitted by training for editing work.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OF DRAFTSMEN.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to another important matter here, for the temporary employment of draftsmen at salaries not to exceed $1,200 per annum each, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, $6,000.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Let me explain that if I may. When I came here I found a condition of affairs under which a great quantity of back work had accumulated. I set to work to get rid of it. If it had not been for the increase of our work in making new charts of Puerto Rico, Alaska, etc., I would have got rid of it. You see the drawing and engraving division and our computing force form the mill through which we run these field observations. There is no use in bringing them in unless you grind them into flour. I had to have some temporary people to get up the work which was behind, and those are the men with whom I propose to do it. Of course I would rather have two permanent men, two men at fair salaries—say $1,600 a piece—permanently, than to have these men temporarily, and if you will give an increase of a couple of draftsmen at $1,600 a year I would rather have them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got work enough for them?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; indefinitely.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have the year around?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Permanently.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixteen hundred apiece, seems to me, ought to command good men.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; it would.

The CHAIRMAN. These temporary draftsmen are under civil service?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to tell me you can get as good results with two draftsmen at $1,600 apiece as with five temporary draftsmen at $1,200?

Mr. PRITCHETT. If I could have them permanently.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you get as much work done?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Not in one year, but in the end I should prefer to have two permanent draftsmen rather than to have five draftsmen under this appropriation for one year.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that answer the purpose of your office?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes; I think it would.

The CHAIRMAN. That would permanently, however, increase your force by two at $1,600 apiece, whereas this temporary employment of draftsmen this year would be $6,000. Would you want them next year?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Probably not. I should expect to get rid of them by the end of this year. That was my idea, not to increase the permanent force, but the work is increasing so much, as I was trying to illustrate a moment ago, there is no use in crowding into our hopper

a whole lot of grain unless you can grind it out, and this is our means of grinding it out. There is no use of having a lot of observations and soundings unless you get them out in the form of charts.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you—you are going out and know the service—does the best interest of the service warrant or require the addition of two draftsmen at $1,600?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; thoroughly so, or some arrangement of that sort if you give the draftsmen.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you advise the striking out of temporary draftsmen and the insertion of two draftsmen?

Mr. PRITCHETT. I should prefer to have that rather than the temporary employment for one year of five.

The CHAIRMAN. These other items are current law right along through.

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes; except a few small changes. There is one item at the end I would like to speak about for a moment in the same direction I am speaking of here, on page 82.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 79 and the top of page 80 you make some changes there.

Mr. PRITCHETT. That is explained in the note.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an increase or a decrease of your force or to put it as you want it?

Mr. PRITCHETT. It increases the force by one assistant photographer. All these changes are in the effort to quicken our productions and the getting out of results.

The CHAIRMAN. This results here in the increase of one assistant photographer?

Mr. PRITCHETT. And it also contemplates, as it states in the note—every explanation I could make is made in the note, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. At the end you say you want to make some suggestions?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes; you will notice there on page 82 an estimate is submitted for the purchase of an automatic engraving machine, $6,000. Now, you see what I am attempting to do here in this direction of producing charts. I have contemplated in my original estimate the getting of extra draftsmen for the year. Now, I have got to quicken my engraving and, instead of getting more engravers, I am going to increase my output by putting in some automatic machines, which have been thoroughly tested and which are all right, and which will enable us with our present force to equip two or more of them.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is economical?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Entirely in the interest of economy.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have an estimate for painting, plumbing, etc.

Mr. PRITCHETT. You will see here all our office expenses are paid out of this estimate, which is on page 81. We have asked no increase there at all, and I have to pay for all repairs of the building with it and all the chart paper out of it. Now, the sale of charts has very largely increased, from about 60,000 to 100,000, and the result of that is I am expending about $10,000 out of that item for chart paper; but I will return that to the Treasury, so I want to have some help in looking after the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need this amount for repairs over there?

Mr. PRITCHETT. Yes, sir; so as not to have to take it out of the regular appropriation.

TUESDAY, *April 10, 1900.*

WEATHER BUREAU.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIS L. MOORE, CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Moore, we should like to ask you some questions. Will you be kind enough to give your name to the stenographer?

Mr. MOORE. Willis L. Moore.

The CHAIRMAN. And your official position?

Mr. MOORE. Chief of the United States Weather Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that Weather Bureau transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. MOORE. It was transferred by an act of Congress, approved October, 1890. (See Statutes at Large, Fifty-first Congress, p. 663.)

The CHAIRMAN. Is that act a long one?

Mr. MOORE. No; it is just two brief paragraphs.

The CHAIRMAN. Read it, please?

Mr. MOORE (reading):

DUTIES OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU ACCORDING TO AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED OCTOBER, 1890.

[See Statutes at Large, Fifty-first Congress, p. 653.]

SEC. 3. That the Chief of the Weather Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, on and after July 1, 1891, shall have charge of the forecastings of weather, the issue of storm warnings, the display of weather and flood signals for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and navigation, the gauging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance and operation of sea coast telegraph lines, and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the reporting of temperature and rainfall conditions for the cotton interests, the display of frost and cold wave signals, the distribution of meteorological information in the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States, or as are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties.

SEC. 4. That the Weather Bureau shall hereafter consist of one Chief of Weather Bureau and such civilian employees as Congress may annually provide for and as may be necessary to properly perform the duties devolving on said bureau by law, and the chief of said bureau shall receive an annual compensation of four thousand five hundred dollars, and be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, that the Chief Signal Officer of the Army may, in the discretion of the President, be detailed to take charge of said bureau, and in like manner other officers of the Army, not exceeding four, expert in the duties of the weather service, may be assigned to duty with the Weather Bureau, and while so serving shall receive the pay and allowances to which they are entitled by law.

The CHAIRMAN. That was enacted in 1891?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your bureau was transferred and you have been working from that time to this?

Mr. MOORE. The bureau was transferred from the War Department at that time as the result of an investigation by a committee of Congress into the military administration of the bureau, and I think it was the conclusion that it should be transferred to a civil department and made into a civil bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect the cost of this service the last fiscal year in round numbers?

Mr. MOORE. A little over $1,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that cost include all your force?

Mr. MOORE. Everything.

The CHAIRMAN. All your reports, all your information, paid all your agents, took care of all your signals, and included the whole thing?

Mr. MOORE. It included every item of expense, directly or indirectly, including the West Indian service.

Mr. MOODY. But not auditing; of course not that expense?

Mr. MOORE. The Treasury Department pays on our vouchers; we have a complete disbursing division in our own bureau which gets our accounts ready for the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you expending, as near as you can estimate, the current fiscal year in your work?

Mr. MOORE. About $1,046,000.

Mr. WADSWORTH. A little over $1,000,000, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees have you in round numbers?

Mr. MOORE. About 1,200, 600 of whom are low-salaried employees, receiving from $6 to $25 per month.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how often under that act and regulations do you report your work, and how far is it practical work to both the navigator and naval officials, merchant marine men, commercial men, farmers, citizens on coast, on sea, and on land—and how do you get the information, although I assume, from the very nature of your service, great blocks of your information that you might give as to conditions to-day are worthless two weeks from now?

Mr. MOORE. Exactly, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would very briefly cover that ground.

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir. As to the first part of your question, our reports are gathered twice daily by telegraph from about 180 to 190 telegraph observation stations, distributed from the Windward Islands and the north coast of South America to the extreme boundary of the populated districts of Canada. Some reports we get by the cooperation of Mexico and some by the cooperation of Canada, but the most of them are from our own observatories, and they are maintained at the expense of this Government. Twice daily we get these observations and chart them and make forecasts. If the reports from a region indicate the possible formation of a storm which may become destructive to any of the marine interests of the country, we order special observation by telegraph every two or four hours from the threatened region, so that we keep informed as to the development of the storm, with the increase of its intensity or the decrease of its intensity, with the velocity of the gyrations of the whirl eddy, and with the direction of translation of the storm.

After the receipt of each set of reports we send telegrams to every important marine interest that is liable to be affected by the storm. For instance, if a storm is in Kansas or Iowa moving toward the lake region a telegram of warning will go to every lake port, and it there will be distributed by one of our agents to every vessel master in the harbor. If a storm is moving from the mouth of the Mississippi toward the Atlantic coast, and promises to become dangerous to the commerce on the Atlantic coast, information will then be sent to all the stations on the Atlantic coast likely to be affected by that storm, including every small port.

The system of distributing storm warnings for the benefit of commerce and navigation is so complete that I can step to the telegraph

instrument and dictate a message for the whole Atlantic seaboard, and guarantee that the warning will be in the possession of every vessel master in each harbor of the entire coast inside of forty-five minutes. I know that the Weather Bureau completely serves the marine interests in the way of giving warning of the approach of a storm, and that we give them all the meteorological information that can possibly be of use to them. When it comes to the forecasting of a cold wave—as you know they originate out in the northwest possessions—we there take special observations within, and also considerably in advance of, the cold area, and we warn the property interests by special telegrams.

Sometimes we distribute as many as 2,000 telegrams in a morning through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Iowa, giving warnings that a cold wave will sweep over their region before to-morrow morning. I make this statement to show the completeness of the system of collecting meteorological information and distributing it for the benefit of commerce and navigation.

The CHAIRMAN. In your own way, speak of the charts used in your work, not only for the coasts and the West Indies, but also for the inland seas, upon the lakes, and upon the value of the reports, and if they are duplicated by any other bureau or Department of the Government; or if any other bureau or Department of the Government is doing similar work, under what law it is being done, and if these reports are duplicated by either the Coast Survey or the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, or by any other bureau, you can state wherein they are duplicated and whether credit is given, and whether their duplication and their use serves any good end. Now, in answering that question I want you to be as brief as you can, and still at the same time place the committee in the possession of the facts.

Mr. MOORE. I have already stated that the Weather Bureau is working under a specific act delegating to it the meteorological work of the United States. I have here in my hand the meteorological chart of the Great Lakes, issued by the Weather Bureau, giving the storms of the year, the atmospheric precipitation, full data in regard to fogs, the possibilities of evaporation on the lakes, and the location of wrecks; and information as to marine casualities during the past year, their location, what were the names of vessels, how many lives were lost, what was the loss of property, and full facts in regard to each case of wreck.

I have here in this report a chart showing graphically the total pre cipitation of the lake region, a second chart showing the departures from normal rainfall, and a third chart showing the total snowfall in the lake region from October to May. The fourth chart here shows the fogs on the Great Lakes for the whole year, the region of the lakes which has the most fog, and then for each one of the months of navigation a chart showing the distribution of the fog area, so that a vessel master may know during a certain month what part of a lake usually is free from fog and what part usually has a great amount of fog.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that report issued?

Mr. MOORE. It was issued during the past two months; it is a report for 1899. Here I have a final chart showing the geographic position of each wreck which occurred during the past year on the Great Lakes. I do this in order to show the completeness of the work done by the Weather Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. First, how many pages does that report cover in printed matter and charts?

Mr. MOORE. About 35 pages.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what size?

Mr. MOORE. Quarto. I have in my hand a second quarto publication which is issued monthly by the Weather Bureau, giving the temperature and rainfall from 3,000 voluntary observers making use of standard Government instruments. That data is collated and printed here so that you may find the climatic condition of every county in every State or Territory in the Union, including the lake regions; this is the report for January. I wish to refer to a few charts in the back of this report, as it will be pertinent to information which will come later. Here are the tracks of the centers of high-pressure areas which moved across the country, and here I have a second chart showing the tracks of centers of low-pressure areas during the month of January. I have here the precipitation. Here I have the average normal wind direction of the United States for January, the normal distribution of the temperature and pressure, and here I have the highest and lowest temperature during the month. Here I have the percentage of sunshine for the whole United States during January. Here I have the total snow fall for January, and I have here the amount of snow lying on the ground at the end of the month, and also a chart showing the normal wind direction for the whole of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico and the distribution of temperature and air pressure during the month of January for those regions.

The CHAIRMAN. How many pages does that cover, including the charts?

Mr. MOORE. Sixty-one; it is issued each month.

The CHAIRMAN. That is monthly?

Mr. MOORE. That is monthly.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the method of distribution of the annual charts, or annual reports, or the monthly reports, to which you now refer?

Mr. MOORE. The first chart, particularly the chart of the lake region, is distributed free to all vessel masters and everyone interested in commerce. The second chart, the monthly weather review, is distributed to institutions of learning, scientific bodies, and anyone whom we believe can make use of the publication; and to others who want it we make a small charge, 10 cents a copy.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you in that connection if you have been issuing similar reports for a series of years.

Mr. MOORE. For a great many years, I can not tell exactly how long, but probably twenty years, not so complete as to-day, but we have issued just as complete a report for the past ten years as to-day.

Mr. MCRAE. What use is that information about fogs which occurred last year to the navigator this year?

Mr. MOORE. These fogs are not exactly the fogs which occurred last year. These fog charts show the normal fog conditions, the average conditions on the lakes. The actual conditions may vary considerably from them.

Now, a little more in detail. Each state of the Union has a complete climate service. Here are the reports from Wisconsin and Michigan. I will take Michigan, because it is in the lake region. Here is a record of the wind direction for the State of Michigan, determined by the reports from many voluntary observers, about a hundred, in the State of Michigan. The report is a complete compilation

of their data, compiled on a basis uniform with all the other States, so you can take the Michigan report and carry scientific or economic investigations from the State of Michigan to the Territory of Arizona, if you wish, and make a comparison. That report is of great use in giving information to engineers. Say a city is about to build waterworks and it wants to know the precipitation upon a given watershed; they find out the geologic stratification and formation there, they know the area of the watershed, and if they get the precipitation from these reports they can make a fair estimate of the supply of water.

If a railroad wishes to build a culvert it must first know the extreme amount of precipitation falling within a certain area, so as to build the culvert of the proper size to carry away the greatest amount of water which is liable to fall. Cities building sewers wish to know the amount of precipitation within a given area, so as to build the sewers of a capacity to carry the water away. These statements show some of the many uses of these reports. They are made for every State in the Union and are issued monthly. Furthermore, for the lake region, as for other parts of the country, we issue monthly during the cold weather a snow and ice chart. It shows the depth of the ice in all the harbors and rivers of the United States; it shows the amount of snow on the ground, and it gives information of the whole lake region as to the condition of ice as it affects navigation.

I have here a soiled chart which happened to come to my hand; it is a chart which is issued monthly and which is of especial value to the interests of the lakes. This chart for the month of December shows the fog area and the region of the greatest fogginess on the lakes. This line here is the principal path over which storms travel across the lakes. In other words, 36 per cent of all storms crossing the lake region during December cross a little north of Duluth and go southward over Alpena. If a vessel master saw a storm centered near Duluth he would know from this chart that in nearly every case the storm would follow this route, and taking this line as the path of the vertical axis of rotation he would make a fair estimate of the area which would be brought under the influence of the cyclonic whirl. If the storm were central at Chicago he would know that it would move northeasterly toward the center of Lake Huron.

Now, the chart also gives for each lake the mean atmospheric pressure for that lake. The mariner moving from one lake to another needs a readjustment of his aneroid barometer, and for that purpose mariners come into the Weather Bureau offices. We have 20 complete meteorological stations where they can have their barometers readjusted. We also have in the lake region somewhere between 75 and 100 low-salaried displaymen, who are there ready to receive storm warnings and to distribute them to mariners, and to display danger signals for the benefit of commerce. The Weather Bureau has collected a great deal of information of the currents of the Great Lakes. We have dropped bottles overboard for several years and have had them picked out, and by means of dropping these bottles have determined the course of the currents.

Here is bottle No. 44, dropped in western Lake Superior, and it was found over here near Houghton, Mich.; bottle No. 16, dropped near Ashland, Wis., traveled around to near the Sault Ste. Marie, and by the dropping of these bottles the drift of the currents of the lakes is fairly well determined. Here we have the currents for Lake Michi-

gan; I do not need to show the chart. Here the currents charted are the result of a careful investigation. This is a chart that shows the normal rainfall of the United States every month in the year.

My object so far is simply to show the minutiæ of the meteorological and climatological work of the Weather Bureau, as authorized by a specific act of Congress delegating such duties to the Weather Bureau, and surely not contemplating a duplication of the duties by any other bureau of the Government. I have before me now the pilot chart of the Great Lakes issued by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, and I find here symbols at many stations showing the percentage of the fogginess which may be expected in that part of the lake. It shows also the levels of the lakes above sea level. It shows the location of light-houses. It gives a great deal of information in regard to fogs. It copies the storm-warning signal code of the Weather Bureau. It gives information in regard to the docks of the Great Lakes and the canals of the Great Lakes. It duplicates the meteorological work of the Weather Bureau, especially in relation to fog conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is that map issued by?

Mr. MOORE. It is issued by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it contain, touching these matters, information that is not shown by your reports?

Mr. MOORE. It contains some information not shown in our reports but which I believe is shown by either the Engineer Corps or the Light-House Service. I have here "Notice to Mariners of the Great Lakes" for April, 1898, published by the Hydrographic Office. I notice it contains 14 pages, 8 of which are taken from a pamphlet published by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture without any credit being given to the Weather Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. That was for April?

Mr. MOORE. April, 1898. The attention of the committee is called to the fact that here is a useless duplication of work in publishing and distributing to vessel masters a list of Weather Bureau wind-signal stations which has been extensively published by the Weather Bureau, and which in proper form was in the hands of every vessel master on the lakes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long before?

Mr. MOORE. It has been published in different forms years before.

The CHAIRMAN. Years before?

Mr. MOORE. For years this same information was, in different form, published in our reports.

The CHAIRMAN. Then all this information during six months or a year or years—stop me if I am wrong—has been fully furnished by the Weather Bureau service under the law, and fully distributed before it was put in the shape that you spoke of, some 8 pages?

Mr. MOORE. Fourteen pages, 8 of which are taken from our work without credit being given to our Bureau. It was published extensively and distributed completely before being published by the Hydrographic Office. Now, I have in my hand the "Notice to mariners," the same publication, issued September, 1896. This report entirely deals with the law of storms, with some practical hints to navigators on the Great Lakes. This report is simply a treatise on the law of storms for the lake region, and contains a number of rather expensively printed lithographic charts showing the progress of a storm over the

lake region. This storm information has been published by the Weather Bureau in many different forms, and I consider the entire report is a mere duplication of the weather information published by the Weather Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that issued?

Mr. MOORE. In September, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. How many pages does it cover?

Mr. MOORE. Fifteen pages and two charts.. For instance, there is a chart taken from the weather map of May 28, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. Three months after that map was made and distributed by the Weather Bureau?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know under what law that report was issued by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, or under what appropriation?

Mr. MOORE. I know little about the general law under which the Hydrographic Office was organized, but I do know the hydrographic stations have been gradually extended in the lake region by the annual appropriations year by year.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you from your knowledge of your work, whether or not these surveys which you have spoken of and exhibited as being issued by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, in some instances long after they had been issued as current work by the Weather Bureau service, whether they serve any useful end?

Mr. MOORE. The meterological part of them, which is the greater part of the reports I have shown, has been very completely published and distributed by the Weather Bureau. I believe no useful end was served in reproducing that information. Now, I have here some interviews with hydrographic people showing the intent in establishing and opening these hydrographic stations in the lake region, and I will just read a line or two. Here is an interview in the Buffalo Courier of February 20, 1898——

The CHAIRMAN. Who issued that?

Mr. MOORE. This is a newspaper interview. Here is a picture of Ensign Jewell and J. C. P. De Krafft, nautical expert, and in this interview it says:

> Before a proper forecast of fogs, storms, and ice can be obtained observations for a number of years at every port of the chain of lakes must be sent to the main office, so that the data will represent a true average of the conditions. The Hydrographic Office is doing everything in its power to get captains to agree to contribute the results of their observations.

Then again:

> When the arrangement can be made the Buffalo office will be equipped with standard instruments, by which the vessel men can compare their barometers, thermometers, and navigation instruments.

Now, the Weather Bureau has been comparing barometers in the lake region for thirty years, and we have been studying fogs and clouds under proper authority of law, and I cite this as a case of unnecessary duplication of work. If it is the opinion of Congress that their authority precedes ours, and that they can do this work better than we can do it, we are perfectly willing to get out of their territory.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you right here, whether from the standpoint of economy and efficient work—one or both—the work ought to be duplicated?

Mr. MOORE. I think it is a useless waste of public money to have two Government bureaus performing the same duty, as has been performed in these cases.

The CHAIRMAN. And either your work in this respect ought to go to the Hydrographic Office, or the work that they are doing ought to be done in your office, as the law provides?

Mr. MOORE. I will answer yes to that, except it would be impossible for the Hydrographic Office to take in all our interior observation stations; it would not be practicable for them to do the work.

Mr. MCRAE. This information which you say is duplicated by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, when it is first prepared by your Bureau, is it sent to the naval officers?

Mr. MOORE. We give them everything they ask for, and, I think, they get all our reports. We are free to furnish them, and we do, with all the meterological data they need. Here is the Daily News, November 17, 1899, and it has this heading:

DATA OF ICE IN LAKES—LIEUTENANT GELM, IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

To aid him in collecting the necessary data he has sent the following circular letter to the commander of every life-saving station and light-house keeper in this district:

"This office would deem it a special favor if you would advise it at the earliest moment when the ice forms in the lake in your vicinity. Please state the date of the formation of ice, its extent offshore, its approximate thickness, and any other information of value to shipping interests. Such information is greatly desired, and will be immediately sent out to all vessel owners and shipping houses."

This is the first effort ever made to gather data of this character on the Great Lakes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that from?

Mr. MOORE. From the Chicago Daily News, and it is printed from a circular issued by the Hydrographic Office.

The CHAIRMAN. What year is that?

Mr. MOORE. November 17, 1899. Now, I want to call attention to the fact that the Weather Bureau has in the lake region an extensive equipment for the purpose of doing that very work.

The CHAIRMAN. And is doing it?

Mr. MOORE. And is doing it. I will go a little further. This is from Detroit, Mich., from the Detroit Tribune of August 7, 1897. I will not read it, but I will quote from the bottom. This is an interview with one of the hydrographic men, who says:

After a thorough study of these cloud reports with following weather conditions, it is possible that more accurate weather predictions can be made.

The statute which I read in the opening of my remarks specifically assigned to the Weather Bureau the power to make weather forecasts in the United States. The Marine Review, of Cleveland, Ohio, February 17, 1898, says:

A chart showing the average time of the opening of navigation at places on the Great Lakes, with the mean departure from the average of the yearly date of the close of the ice seasons, has just been published by the Hydrographic Office. It was prepared from data furnished by the Deep Waterways Commission. Many of the publications of the Hydrographic Office are valuable, but this is not one of them. It seems like a waste of time and money to prepare elaborate maps of this kind when they are of so little practical use. Some of the dates noted as the average time of opening navigation relate to the first movement of vessels engaged in local trade. Such vessels might be running all winter if there was trade enough to warrant their operation.

Now, a word about the marine meteorology of the ocean proper. Lieutenant Maury must be given credit for the first study of the meteorology of the ocean.

The CHAIRMAN. That is old Lieutenant Maury?

Mr. MOORE. Yes; Lieutenant Maury. But in 1873 General Meyer, the head of the Weather Service, which then was in the War Department, went to Europe and secured the cooperation of all enlightened nations in the conduct of land and ocean observations. He then printed a daily bulletin for ten years and a daily meteorological map for ten years, showing the distribution of temperatures, of pressure, of wind, and of rainfall and storm centers for the entire Northern Hemisphere; of practically the whole region from which he could get meteorological observations. That report was printed and it was an elaborate report and one which cost this Government during the ten years probably half a million dollars. The data secured by General Meyer was summarized and printed in both bulletin and chart form. There was complete information as to the distribution of meteorological conditions over the Northern Hemisphere, and for every day in the year during the ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it was issued monthly?

Mr. MOORE. Not issued daily; but we secured enough data during the ten years to establish the average conditions which prevailed. Now, we can print one chart for each month in the year, and that chart is good for all time to come as showing the normal conditions. Of course we could at the first of every month reissue this great chart and put it out as a current chart if we wanted to do so. Now, all the meteorological information that possibly can be made use of is shown on these charts, which are distributed to the world, and have been distributed for the past number of years. We issued these in 1893. There is the course of storms, showing many of them completely circumnavigate the globe. There are the figures on every square showing the average number of storms in the season of navigation that will cross that square. It seems to me there is hardly anything in marine meteorology relative to storms which is not shown on this report in full.

Now, I want to say a word in regard to the prediction of weather for the North Atlantic and the North Pacific. The Hydrographic Office makes monthly forecasts of weather to be expected in the North Atlantic and North Pacific under authority conveyed in the appropriation bill each year, which directs it to make such forecasts. I will say to you that there is not a scientific man in the world of whom I know who would essay to make a prediction of the weather one month in advance unless, possibly, the forecast be for India, where peculiar conditions exist. The normal weather in the North Atlantic and North Pacific does not prevail; it is the abnormal which prevails nearly all the time.

Mr. MOODY. Then what good are these charts—that was the question which occurred to me—if they do not represent anything that is going to happen?

Mr. MOORE. They do not represent anything in the way of forecasting things that are going to happen.

Mr. MOODY. What is their use, then?

Mr. MOORE. They have a scientific value to the scientist in studying comprehensively great problems of meteorology. It is possible that some time in the future some great man, either a second Kepler or

another Newton may discover the fundamental principles of storms from this data collated and put at his disposal, but such a man has not yet appeared. We can not forecast a month in advance from that or any other known data what the weather will be in the North Atlantic or the North Pacific. If it were possible, the Weather Bureau would do it. To prove that I will take just two hydrographic charts of the North Atlantic and read you the forecasts for April, 1899, and the forecast for April, 1900, and you find that the forecasts are almost identical. They hardly changed a letter in the two predictions for the two years. In other words, a forecast made from normal data must show about the same weather in each year. But this is really not a forecast, as a forecast is supposed to give warning of unusual storm conditions.

Mr. MOODY. Those are charts issued by the Hydrographic Office?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And they really simply correspond with the observations that are contained in that chart issued by you?

Mr. MOORE. Very much of the data corresponds with that; yes, sir. We collected for a number of years all the data from thousands of vessels. We collated it and assorted it until we felt we had secured about all the information from the data that was useful to commerce and navigation, or to the economic development of our country, and then we published the result and stopped the expense of collecting data.

Mr. Chairman, we can take the normal data for Washington or any part of the United States and make just as good a monthly forecast as you can make from this normal data from the ocean, but there is no meteorologist in the country who will not say that you can not by normal data forecast what the weather will be next month, because it is not the normal condition which occurs; it is some departure from the normal which usually occurs. I do not mean to say this chart of the Hydrographic Office is not useful, no; I do not mean to say it has not a useful function, but I am here simply to show the duplication of the work of the Weather Bureau by the Hydrographic Office that I believe is authorized by a word or two in an annual appropriation bill. I believe that it is an encroaching upon the organic law of the Weather Bureau. We will simply ask that as a matter of economy and as a matter of good business administration that the duplication cease; that is all.

THURSDAY, *April 12, 1900.*

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. A. R. BUFFINGTON, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE BUREAU, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. V. M'NALLY.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL—MANUFACTURE OF SMALL ARMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first is Document No. 291. I first want to ask you about Rock Island Arsenal. Document No. 291 reads as follows:

Completing the installation of the plant and the purchase of tools, fixtures, and other appliances for the manufacture of small arms in the armory shops at Rock Island Arsenal, to be available until expended or otherwise ordered by Congress, $509,000.

The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, was $350,000.

Now, there was an appropriation toward that on the army appropriation act for the current year of $350,000. Has that been expended?

General BUFFINGTON. It is in the process of being expended now, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In process of being expended. How far is it covered?

General BUFFINGTON. It is covered pretty much by contracts for the machinery, etc., to start the installation of the plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this $350,000 substantially covered by actual payments for work and by contracts?

General BUFFINGTON. It is all covered by the project

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in fact covered by contracts?

General BUFFINGTON. To the best of my knowledge it is, up to the present time. The expenditure is authorized, and I presume the commanding officer has covered all the appropriation by making arrangements to start the installation at the water-power dam.

The CHAIRMAN. Take a memorandum and write us whether this $350,000 has been expended and covered by contract.

General BUFFINGTON. I would have to communicate with the commanding officer.

The CHAIRMAN. You can wire him?

General BUFFINGTON. Oh, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have this information.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. (See page 486.)

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you come with an estimate of $509,000 in addition to the $350,000 for completing the installation of that plant?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So, instead of $350,000 to fit that plant for the manufacture of small arms, you must have $509,000 more?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The only small-arms arsenal, as I understand, we have now is at Springfield?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in addition to the note in this document that we are now considering that you desire to submit touching the necessity or propriety of fitting the plant at Rock Island Arsenal for the manufacture of small arms?

General BUFFINGTON. I can make a statement at present. The necessity for another establishment is one which has been apparent to the country ever since the civil war. We had, you know, sir, before the civil war, two armories. One was destroyed during the civil war, and we then only had one.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was the other armory?

General BUFFINGTON. Springfield was one and Harpers Ferry was the other.

The CHAIRMAN. Harpers Ferry has been entirely discontinued?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; and we were dependent entirely upon the Springfield Arsenal. Since that time we have been handicapped in the production of enough small arms for issue to our regular forces. That was brought very forcibly to our attention during the Spanish war, when we had not sufficient arms, standard arms, to arm the force which went into the field.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you contract for them with private parties?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; we could not in the time in which they were required.

The CHAIRMAN. How many shops are there at the plant at Rock Island?

General BUFFINGTON. There are 10 shops altogether, 5 called armory shops and 5 called arsenal shops, but the armory shops have never been used for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. You probably have about 20 or 30 acres of floor space, more or less, of shop capacity at Rock Island which is not used to any considerable extent at this time, have you not?

General BUFFINGTON. Not utilized for the purposes for which it was placed there, but it has been used in all these years for storage because the storehouses contemplated in the original design have not been built.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, after all, the whole of them have not been used for storehouses, have they?

General BUFFINGTON. The armory plant has been, practically.

The CHAIRMAN. I was there for the first time last fall and my recollection is there was a great assemblage of shops, expensive in construction, large in floor space, which were practically not being used.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; that is substantially so, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. My recollection is that there were very excellent officers' quarters there, and also that there is now a development of water power there that, with certain improvements which seemed to be in process of making, furnishes quite sufficient power to operate the whole of that plant, and probably more if necessary.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; with electricity, and that is what is being done now with——

The CHAIRMAN. With electricity? Electricity has not heretofore been used?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I noticed from the water power, where it runs over the dam, they have had machinery for the direct transmission of power.

General BUFFINGTON. By wire rope.

The CHAIRMAN. Now it is proposed, as I understand, to discontinue that transmission and generate electricity which would be transmitted by wire?

General BUFFINGTON. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Your arsenal is situated on what is called Rock Island?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; Rock Island.

The CHAIRMAN. Rock Island is west of Chicago about 100 miles on the Mississippi River?

General BUFFINGTON. One hundred and eighty miles, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the estimate was for the equipment of the small-arms factory at Rock Island? The army appropriation bill carried $350,000 for the current year?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that the estimate?

General BUFFINGTON. I looked over the matter that preceded my charge of this matter and I found there was a $350,000 estimate to put in a plant there. Well, that is entirely inadequate to put in a plant at the Rock Island Arsenal; it will about cover the plant of the water power up to the shops, and then the machinery, dies, and fixtures, and all that sort of thing make up this balance of $509,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, with that expenditure what would be the capacity of those shops for the manufacture of small arms?

General BUFFINGTON. We would have it on about the same basis as the present Springfield Armory; that is, they could turn out 400 arms a day or 1,000 a day, dependent upon the number of men employed. The armory at Springfield now can turn out about 400 working double shifts, but if the appropriation is made as asked for this year to enlarge the water shops to correspond with the finishing shops the two places will be on a par with regard to that production; that is, we can turn out under pressure about 1,000 arms a day at each place.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, if Congress appropriates this other $509,000 to finish the small-arms plant at Rock Island it will give you a capacity, working at the maximum, of 1,000 small arms per day. What do you mean by small arms?

General BUFFINGTON. The rifles and carbines.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the Krag-Jörgensen?

General BUFFINGTON. The Krag-Jörgensen rifle and carbine.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say this arsenal will have a capacity of 1,000 small arms a day with your proposed plant do you mean working a single shift or double shift?

General BUFFINGTON. As I understand, it would be a double shift.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, if you work at the maximum capacity with one set of hands at eight hours a day you would then have a capacity for 500?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; let me explain one moment. This plant will not fill the capacity of the Rock Island Arsenal. This plant would give sufficient capacity to produce 1,000 arms a day, as stated. You can increase that to 1,000 arms a day by working one shift if you put more machinery in, but it is sufficient for the present and for a large number of years in the future to put in a plant of this size, and that would place it on the basis of the Springfield Armory.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, this $509,000 in addition will put it on the same basis as the Springfield Arsenal would be if we were to appropriate for the water shops at the Springfield Armory?

General BUFFINGTON. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. How many small arms, as near as you can tell—take it, now, for the next twelve months in connection with the militia legislation, which is probably in sight, and in connection with the reserve you ought to have on hand, and the demands upon the public service for small arms—what do you anticipate would be required there for the coming fiscal year?

General BUFFINGTON. We have provided now for 200 arms a day at the Springfield Armory. That is the regular output, working simply one shift of men, and we have got about 90,000 arms in store in addition to what are in the hands of the troops, so we can count on 200 arms for a working day at the armory.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be 60,000 a year. That is at the Springfield Armory, with the present plant?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; that is all. That is a small number of arms to store up in one year's time. That supply will have to be drawn on to supply the wants in the field as the arms disappear and are worn out.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the lifetime of one of these arms in the Army, as near as you can tell, if you have ever computed it?

General BUFFINGTON. It is so complicated with the conditions of the service it is pretty hard to state. The lifetime of an arm, you might

say, taken care of, is quite indefinite, as it will stand thousands and thousands of rounds, but in the service they get broken and are dropped in the mud, and lost, and all that sort of thing, and the expenditure is quite a considerable item in a year's time. I have never looked it up sufficiently to figure the exact percentage, but it is quite a large percentage, and in time of war it is very large, as they disappear very rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. With the equipment which you propose here, and with the present equipment at Springfield here, if we so appropriate for the enlargement of the equipment at——

General BUFFINGTON. Excuse me, I want both; I want either both or none.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; we will come to that in a few minutes. From the standpoint of economy—and when I speak of economy I speak of the necessities of the public service as well as the cost in dollars and cents for defense, for preparation, for present use, for anticipated use—what is the object and what are the facts now that would justify the equipment of Rock Island and a further enlargement of Springfield?

General BUFFINGTON. I think the justification can be found in our past experience. It is right there, open to the comprehension of even those who know nothing about such matters.

Mr. MOODY. Excuse me a minute. You talked with me somewhat on that subject, but Mr. Cannon did not hear that.

The CHAIRMAN. Just repeat that, if you please.

General BUFFINGTON. During the civil war we were able to give out contracts for small arms because the small arm then was a very simple affair; it was a muzzle-loader, and it did not require any extensive plant to make. We depended upon the contracts for the small arms, and had to. After awhile they worked up the Springfield Armory to turn out 1,000 arms, working twenty-four hours. Contracts were given out for arms, and Government officers inspected them, etc., at a cost of about $18 to $20 each, and when we got to examining them we found that the workmanship in all respects, although inspected by the Government officers, was inferior, and we obtained those arms at a very much increased expenditure of money and time, and in the first two or three years really only the Army of the Potomac had Springfield arms. In the Western army, where I was, we had none at all. We had to take the refuse of the European arsenals to arm our men with.

I had one of our regiments threaten to mutiny on my hands because I could not give them Springfield arms; I could only arm them with the old Prussian musket. We were glad to get anything in the Western army. You know what obtained during the last war, where the conditions were altogether changed. There was no time to give out contracts, even if they could have been given out; but they could not have been given out, because the arm has increased so much in complexity of the parts and the nicety with which it has to be made that it takes a year to prepare for the manufacture—something like a large gun, which takes time—therefore the necessity exists for the Government to have its own plant on hand ready to produce what is needed in the time required, and that is the argument for enlarging these armories, and that is why we ask to have these armories so we can turn out enough to arm our men when we need the men to go into the field.

There can not be any question about the necessity of having these

armories built and fully equipped. The cost is a mere bagatelle now to what it would be in time of war, if we had to depend upon outside manufacturers in getting arms.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you in that same connection whether the equipment of this plant and the enlargement of the Springfield plant—considering both together for the purpose of asking about the Rock Island, because it is proposed that both shall do the same kind of work—whether that equipment is fairly permanent, or if you will equip next year or this year; whether with inventions and changes that equipment will become practically outlawed in three years, five years, or ten years?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; not at all; it will be practically permanent. The only changeable part is simply the fixture. For instance, to make different arms you have to make the fixtures to correspond to go into the machines. The machines are all the same. If you will look at this estimate, it is to put up so much machinery and so many fixtures, dies, etc. Those are small parts—they cost a good deal of money, it is true—but the main plant is permanent—the water power, dynamos, and all the shafting, etc.; those are all permanent, and the main machines are all permanent, and the only change would be simply in the fixtures, if we changed the arm, and that can be done while work is going right on, just as the work has been going on at the Springfield Armory. For a hundred years the plant has been used right straight along, and additions and enlargements were made to it from time to time.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me put a question to you. From your experience in these arms works and in the Army, in your judgment, as a simple proposition, divorced from the local influences surrounding the Springfield Arsenal—I am speaking now about the material influences, the interests of the locality in having an arsenal in their midst, and the resulting political influences, being a representative Government—divorcing all these factors, whether, in your judgment, from the standpoint of efficiency to the Government service, the expenditure indicated for enlarging the Springfield Arsenal and to provide a small-arms plant in the Rock Island Arsenal—suppose everybody in Congress was dead; suppose that you were supreme and had only the question of the expenditure of the money for desired results—taking all these things into consideration and divorcing these other elements, whether the enlargement of the Springfield Armory, as proposed, is indicated and the equipment of the Rock Island Arsenal is indicated as a matter of judgment?

General BUFFINGTON. I unhesitatingly answer, the conditions existing, independently of all these things you speak of, indicate that the appropriations should be made to enlarge the plant as proposed.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the relative cost between these arms if you purchase them and if you manufacture them for the Government in the Government arsenals?

General BUFFINGTON. I can only speak of the past.

Mr. MCRAE. Now?

General BUFFINGTON. Those arms are not made by any private manufacturers.

Mr. MCRAE. Nothing like them is made?

General BUFFINGTON. They are only made in the Government estab-

lishment. They have no fixtures, there is no market except to the Government, and the Government makes its own arms.

Mr. McRAE. Nothing like them is made by private concerns and put on the market?

General BUFFINGTON. They could make them if they equipped themselves to produce them, but they would have to pay the royalty that the Government pays to the inventor. The Government pays a dollar a gun royalty on these arms.

Mr. McRAE. You say in the civil war you made them much cheaper than you could buy them?

General BUFFINGTON. I think this would answer your question; as made by the Government, the Krag-Jörgensen rifle costs $13.12, and they would not cost less, certainly, than $20 if they were made by private manufacturers.

Mr. McRAE. And from your experience during the civil war you say you can manufacture them 50 per cent cheaper than you can buy them?

General BUFFINGTON. And vastly better. There is nothing which goes into a Government arm in the way of material that is not perfect so far as human inspection can make it, and everything is finished in the best manner possible in what you see and what you do not see, which is not so with private work. If you come to examine a hidden part in private work you find all sorts of bad workmanship. Now, if they can they will put in bad workmanship and poor material and cover it up.

Mr. MOODY. On that question of cost, what would you include in the cost, interest on the investment at our armories?

General BUFFINGTON. At the Springfield Armory there has to be kept—that is, it was up to the time I left there—a regular account with the Springfield arm, debtor and creditor. Everything was charged to that arm, even including the grass cut off the grounds, at a fair market price, and the cost has been kept right along all these years, including interest at 5 per cent.

Mr. MOODY. Interest on what?

General BUFFINGTON. On the plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Including real estate?

General BUFFINGTON (continuing). So, you see everything has been kept there perfectly so as to show when the cry started up every few years——

Mr. MOODY. When you say interest on the plant, does it include interest on the real estate value and buildings or just interest on machinery?

General BUFFINGTON. It includes the whole thing.

Mr. MOODY. Valuation of the real estate and everything?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. What allowance is made for depreciation? Five per cent interest on the plant with buildings would be very small unless some further allowance was made for depreciation.

General BUFFINGTON. At the end of every year we always charge a certain percentage, I do not recollect the exact amount, for wear and tear of machinery—10 per cent, Major McNally says.

Mr. MOODY. How about insurance?

General BUFFINGTON. The Government never insures.

Mr. MOODY. It is charged as an expense in private manufacture, and that ought to be taken into account.

General BUFFINGTON. The insurance item is covered by the cost that comes in for watchmen and that sort of thing.

Mr. MOODY. Now, what is charged on account of the Department at Washington in the expense of the manufacture of these arms; anything?

General BUFFINGTON. No.

Mr. MOODY. What is the charge in regard to supervision outside; I mean of the arsenal itself?

General BUFFINGTON. There is no supervision pertaining to the arsenal outside. We could not justly charge anything on that account to the arm; the expense of light, heat, water, etc., is charged in, of course, to the cost of the armory.

Mr. MOODY. There is some exercise of brain power on the part of officials here in Washington?

General BUFFINGTON. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOODY. And correspondence and work relating to the manufacture. Now, I wanted to know whether there is anything of that kind taken into account in ascertaining the cost of the arm?

General BUFFINGTON. No; nothing that pertains to the whole Army at large.

Mr. MOODY. There is nothing on account of auditing?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; that is done at the armory itself.

Mr. MOODY. Of course all armory accounts are audited in Washington by very elaborate and expensive machinery?

General BUFFINGTON. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOODY. The officer in charge is paid out of not the appropriation for the arsenal, but the appropriation for the pay of the Army. Does that go into the cost?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; not the cost for officers, but only that for the employees and foremen—labor and superintendence. But even if you charged in the percentage that belongs to the place from all the items you call attention to, the cost would not begin to come up, for the manufacture of arms, to the cost in private establishments.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I have not any doubt of this proposition. I take it that, with similar plants similarly equipped, one conducted by the Government and every expense connected therewith in the arsenal and out of the arsenal and superintendence and depreciation covering wear and tear and a reasonable charge for insurance or its equivalent in watchmen, etc., and, upon the other hand, a plant the exact duplicate of it run by private individuals as private individuals conduct their business, have you any doubt that, each one running to its proper capacity, the cost will be less in a private factory than it is in the Government factory?

General BUFFINGTON. The cost may be, but not the price they ask the Government for the arm, and not for an equal product—not for the same quality of material or the same quality of workmanship. The private establishment would be far inferior in every respect.

That is a statement based upon experience without prejudice at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that you have had to utilize the private establishments generally in stress or under stress, generally with imperfect machinery, and you mean that the cost that comes to the Government is greater through private small-arm establishments than the cost through the Government small-arm establishment?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I was speaking about the cost of the product; for instance, a private fellow could buy his material ad libitum and buy enough to last him a year or five years, whereas you buy your material after advertisement and you can not buy beyond the necessary material covered by the appropriation?

General BUFFINGTON. But, if you will excuse me, we buy after an inspection by Government officers, under an inspection that the private establishments never give to their product.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of an inspection?

General BUFFINGTON. An inspection to insure the quality required.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the inspection does not inspect?

General BUFFINGTON. They do not inspect at all the way the Government inspects its material.

The CHAIRMAN. But if you made a contract with a private establishment for a certain arm built in a certain way and out of certain material, do I understand from you it is impossible to get an inspection that will deliver that arm under contract?

General BUFFINGTON. If they had the same specifications and the same inspection of the Government and strictly enforced their specifications they would get the same product, but they do not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this the situation—that experience demonstrates the cost of production by a private factory is in fact less than the cost of production in a Government factory, and that under stress as you have generally had to buy more or less of arms, postponing it to the time they were actually needed, that then the necessities of the Government are such and the opportunity of private factories are such that you did not get so good results either in quality or in price that you would get at a Government small-arm factory?

General BUFFINGTON. That is true, sir, and it is also true at this present time in what they are turning out, not under stress, we do not get the same workmanship or the same material.

The CHAIRMAN. But there are none of them now. There are no private factories in the United States, as I understand it, where they can make the Krag-Jörgensen rifle?

General BUFFINGTON. I refer now to other things, not arms; for instance, the gun carriages. If you could have one or two days' experience in the ordnance office and see the things constantly coming up in the work of private firms not under stress you would see that the work is inferior to Government work in material and workmanship, and we also make them cheaper, and we are making at the Watertown Arsenal—the gun-carriage factory—gun carriages at less than they are making them outside, even under the high price of material now. So your question, although I answered in the affirmative, is true generally, as you speak of, in time of stress of war, and the same thing happens in time of peace; and I will state further they will cheat if they get a chance—always.

The CHAIRMAN. The man from whom you buy your raw materials, who makes the steel and all the raw material which you use in the manufacture of arms, will cheat if he gets a chance, also?

General BUFFINGTON. Of course he will; that is the reason we have such rigid inspection to prevent him from cheating.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you made a contract, say, for a million small arms to-day with a private factory and you take the same precaution

in that contract as to material and as to the arm at every step with the same rigid inspection that you have in the Government factory would it not be entirely practicable to get just as good an arm turned out at a private factory as you could get from a Government factory?

General BUFFINGTON. I regret to say not.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not you apply the inspection from step to step where it is to be done under contract the same as you could where you bought the material under contract, because you must do that—the United States is not in the business of digging coal and quarrying limestone and erecting a Bessemer plant or a steel plant and tempering it and getting the raw material; all that is done by private parties?

General BUFFINGTON. Oh, yes; that is done by private parties.

The CHAIRMAN. The United States, then, takes the so-called raw material for the Krag-Jörgensen rifle and builds that rifle at Springfield, so that there is only a part of the process done by the Government. Now, my question was, if the contract covered the same Krag-Jörgensen rifle, with a rigid inspection at every step, and enforce it just as it is now enforced in Government shops, why would you not get as good an arm from the private shops as from the Government establishment?

General BUFFINGTON. My replies have been, apparently, contradictory, but the explanation is this: You apply the rigid inspection you speak of, but it is under different conditions; it is in the shop of the private manufacturers, where you can not put the safeguards that you can in the Government establishments. And, although this rigid inspection is gone through with, before you get the finished product there may be some cheating.

We found that during the civil war, although we had a rigid inspection, and even at the present day with the private firms doing Government work—I do not mean to charge those firms with dishonesty—things in spite of the most rigid inspection will slip through into the finished product, and when we trace a thing back we find it is attributed to some workman who, under fear of discharge, will make a mistake and cover it up, and so even under the conditions you state we can not get what we turn out of the Government shops. The same inducements you know are not in both places to do honest work. Where a man's position is at stake and he makes a mistake, or he may be under bribery and corruption by outside parties who furnish materials, he will slip in bad work and material. They do that constantly, and we find that the inspecting officer's stamp is forged and put on bad material and it is slipped in, and we can not have enough men to follow around every step in a private establishment to see that we get what we begin with. It is pretty hard in a few words to state all the difficulties that attend these matters, because it covers a great deal of ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, to go from the small arms for a moment and go to the high-power guns. All the forgings of the high-power guns are made at Bethlehem?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That plant was promoted, and I might say created, by contracts for forgings away back in the eighties with the Government; a contract not only for forgings, but completed high-power guns with the Bethlehem company. Now, the establishment at Watervliet, the assembling establishment for the manufacture of high-

power guns, has been organized, and the manufacture of forgings for these guns continues to be made at Bethlehem. In other words, the United States does not make the forgings. Now, I will ask you if you have had occasion to ascertain whether the high power guns and forgings thus made and assembled and manufactured complete at Watervliet are any better than the high-power guns made by the Bethlehem company under the Government contract with it, if you have had occasion to investigate it?

General BUFFINGTON. Well, they are practically the same, because Bethlehem makes the forgings and the forgings are practically the same; it is simply the question of finishing them, that is all. Those forgings are all finished under our own inspectors at both places, but we meet with difficulties at Bethlehem often that we do not meet with at our own factory and just for the very reasons I have stated. We find their workmen make mistakes; a tool gets out of his control and gouges in a place and that goes into the construction, and they want us to take it, and we decline to do it——

The CHAIRMAN. But that same accident might happen at Watervliet?

General BUFFINGTON. But we do not allow it to go into the finished product.

The CHAIRMAN. But a proper inspection would keep it out of the finished product at Bethlehem?

General BUFFINGTON. While we have a most rigid inspection they do get things in occasionally which get past the inspector and only come out in the finished product. But I do not want to be understood in making these remarks about Bethlehem or Midvale that I am making any charges against either at all, because the principals of those places are men who are thoroughly efficient, faithful, and honest in every way with the Government.

Mr. MCRAE. I should think the fact that you have absolute control over the men in the Government factories who work under instructions to make the best possible product would enable you to do better work?

General BUFFINGTON. As I have said all along, we do better work; we turn out a better product.

Mr. MCRAE. So it is to every man's interest to produce good results, while in a private concern it is to the interest of a concern to produce for the least amount of money something which the Government would take.

General BUFFINGTON. That is the whole thing.

GENERAL CARE, PRESERVATION, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, to go to the estimates: For general care, preservation and improvements your current appropriation is $10,000, and has been $10,000 ever since 1894. There has never been a deficiency up to this time, and yet you submit an estimate for $15,000 for 1901?

General BUFFINGTON. That is a very small sum for care and preservation of an establishment costing so much money and as large as that.

The CHAIRMAN. For two sets of officers' quarters, $25,000. Where is that, Rock Island?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. You know that the plan there con-

templated more quarters, which never were built. There is one house, a wooden house, now occupied by officers, which is scarcely fitted for the purpose and has not been for many years.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some very superior quarters there?

General BUFFINGTON. Oh, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit for a new hospital building, with the usual note?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; that hospital is an old ramshackle wooden building that has been a disgrace to the service for twenty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops have you stationed there?

General BUFFINGTON. I do not recollect the exact number, but somewhere between 60 and 75.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate for stable, $22,000?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; that is a standing estimate, you know, that has been in for many years.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you submit an estimate for commencing the construction of new storehouse I, $35,000. With that great number of shops there, does it seem to you that, as most of them are not used, the construction of the new storehouse is necessary?

General BUFFINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I would not at this time advocate the appropriation for that storehouse, because they will have enough to do without building that for the next year anyway, and you can leave that out if you choose, although it is in accordance with the plan to build four storehouses. There are only two finished, but if you think it is necessary to economize I would be willing to let that item pass for the present.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate for an artilleryshed, $11,000?

General BUFFINGTON. That, I think, is more essential. That is a very simple matter compared with the other, because $11,000 makes that thing complete, whereas the other is simply to begin something with which will take a good many years to finish. We need that, because we have to vacate these buildings if we put the armory in them, and we have no place to put the artillery carriages that we are making there constantly.

The CHAIRMAN. You bring the usual estimate for the Rock Island bridge. That is current appropriation?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; and it is necessary in order to have the bridge cared for and operated.

AUGUSTA ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. We come now to the Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., where you wish a new roof on storehouse A and for repairing, painting, etc. What do you do at the Augusta Arsenal?

General BUFFINGTON. We do not do anything there now except to take care of it and what is there; but as long as we have possession of these places we have to keep them in repair for the preservation of the property stored there.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this been used in fact?

General BUFFINGTON. It dates away back to the early days of the Republic; I do not recollect the time when it was established there.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in the same situation substantially as the arsenal

at Indianapolis; probably not as much used as the arsenal at Indianapolis.

General BUFFINGTON. Just about the same, although its location now is probably more important than at Indianapolis.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason on earth why that arsenal and a large part of that ground should not be sold?

General BUFFINGTON. I do not know any, except political reasons. That arsenal was one reserved by a board in considering how many of these small places might be discontinued; also, Indianapolis was one of them, and San Antonio.

In making a recent report to this committee I referred to the fact that possibly it might be an advantage, if anything was done, to reserve those two places—Augusta and San Antonio arsenals—because there are no arsenals near the Gulf and in the Southern States, and they might be of some use; but still I have classed them with those useles places which require money to keep up and where officers are stationed and troops are stationed who might be much more advantageously employed elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you in that connection: There is a general appropriation for repairs and care and preservation of arsenals?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; for these little places—it is divided up among these little places.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes later.

General BUFFINGTON. For contingencies and repairs. But these special items come in for something specially demanded.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had the money now under the general appropriation you have full power to do all these things at the various arsenals in the shape of repairs and preservation?

General BUFFINGTON. Not exactly. These special estimates come in year after year for special needs the other does not cover; the other covers general care and preservation, which has to be given to all other places, in the way of painting and repairs, but this asks for some special thing.

The CHAIRMAN. This general item reads as follows:

For repairs and improvements to arsenals and to meet such unforeseen expenditures as accidents or other contingencies during the year may be rendered necessary.

That is quite as broad as these special items. If the appropriation was large enough you could use it for the purposes which are estimated here especially?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not true that so far as arsenals are concerned that when you take Watertown, Watervliet, Springfield, Frankford, and Rock Island, if we complete the equipment for small arms, that you have then with those mentioned practically covered the working arsenals, or are there any you would add to that list?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; Benicia Arsenal.

The CHAIRMAN. I will come to that presently; but does that amount to anything—is it not purely political?

General BUFFINGTON. Not at all; it is the only arsenal we have on the Pacific coast, and it is a very important place just now, the Benicia Arsenal at Benicia, Cal.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the next item. You say the Benicia Arsenal is an important place; what are you doing there?

General BUFFINGTON. That is a place of storage, and we can do considerable manufacturing there.

The CHAIRMAN. But are you doing considerable manufacturing?

General BUFFINGTON. Just now, no, sir; but on the Pacific coast it is necessary to take care of the material in the coast fortifications and to do work connected with the Philippines. There is nothing particularly being done, but we have the plant and can do it, and we do call upon that place for such work.

The CHAIRMAN. You are really using it now for storage; for instance, the current year we provided a small sum for the erection of a receiving and shipping storehouse. Do you recollect how many men are being employed at Benicia?

General BUFFINGTON. I do not recollect just now; but just now, it is a depot for distribution of stores all along the Pacific coast, also to the Philippines and other places in the Pacific Ocean now in the possession of the United States, and the facilities there for handling, shipping, and all that sort of thing ought to be first class; and there are a few items needed there which would place it in a very efficient condition, and I would like the committee to give the items which are stated in the estimates. The sum is quite small—it does not amount to much.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice it is quite small, but it covers over a page, in fact, of the estimates, and in looking over these items they could all be paid from the general appropriation for repairs and improvements, if that appropriation was large enough.

General BUFFINGTON. Oh, if it was large enough; of course, sir.

COLUMBIA ARSENAL, COLUMBIA, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the Columbia Arsenal. It is not used for anything now?

General BUFFINGTON. Just a storage place; and we can manufacture some equipment there, which was done during the Spanish war; but now it is just a general storehouse like those other places.

The CHAIRMAN. It is like Indianapolis and many other places which, from the standpoint of utility, ought to be abolished?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; unless we have more ordnance officers and you give me money enough to take care of them every year. They must be taken care of, and as long as we have them we have to have one or more officers there.

The CHAIRMAN. Shut your eyes a minute and let me ask you this question: This Indianapolis and Columbia arsenal and a number of others which I did not cover a little while ago, suppose you were going into the business of caring for the public service, would you either locate arsenals at these various points, including Columbia, Tenn., or would you, if you had plenary power, maintain or abandon them?

General BUFFINGTON. I would abandon them right off.

Mr. MCRAE. That does not apply to Augusta?

General BUFFINGTON. I made the exception, you know, in regard to

Augusta and San Antonio. They might be excepted from the number—seven—of those places which I regard as useless at present.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia. This is the place where you manufacture, as I understand it, and have for many years, your ammunition?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; and it is a very important place; one of the most important places in the United States. All the small-arm ammunition is manufactured there, and, also, we will have to manufacture there all the cartridge cases for the rapid-fire ordnance, which covers quite a large ground, and you will find here an estimate for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now you submit a number of items here, $10,000 for new lead-melting shop; new two-story carpenter shop, $95,000; new two-story store house for practice supplies, $5,000; and for one two-story brick shop for large caliber cartridge plant and additional machinery, $55,000; for two-story brick addition, with two rooms on each floor, to officers' quarters, etc., $1,425. Now look over that estimate for the Frankford Arsenal and state what is of prime importance in that estimate. Please give them in the order of importance. For instance, if you can have one, which would you take. I merely want to see how important the various items are from your standpoint.

General BUFFINGTON. Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I would put any one of them ahead on the list in preference to the others. I think all stand on the same basis, because all this comes in as a corollary to what has been done there before, and each item called for states the reasons for it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have done efficient work there for the last year, during the Spanish war and during the current year?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. But you do not recollect that we had to vacate a large establishment there, which was used for a storage establishment, and converted it into a new cartridge factory, and we have also placed there this work that I speak of, this work of preparing the cases for the rapid-fire ammunition, which is required now all along the seacoast for the fortifications, as well as for the field: but unfortunately these things all come in at once, and we ought to have every one of them, and I hope the committee may see its way to giving us the appropriation for these places. It will handicap the ordnance office if it were not given, because that plant stands alone; we have no other place except that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the first item in your note, for new lead-melting shop, $10,000. You object to the present condition because the shops are about 200 yards apart?

General BUFFINGTON. It costs a considerable amount of money to be carting things from one end of the grounds to the other. If we had them together a much more rapid production could be had with all the things around where the material could be handled without extra cost of time or labor, and for that reason we have estimated it here. If you would go there and see the place you would see it is in a very bad condition. These old shops, which have been there for so many years and are in bad condition, are scattered around in every direction, and it is

the worst-appearing arsenal we have, and it does not impress one like the ordinary Government establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. Still you were very efficient during the Spanish war?

General BUFFINGTON. We had to be. It is a case where there was no help for it; we have to do the best we can with what we have. We are even called upon to do work under conditions which are altogether incommensurate with the importance of the thing. If the committee and Congress could see this place they would know so much more about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not even express a preference comparatively between these items?

General BUFFINGTON. With the exception of one, that last item—addition to officers quarters. They can live where they are now without that addition, but it would be of advantage to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the other items, one is as necessary as the other?

General BUFFINGTON. I would like to have them all.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but that is not quite an answer to my question, General, as to whether one is as necessary as the other. Why not do part this year and part next year? That is what I am trying to get.

General BUFFINGTON. If forced to the wall on that matter, I would say the melting shop would be less important than the others, but I think the others are all important, and we ought to have them all at once. The melting shop might be dispensed with for the present, but it will have to come up again, and by that time it will cost as much money as is asked for here to build it.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the least important is the melting shop, and the others are all of equal importance?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Except the officers' quarters, and if we leave part of them out it does not make any difference which?

General BUFFINGTON. Well, sir, you must not leave out the one two-story brick shop for large-caliber cartridge plant and additional machinery.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the most important?

General BUFFINGTON. And also the two-story carpenter shop—but I hope you will not leave any of these out.

INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings us to the Indianapolis Arsenal, and I have already examined you about that, and it is not necessary to ask any more.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me. That is repairs, and that would be covered by the general appropriation if it was large enough?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

NEW YORK ARSENAL, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. The New York Arsenal—that is for repairs alone?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

POWDER DEPOT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the powder depot, St. Louis, Mo. That is for repairs, seemingly. I will just glance at the note. Now, with the change in our powder from the old to the smokeless, and with the changed conditions, is this a useful depot?

General BUFFINGTON. It is very useful, because we have only two such places, the Dover powder depot and the St. Louis powder depot. The magazines at St. Louis are very good, except they ought to have these repairs. As stated here, they have not had any repairs since they were built.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are no longer using in the service the old black powder——

General BUFFINGTON. But that makes no difference to the house in which powders are stored. A magazine is a magazine, and they are just as useful now as when they were built.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have one powder depot at St. Louis; where is the other?

General BUFFINGTON. At Dover, N. J., which are the only two we have and they are not at all too many.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this appropriation as important?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. It is very important and it ought to be provided.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the capacity of your arsenal to manufacture ammunition for small arms—can you meet all the reasonable demands, or did you meet the demands during the Spanish war?

General BUFFINGTON. During the Spanish war our supply was supplemented by outside purchases. You must understand there are three establishments in the United States which make Government ammunition under inspection just about as good as we do at the Government establishment, but the establishment at Frankford under ordinary conditions can turn out all we need. The capacity there is about 60,000 cartridges a day.

Mr. MCRAE. What proportion of this character of ammunition did you have to buy during the Spanish war?

General BUFFINGTON. I do not call to mind the exact proportion, but each one of those establishments, the three, turned out about as much as we did at the Government establishment at that time.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUNDS, NEW JERSEY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, New Jersey. You seem to have had since 1887 an appropriation ranging from two to three thousand dollars?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this to be a permanent appropriation?

General BUFFINGTON. It is expendable during the year.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, are we ever going to finish up there?

General BUFFINGTON. We will never finish as long as there is need of constant repairs there just as in other places.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this annual repair for the good of the service or is it style?

General BUFFINGTON. It is for the good of the service; it is in the interest of the service. That place, you might say, is about the most important place we have.

The CHAIRMAN. For necessary plant for heating by steam the barracks occupied by ordnance detachment at this post, $2,700. That is to furnish steam for the barracks already there?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How are they heated now?

General BUFFINGTON. By stoves, to the best of my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to submit anything about that; if so, we will hear you, although we did hear the Quartermaster-General about the erection of a new barrack there.

General BUFFINGTON. It is all in this report I made to the Secretary, which is before you printed. There is nothing more to be said on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. What report is that?

General BUFFINGTON. It is Document No. 442.

Major MCNALLY. The Quartermaster-General does not have anything to do with the construction of barracks for the Ordnance Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Ah, I recollect running through the barracks, and I think he did say that he had nothing to do with that. Well, you have nothing in addition to submit about that?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir.

SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is San Antonio Arsenal, and you have got an item there for repairs. I believe you spoke of San Antonio a moment ago.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have an estimate here for a new retaining wall.

General BUFFINGTON. That seems to be something exceptional, which results from long years of use and decay, and it ought to be built.

The CHAIRMAN. It could be paid out of the general fund for repairs?

General BUFFINGTON. If large enough; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is so as to all the items at San Antonio?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; not all the items. The gas engine and dynamo. They could not buy that out of the repair fund.

The CHAIRMAN. You get your lights from private parties there?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You only anticipate 15 arc lamps?

General BUFFINGTON. Well, the present lamps there are the little incandescent ones, and not fitted for out of doors.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the city or private individuals furnishing San Antonio with lights? Do they not have a plant for arc lights?

General BUFFINGTON. I presume so. The statement here is for a plant at the arsenal itself; being away from the city, I suppose the cost would be too great——

The CHAIRMAN. How far is it from the city?

General BUFFINGTON. It is right in the city, although not in the central part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no doubt in my mind in the world that anywhere up to 100 arc lamps and 1,000 incandescents you can buy of private parties or of the city a great deal cheaper than you can put up a plant and produce it——

General BUFFINGTON. I have not investigated the details of this item——

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). An electric-light plant means a double outfit. That is, you would have to have double dynamo capacity and double boiler capacity, and all that kind of thing, so as to have one plant in reserve, and I have no doubt in my mind up to a very considerable demand for lights you can do it immensely cheaper the other way. I should dislike to recommend putting that in until an investigation is made, because the bare statement of fact is pretty conclusive evidence in my mind it is not indicated.

General BUFFINGTON. No statement has been made of the possibility of having the light supplied from the city, and I could not answer as to the absolute necessity of such a thing, and therefore it will have to go over for the present.

The CHAIRMAN. You will know by next year.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Springfield Arsenal. Document 291. There is nothing in addition you want to say about the Springfield Armory that has not been stated heretofore in connection with this Document No. 291?

General BUFFINGTON. There is an item here of general care and repairs, etc. You know Springfield Armory gets nothing out of the general appropriation for care of arsenals, and this contemplates that.

The CHAIRMAN. Why does it not get something; because we appropriate specially, I suppose. If we did not appropriate something especially it could get repairs, etc.

General BUFFINGTON. It gets no allowance from the general appropriation, and it depends upon this appropriation for its repairs, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. That item of $290,000 is purely for the enlargement of the capacity of Springfield Arsenal for small arms?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it would swell its capacity from 400 a day to the capacity of 1,000 a day?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; I beg your pardon; you have got that a little wrong. It would turn out in eight hours' work 400 a day, and working all night we could turn out about 1,000 with a double shift.

The CHAIRMAN. In the present capacity or in the proposed capacity?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. We would have a plant similar, as we understand, in the Rock Island Arsenal, to turn out, with one shift working eight hours, 400 arms a day.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, if we make this appropriation?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; and with the double shift and night work we would turn out 1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What can you turn out now?

General BUFFINGTON. We can turn out now, working double shift, about 400 arms a day, and working one shift, 200. We are doing that now, right along.

Mr. MOODY. You double the normal output?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; practically so.

Mr. MOODY. Do you know anything about the curbing and macadamizing of Magazine street from State to Lincoln streets, etc., $6,000?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; I commanded the place for ten years.

Mr. MOODY. I wish you would state if there is any exigency about it; if there is not we can cut it out?

General BUFFINGTON. The exigency has arisen since I left there. They built a bridge over, across, the Boston and Albany road and it brought in that street as a thoroughfare, which used to be simply a country road. Now, instead of going along Federal street they go along Magazine street, and it never had any pavement at all of any kind, but was simply a country road.

Mr. MOODY. It is between two highly constructed streets; it is the connecting link between those streets?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. MOODY. And, of course, the city has no power over it?

General BUFFINGTON. It has no authority over it at all.

Mr. MOODY. Doubtless the city would be glad to assume the street?

General BUFFINGTON. It will not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Magazine street is the street that runs across the arsenal grounds?

General BUFFINGTON. And the Government property is on both sides.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Government owns Magazine street?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That you propose to improve?

General BUFFINGTON. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. And when improved it would connect the streets on each side of it?

General BUFFINGTON. There are city streets on each side.

Mr. MOODY. Making it a thoroughfare?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Did I understand the city would not take this street if the Government would give it to them?

General BUFFINGTON. Oh, well, the city might, if the Government would give it, but what I had in mind was, would the city pay for it—the improvement?

Mr. MOODY. I suppose they would not refuse if they had more control over it, but the Government would not give it up.

General BUFFINGTON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

General BUFFINGTON. I will correct that and say the Government could give it if it wanted to.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could it not? You propose that the Government shall improve a street crossing the Government property absolutely thrown open to the public, making it a great thoroughfare; now, why should not the city pay for it; why could it not just as well be done under the expense of the city of Springfield?

General BUFFINGTON. If you thought that you would have to turn over another street, Federal street, the same way.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not turn over all? The public is in absolute possession of them now.

General BUFFINGTON. We can shut them off.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do not.

General BUFFINGTON. No, we do not, but we could do it, and it is very desirable to have control over the streets running through the Government property, because you avoid complications in case any

trouble arises that would interfere with the prosecution of Government work.

The CHAIRMAN. You would breed a local revolution if you would shut up the streets there?

General BUFFINGTON. We would have a fight on our hands right off.

The CHAIRMAN. In which Congress would intervene in short order. It seems to me, from every practical standpoint, it could be done in regard to these streets, of which the public get the absolute use, without any interference on the part of the United States, as they would be if the fee simple to the streets was in the city of Springfield.

General BUFFINGTON. If you will allow me, to do that would be quite revolutionary, in this way: because the armory is surrounded by its property, and the two streets belong absolutely to the Government, and in all other places where the Government has property it includes out to the middle of the streets which surround it. And the reason is to keep private property from building right up against the Government establishments, so as to have elbow room all around, and if we abandon Magazine street we will have to abandon Federal street and half of Byer street and half of Pearl street——

The CHAIRMAN. Are they thoroughfares?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. Pearl goes clear across to the houses on the other side—includes both pavements.

Mr. ALLEN. Who cares for those?

General BUFFINGTON. They are cared for by the United States more or less, but some sort of a compromise was made some years back for the repair of Pearl street, I think, the city bearing some part of the expense.

Mr. MOODY. As I understand the situation about Magazine street, the Government ought to turn it over to the city or do something itself about it.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; and I think the simplest way to do something is by this small appropriation which is asked for.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. For renewal of fencing around arsenal, $12,500. I thought fences had gone out.

General BUFFINGTON. I wish they were out, and then we would not have to come in and ask for an appropriation to keep them in order.

The CHAIRMAN. What about taking down this fence around there?

General BUFFINGTON. If we take it down, then we would be open to the public on all sides.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not you got thoroughfares all across and iron gates always open?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; the gates are always open during the working hours.

The CHAIRMAN. But in nonworking hours is there not full access by the highways?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; all proper persons can pass through, but it is not a public thoroughfare.

The CHAIRMAN. They keep up the cows and the pigs there?

General BUFFINGTON. They have not got any pigs.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the public keeps them up?

Mr. MOODY. That arsenal is beautifully situated in a very fine residential portion of the city.

The CHAIRMAN. And for that very reason I think the fence ought to be torn down.

Mr. MOODY. I do not recall any striking deficiency in that fence.

General BUFFINGTON. Some twenty-five years ago we bought, as an addition to the ground, toward the city of Boston, a large tract, and that was surrounded by a wooden fence. The arsenal proper has an iron fence, I believe, or a substantial fence, whereas this other is of a perishable character and of course needs from time to time certain repairs, and is said to be very badly in need of that at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would submit an estimate next year of what it would cost to tear that fence down.

General BUFFINGTON. I will do so with great pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it ought to be torn down?

General BUFFINGTON. It is like a park right in the city. The public will take possession of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Take, now, this Capitol and its grounds?

General BUFFINGTON. But you have got direct charge, and you have got public sentiment to keep anyone off the Capitol grounds who would be objectionable. But where you are out of the city, almost in the country, if you take the fence down you will have all sorts of cattle, all stray dogs, and tramps, and everything else on you.

POWDER DEPOT, DOVER, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for powder depot, Dover, N. J., repairing roads, etc. This seems to be for repairs. This is for improvement outside; this does not store any powder.

General BUFFINGTON. This is where we store the powder.

The CHAIRMAN. But this appropriation does not store any powder.

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. For repairing magazines and other public buildings, $5,000. Your general appropriation would cover that, if it was large enough?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; that is for repairs.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs of arsenals you have $60,000 for the present year, and you submit an estimate for $100,000?

General BUFFINGTON. Go back to the powder depot—it is not called an arsenal. Could we disburse money appropriated for arsenals on this powder depot? Would not the Comptroller hold us up?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know. We could put it in "powder depot." We could say "For repairs and improvements at arsenals and powder depots."

Major MCNALLY. You might say, "and other ordnance establishments."

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other ordnance establishments except arsenals and powder depots?

General BUFFINGTON. "For armories and arsenals and other ordnance establishments." That would cover the whole ground, and we could use it wherever necessary under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would that broaden it; what other ordnance establishments have you?

General BUFFINGTON. Depots—we have got depots in Puerto Rico, at Honolulu, and we have a good arsenal at Manila.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but I do not think that this committee has recommended any legislation, and I hope no other just yet, for permanent improvements in the newly acquired territories or possessions. It seems to me that the Army is supreme there now, and it collects and disburses the revenues, and we do not want to go into anything that would look like that until things are a little bit settled—permanent improvements in the newly acquired possessions.

General BUFFINGTON. We also have estimates or suggested estimates from the arsenal at Manila.

The CHAIRMAN. You are already with one hand collecting revenues and with the other hand disbursing them, so you need not consult Congress about that at all.

TESTING MACHINE, WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

Mr. MOODY. What have you to say about the testing machine at the Watertown Arsenal?

General BUFFINGTON. Is it very important to the whole country at large, because it is used by all the manufacturers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not entirely practicable to make a small charge there, as we furnish the testing machine?

General BUFFINGTON. The actual cost is paid by all private parties who have any testing done, and all the Government testing is done there, and this small appropriation has been made annually for that purpose. I would invite attention to the remarks below that estimate.

Mr. MOODY. Do you really think this increase ought to be made? It is substantially an increase in the force.

General BUFFINGTON. I think it ought to be given, because you will find in looking back over the estimates last year they called for certain enlargement, etc., and they were simply given the customary estimate, and they have labored under great disadvantages in doing the work there.

Mr. MOODY. I was inclined to think from what I saw they could do the work under the present appropriation without this increase.

General BUFFINGTON. I would advocate that increase, because you see the work has grown very materially.

Mr. MOODY. You know we never get it back after it once goes in. Will you not look into that and see if we can not get along without that $5,000 extra?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; and I can send a communication to the committee, if you desire.

Mr. MCRAE. I want to go back to the statement about the difference in cost of rifles manufactured and bought.

General BUFFINGTON. I simply would refer to the fact that occurred during the past war in the purchase of a certain number of Winchester repeating rifles, caliber .30, with knife bayonets and bayonet scabbards; $20.70 was paid for them.

The CHAIRMAN. During the war with Spain?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Ought they to have been bought at all?

General BUFFINGTON. Well, that is another question. I can only say in regard to that they are still in store and have never been used, and if I had anything to do with them they never would be.

Mr. MCRAE. What could that rifle be manufactured for by the Government?

General BUFFINGTON. That is a very inferior rifle compared with the arm made in the Government establishment, and they can turn them out very rapidly, and yet they charged $20 apiece for them. This Winchester arm has been on the market and has been used in the West for hunting purposes for many years, and it is of very simple mechanism, comparatively speaking, necessitating only a small number of parts.

Mr. MCRAE. What could they be manufactured for at the Government establishment?

General BUFFINGTON. I could not state offhand; I would have to ask some of our experts to get an estimate.

Mr. MCRAE. Is it as good as the gun you say you could make for $13?

General BUFFINGTON. It does not begin to be, for military purposes.

Mr. MCRAE. Is it as costly to manufacture?

General BUFFINGTON. I think those people would take very strong exception to anything I might say which would get out and be published, and may have me arrested and brought before the civil courts on the charge of making statements which injure their private business. They make a very good arm; turn out very nice arms in that establishment, as they are made for the market, you know; and as we bought them I presume they are just about the same arm they turn out for the market, but it is not such an arm as we turn out at the United States establishment in the shape in which we got it from them.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not turn them out now?

General BUFFINGTON. Not without having the machinery; and as I understand it, those 10,000 arms were bought outright from those people, and nearly a year after the war closed we got them.

Mr. MOODY. And you can not use them now?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, we can; but I expect our soldiers would object to using the Winchesters if they had the Mauser on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. The only defense that can be made of that was that they were purchased during the stress of war as a precaution?

General BUFFINGTON. I presume that is the meaning of it.

FRIDAY, *April 13, 1900.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENT OF COL. CECIL CLAY, CHIEF CLERK; MAJ. FRANK STRONG, GENERAL AGENT; MR. GLOVER, ACTING CHIEF OF DIVISION, AND MR. KENNARD, BOOKKEEPER.

COURT-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is the court-house, Washington, District of Columbia.

Colonel CLAY. We have ordinarily for annual repairs $1,000. That requires that every year, but now we estimated last year and reestimate again this year for an elevator. That is an estimate made by the Architect of the Capitol, which includes also $500 for standpipe, hose, and fire alarm.

The CHAIRMAN. Without an elevator you estimate $1,500, and with an elevator you estimate $5,000?

Colonel CLAY. No; we want the usual appropriation of $1,000 for repairs of the building and $4,000 additional, which will make the $5,000 in all. That estimate of $4,000 includes the elevator, standpipe, hose, and fire alarm.

The CHAIRMAN. You had $1,800 last year, and now you either want $1,000 or $5,000?

Colonel CLAY. Yes; $1,000 is the ordinary appropriation we always have to have for repairs. If the elevator is put in there it will take $4,000 additional, according to the Architect's estimate.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is defending suits in claims against the United States.

Colonel CLAY. That is the same appropriation we have for the present year.

The CHAIRMAN. No deficiency there?

Colonel CLAY. It will just about see us through.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERCOURSE ACTS AND FRAUDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Punishing violations of the intercourse acts and frauds.

Major STRONG. That is the same appropriation we have had right straight along.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you expending it all?

Major STRONG. We think we can go back to the old original $4,000; we have not spent it.

PROSECUTION OF CRIMES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the prosecution of crimes.

Major STRONG. That has to be the same, and we will barely get through.

TRAVELING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Traveling and miscellaneous expenses—you submit current law?

Colonel CLAY. The Attorney-General simply wants the same appropriation he has this year. He will not expend it, but the idea is to have it there so if an emergency occurs and any large case comes up he can use it.

The CHAIRMAN. He will not spend all of it this year?

Colonel CLAY. This year he will not probably expend over $3,000 or $4,000, if that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, after all, as we are to meet in December, is not $5,000 enough?

Colonel CLAY. It might be. He can not tell; it is simply a contingent thing.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a new item this year. You will spend about $4,000 this year?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; but we do not know what might occur between now and the 1st of July.

PROSECUTION AND COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Prosecution and collection of claims.

Colonel CLAY. That is merely an appropriation of $500, and we have always had that right along.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. For traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska, you submit an increase of $2,000. Your estimate is $3,000, and you had $1,000 for this and $1,500 for the last year?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; that will probably be needed on account of the changed conditions in Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not any deficiency there this year, have you?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes; we will have a deficiency this year of probably $400 or $500. There is a large journey made by the judge.

The CHAIRMAN. You get more courts up there?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. More courts means less travel.

Mr. GLOVER. It means more travel.

Mr. MCRAE. The judge travels.

Mr. GLOVER. There will be but one marshal for the whole district there, and his travel will be practically doubled.

RENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. Rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska is current law. Will you expend the whole amount this year?

Mr. KENNARD. More than the whole amount, and we will have a slight deficiency.

DEFENSE IN INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Defense in Indian depredation claims. You submit a new item:

And the Attorney-General under existing law, and hereafter, may employ at the seat of Government, upon annual salaries or otherwise, under the appropriate general or specific appropriations, at rates of compensation designated by him, the general agent of the Department of Justice, and such and so many persons as he may need in the defense of Indian depredation, French spoliation, and other claims pending in the Court of Claims.

Why do you put that in?

Major STRONG. Those people are employed, and have been for a long time. But there has been some fault found by the accounting officer, or the Comptroller, claiming that this was a violation of the old law of August 18, 1882, providing that no clerk or officer could be employed at the seat of government unless their salary and compensation was specifically appropriated for. Now, for many years the general agent and several persons in the Court of Claims, French spoliation cases, etc., have been employed both here at the seat of government and at other points.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not clerical people.

Major STRONG. They are not clerical people; they are lawyers, etc., and this law, as the Attorney-General understands it, was passed to cure an abuse which existed at the time. Laborers, mechanics, and all sorts of people were employed and paid—everything of that kind. Now, the Comptroller and Attorney-General have talked this over and they are both anxious to have this legislation put in, if possible, to cure that trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. That law of 1882 only covers clerks, messengers, watchmen, and clerical people?

Major STRONG. It covers everything.

The CHAIRMAN. The accounting officers have audited, have they not?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir, heretofore; but the Comptroller is still holding up the decision of the matter, hoping really that this language will be inserted, because if he does act it is liable to uproot this whole business.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; and Mr. Comptroller, it seems to me, can not blow both hot and cold; he can not say, "I have sinned so far and gone against the law, but now I will not sin any further." That is childishness, it seems to me.

Major STRONG. It has been informally considered by him, but if he does take it up formally he will have to act in accordance with this law here, and these people who are employed—perhaps only occasionally employed—for instance, the Attorney-General wants to employ an attorney and wants to use him here most of the time—the Comptroller claims under this law he can not pay him.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that absolutely repeals the act of 1882 as to the Department of Justice?

Colonel CLAY. Only as to the Court of Claims cases.

Major STRONG. As to the individuals mentioned; that is all?

The CHAIRMAN. Of course we have heard you about it, but I would not like to come in with a general provision of this kind unless it is absolutely necessary.

Major STRONG. We think it is, Mr. Cannon. I think the Attorney-

General is anxious to have the language put in. I know he is; he thinks it is necessary.

Colonel CLAY. The Comptrollers make very curious decisions under these words, "salaries and expenses in defense of Indian depredation claims;" one would suppose that printing a brief was a legitimate expense under that wording, and yet the Comptroller, during the incumbency of Mr. Olney, in my presence, stated that it was not a legitimate expense chargable to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Nevertheless the account was passed, was it not?

Colonel CLAY. I think not. I think in order to get rid of it we simply charged it up in our general printing appropriation, and did not take it out of this appropriation.

Mr. KENNARD. We are bound by the views of the Comptroller in this matter, you know.

COUNSEL FOR MISSION INDIANS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is counsel for Mission Indians.

Colonel CLAY. We had only $500 appropriated last year, and we have estimated right along for $1,000. The Secretary of the Interior has recommended right along to us that the amount ought to be made $1,000 on account of the amount of business being done.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should we employ a counsel for those Indians?

Colonel CLAY. We have been doing it for many years. They are on the old Spanish Mission reservations, and they are beset by people on all sides, and somebody must defend them, and the Government has been employing a special attorney for a number of years to do that, and it has saved those poor people a good deal of money and a good deal of property, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that it should be made $1,200, but we estimated for it only $1,000.

DIGEST OF THE OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Digest of the Opinions of the Attorney-General, $1,000.

Colonel CLAY. We have had no digest of those opinions since away back in 1882, and it would be a matter of great convenience for all the other departments, as well as our own. We get requests for that digest every day.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought the law provided for this digest at stated periods.

Colonel CLAY. It provides for the printing of the opinions. We have enough opinions on hand now—more than enough—for a new volume, and the Attorney-General had this prepared and sent up to me in order to prepare volume 22 under the provisions of section 383.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this prepare a digest of one volume?

Colonel CLAY. We had a digest published in 1882 which only came up to the year 1882, and now we have an immense number of important opinions printed since.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean a digest or an index?

Colonel CLAY. A digest, a syllabus of the opinions.

Mr. MOODY. Have you a digest in the Department of Justice?

Colonel CLAY. We have one prepared.

Mr. MOODY. Have not you one prepared in manuscript down to the present time?

Colonel CLAY. No.

Mr. MOODY. What have you?

Colonel CLAY. We have the volumes of opinions printed up to volume 21.

Mr. MOODY. And indexed?

Colonel CLAY. In the rear of the volumes, yes.

Mr. MOODY. Well, about the time these volumes come out are there not some of the employees of the Department of Justice who keep a digest up to date in manuscript?

Colonel CLAY. I suppose that can be done by employing some clerks.

Mr. MOODY. My question was whether it had not been done now.

Colonel CLAY. It has not been done; no. We can not make a digest unless we have sufficient material to work upon to do it with. What the Attorney-General wants is to take the old digest and have it entirely remodeled and brought up to the present date.

Mr. MCRAE. You do not contemplate beginning where they left off and cover the whole field?

Colonel CLAY. We will prepare an entire new edition of the digest, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes is this digest?

Colonel CLAY. Only one volume. It will of course require a lawyer to do it, a man who can go through all the opinions and sift them down and prepare a proper syllabus of what each opinion contains, and collect all the information that bears upon the same points of law and the same subject together under the proper head. So, for instance, if the Secretary of War wants to know what the opinion of the Attorney-General has been in a certain case he can look it up.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Colonel CLAY. The Attorney-General also desires me to submit the following estimate, with the request that it be inserted in the bill:

Opinions of the Attorney-General.—To enable the Attorney-General to employ a competent person to edit and prepare for publication and superintend the printing of the twenty-second volume of the Opinions of the Attorney-General, to be expended by him in such manner as will in his judgment best accomplish the work, $500; said sum to be paid to the editor, notwithstanding section seventeen hundred and sixty-five, Revised Statutes, or section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; the printing of said volume to be done in accordance with the provisions of section three hundred and eighty-three of the Revised Statutes.

DISTRIBUTING THE ACTS OF CONGRESS TO UNITED STATES JUDGES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is, distributing acts of Congress to United States judges.

Colonel CLAY. That we have had for some years, $100.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to have dropped out this year.

Colonel CLAY. We need it, and have to have it. It is for this, the judges want to be supplied with these acts in time to conform their decisions with the legislation. If they wait until the printed volumes come out at the end of the session, they are away behind.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these distributed paper bound?

Colonel CLAY. No; we get them from the Government Printing Office in sheets just as they are printed as acts.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not your printing appropriation cover that?

Colonel CLAY. We could supply them from that appropriation if there is no objection to getting that many copies under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. If this is available, it seems to me you had better use it.

Colonel CLAY. I do not remember whether under the provisions of the act of 1895, which was a very peculiar act, we could get that many copies. They only supply the Department of Justice with five copies of each act, which under the law are sent down.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand; but suppose you want 200 copies and make your requisition upon the Public Printer for 200 copies of acts as they print them, they could run them right off at the time they furnish them to you. We get anything we want the same way.

Colonel CLAY. You mean make a requisition at the beginning of the session to have 150 or 200 copies of each act sent as printed and let that requisition stand through the whole session?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think there is little doubt that appropriation is available.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS RENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is care and maintenance of buildings rented by the Department of Justice.

Colonel CLAY. That is the item which we discussed very fully on the urgent deficiency bill, and you appropriated $5,000 for the balance of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. For instance, for the Court of Claims you have the regular staff—three firemen, three watchmen, one elevator conductor, one assistant messenger, one laborer, and two charwomen.

Colonel CLAY. Those were all paid out of the $25,000 appropriation; not out of what we were asking for. We discussed that fully when we discussed the urgent deficiency bill, and you gave us $5,000 under the same objects we are asking now. There is no provision under the Department for the statutory force at all, and we do not know what statutory force will be needed until we get the new building, so we would not burden the Government with a statutory force.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, under the Department of Justice you have one messenger, eight assistant messengers, four laborers, three watchmen, engineer, two conductors of elevator, eight charwomen.

Colonel CLAY. That is the regular force that we have there.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you had superintendent of buildings and three firemen.

Colonel CLAY. That is what we had in our old building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that enough?

Colonel CLAY. No; we had to employ these other people. We went over that whole ground when we took up the urgent deficiency bill and you gave us $5,000 for the part of the year from the 1st of January to the 30th of next June.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did not you present it on the legislative bill?

Colonel CLAY. Because we did not want to put them on the statutory force, because we may not need them afterwards when we get into the new building. We do not know how many we will need when we get in the new building, and the people employed temporarily only get about half the salaries the statutory force would get. These Court of Claims people who are in there are paid in the same way and are paid at rates per day as the temporary employees, out of the $25,000 appropriation, without saying anything to us about it, because they get their appropriation separately, and they have got it arranged there as if they are going to keep that Corcoran Building for years, and the result is those people get statutory salaries. The additional force we require now are required for the building we are now in on K street, the building on Lafayette square, and a part of the force is in the Corcoran Building, because we occupy part of that for our library.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, whereas all these people occupied the old Department of Justice building, now you occupy one building, and the Indian depredation claims occupy another one, and the Corcoran Building is occupied by the Court of Claims and also by a part of the force of the Department of Justice; and now what you claim is that the explanation of the increase for the Court of Claims, to which I called attention, is that you occupy two buildings instead of one.

Colonel CLAY. And a part of the third.

The CHAIRMAN. And a part of a third; that now the legislative bill, you claim, only gives you the regular staff you had when you were in the old building?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And as you are now divided and occupy two and a part of a third that that force is not sufficient?

Colonel CLAY. It is not sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have now employed at this time a temporary force in addition which costs $10,000?

Colonel CLAY. We estimated it at $10,000 for the whole year and asked $5,000 for the half year to run us from the 1st of last January to the 30th of next June, and you gave us that $5,000 on the urgent deficiency bill, and now we have estimated to-day we will not expend the whole of it. If this is brought down to $7,500 it would be ample to cover whatever we would expend during the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you will reduce that estimate to $7,500?

Colonel CLAY. You had better make it $8,000. It is not for the purpose of putting on any additional force at all beyond what we have. The Attorney-General refused to do that. He was beset by some of the people in the Department to give them an additional messenger, but he would not do it.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

SALARIES AND FEES OF MARSHALS.

The CHAIRMAN. For payment of salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies. You submit an estimate of $1,000,000, and last year you had $1,188,000?

Mr. KENNARD. That is for 1899.

The CHAIRMAN. What deficiency have you for 1900?

Mr. KENNARD. One hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars; so that

this $1,000,000 will be necessary, unquestionably, and we will need more than $1,000,000 for 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. We can care for you in a deficiency, I guess. Your estimate is $1,000,000.

Mr. MCRAE. How much more will you need?

Mr. KENNARD. About $160,000 additional, as near as we can tell at this time.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. For salaries of United States district attorneys you estimate $400,000?

Mr. KENNARD. That is the regular appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. All of it will be required?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; all of it, and possibly more, but not probably.

FEES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is fees United States district attorney for the District of Columbia.

Mr. KENNARD. That district is excluded from the operation of the act of 1896—that is, for the payment of the regular force the same as last year.

REGULAR ASSISTANTS TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of regular assistants to United States district attorneys for the current year you had $160,000, and you estimate now $185,000?

Mr. KENNARD. We will expend all of that, and the Attorney-General especially requested the additional appropriation of $25,000.

Colonel CLAY. The Attorney-General called me in his room this morning and said he would like me to say to you we ought to have by all means that additional amount asked for in the estimate. The number of new districts being created involves the necessity of an increased number of regular assistants for one matter, and he has been debarred during the past year from doing a great deal in the direction of the employment of assistants he would have done if the appropriation had not been so small.

The CHAIRMAN. The term "regular assistants to United States district attorneys" means, in fact, a deputy attorney?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Who fixes, for instance, in the district of Massachusetts—my own—the number of assistants there?

Colonel CLAY. The Attorney-General.

Mr. MOODY. There is no law for it?

Colonel CLAY. Just this general appropriation, under which he fixes the salary; and he is besieged night and day. There is not a single district in the United States which can not show conclusively in some particular way it is charged with more important business on its docket than any other district in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the maximum salary of the district attorney?

Mr. KENNARD. Six thousand dollars.

Mr. GLOVER. The salaries are fixed for particular districts; they are mentioned in the act of May 28, 1896.

Mr. MOODY. When they used to be paid by fees they got very large compensation.

Mr. GLOVER. There are only two districts receiving the maximum salaries, the District of Columbia and New York.

Mr. MOODY. It is a fixed salary, and he can not get any fees by which he could employ these deputies himself?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; there are no fees for district attorneys.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the average pay to the assistants?

Colonel CLAY. I do not know what is the average.

Mr. MCRAE. What do they begin with and what do they end with?

Colonel CLAY. They are paid all the way from a few hundred dollars up to $2,500, I think.

Mr. KENNARD. They run from $1,200 to $2,200.

Mr. MOODY. Is there a limit on the salary of the first assistant?

Mr. GLOVER. I think there is a limit of $2,500 by the act of May 28, 1896.

Colonel CLAY. One or two get as low as $600 and $800.

Mr. GLOVER. The necessity of that arose from the fact that it often happens the district attorney is trying a case in court while the assistant district attorney is before the grand jury, or has business before a commissioner, or attending to some other business, and it is absolutely necessary.

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is payment to United States assistant district attorneys employed by the Attorney-General to aid district attorneys in special cases. I see for the current year there was an appropriation of $60,000 and you submit an estimate for the coming year of $60,000, and submit the following additional provision:

And special assistants to the Attorney-General in special matters, and for the payment of other expenses in connection therewith, to be expended in the discretion of the Attorney-General, and to be available until expended.

Now why?

Mr. GLOVER. This is to enable the Attorney-General to employ assistants if necessary in the Supreme Court; some cases coming before the Supreme Court which are not otherwise provided for. Then there is the difficulty in settling the accounts we meet with. Often a case runs along a number of years, and often, after the appropriation has elapsed the case goes on. This would enable the Attorney-General to pay them out of the appropriation as long as it lasted, instead of dividing it up.

Mr. MOODY. These are assistants to the Attorney-General in the Supreme Court, as I understand it. Why does not your present force take care of that?

Mr. GLOVER. Sometimes it is impossible. There are some cases where the attorney who has tried the case below has special qualifications for fighting that case through the Supreme Court.

Mr. MOODY. That may be. What nature of cases are they?

Colonel CLAY. For instance, Pacific railroad litigation, in which Governor Hoadley was employed—cases of that character.

Mr. GLOVER. For instance, the counsel does not put in a bill until the appropriation for the particular fiscal year in which some portion of the service has been rendered is absolutely——

Mr. MOODY. You say Governor Hoadley was paid in the Pacific railroad cases out of what appropriation?

Mr. KENNARD. Out of the appropriation for the Pacific railroad cases.

Mr. MOODY. A special appropriation. Suppose you employ a man in the district or circuit court or special matter, how is he paid now?

Colonel CLAY. Out of this appropriation.

Mr. GLOVER. He is then appointed as special assistant to the district attorney.

Mr. MOODY. Now, suppose that case goes to the Supreme Court?

Mr. GLOVER. Then he would be an assistant to the Attorney-General in a case reaching the Supreme Court.

Mr. MOODY. There was a decision not long ago where a district attorney——

Mr. GLOVER. In the Beck case?

Mr. MOODY. I think that was the case, but I do not think that bears on this.

Mr. GLOVER. In which the Comptroller held they could not pay him out of this appropriation that it was not his business to be here as district attorney.

Mr. KENNARD. Section 365 provides for the payment of special assistants to the Attorney-General, and there is no provision for other payment except in special cases like the Pacific railroads.

The CHAIRMAN. From time to time you never had any difficulty in getting this appropriation?

Mr. KENNARD. We have in a number of cases had to submit the bill of the attorney, and had a specific appropriation to pay that man. We had two or three last year, and we will have two or three this year.

Mr. MOODY. I think the amount ought to be appropriated where employment is made under authority of this statute; but I do not see why it could not be made from time to time as required, rather than a general appropriation, which might invite the employment of special assistants where they otherwise would not be employed.

Colonel CLAY. Of course the first natural answer to that would be you can not know in advance when these cases are coming up, and you will need the appropriation; you can not know what is going to happen where you will need counsel; you are utterly in the dark; you do not know anything at all about it, and if you did not have the appropriation you would be debarred from getting anybody to go into it.

Mr. MOODY. You never have been debarred, in point of fact, from getting just such counsel as you desired?

Colonel CLAY. We have always stretched this appropriation as far as practicable.

Mr. MOODY. Here is the statute:

Every attorney or counselor who is especially retained, under authority of the Department of Justice, to assist in the trial of any case in which the Government is interested, shall receive a commission from the head of such Department, as a special assistant to the Attorney-General, or some one of the district attorneys, as the nature of the appointment may require.

If you are going to alter it at all, why not put "For payment of assistants to the Attorney-General or United States district attorneys?"

Mr. GLOVER. That is all we care about.

FEES OF CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. For fees of clerks you reduce that $20,000?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; we have reduced it a little too much, as we find that ought to be $240,000, and the expenses the current year will be at least that much, and also the expenses for 1899. There has been a great decrease in the fees of clerks—it used to be $300,000.

FEES OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

The CHAIRMAN. For fees of United States commissioners you have the current law.

FEES OF JURORS.

The CHAIRMAN. For fees of jurors you submit an estimate of $600,000, the current law.

Mr. KENNARD. That will be necessary; it was a very close estimate, and we have $55,000 in urgent deficiency for the current year, which will make up the total appropriations for the current year to $655,000, and we have no reason to believe it will be less for 1901.

FEES OF WITNESSES.

The CHAIRMAN. For fees of witnesses $950,000 is your estimate?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; that is also close. We have $155,000 in the urgent deficiency bill.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

The CHAIRMAN. For support of United States prisoners you submit $700,000.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. For support of United States penitentiary at Leavenworth you have an increase from $36,000 to $43,200. Why?

Major STRONG. The first increase is in subsistence, and since this estimate was made the warden has been here, and I talked the matter over with him very carefully. Subsistence has increased on account of the expected increase and the certain increase in the number of prisoners. During the year the number has increased from less than 800 up to 1,000, and we can count on that number certainly. The item of clothing has increased $5,000, and I talked with him about that, and he said that he could get along with but $2,500 increase, and that increase is necessary on account of increased number of prisoners. The miscellaneous item is $35,000, and he thinks he can get along with $30,000, dropping $5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is for support. What do you want there?

Major STRONG. For subsistence, the first item, we want $43,200.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is clothing. How much do you want there?

Major STRONG. Twenty-five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you said $22,500?

Major STRONG. No; we estimated $25,000, and now we think we can get along with $22,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Miscellaneous expenses.

Major STRONG. Thirty-five thousand dollars. We can drop $5,000 of that. There is a little alteration in the language. The third line from the bottom of page 249, where it says "bedsacks," we want that changed to "bedding." As it is we can not purchase anything but bedsacks.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit at top of page 250:

For expenses of musicians and lectures in chapel, not to exceed $100; for purchase of guns and ammunition for guards.

Can not you do that now?

Major STRONG. No, sir; we borrow guns from the War Department, but they are not the right kind of guns. They are not good for anything; they are shotguns.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the kind you want something that will scatter?

Major STRONG. No, sir; we want something that will not scatter but will hit. The prisoners are not afraid of those guns; they are the old smooth-bore guns.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you like to have a couple of thousand Winchester rifles?

Colonel STRONG. Winchesters will do, but we ought to have those guns.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you have an item:

Any of the expenses under the foregoing paragraph may also be defrayed from funds accruing and on hand from the sale of miscellaneous articles made at the penitentiary, sale of surplus crops, repairs.

You had better have less of that instead of more.

Major STRONG. That money goes into the Treasury now and would help out a little, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. But you lose track of it, however. It seems to me now, the language you propose to strike out here covers the language at the top of page 250:

Which can not properly be included under the heads of expenditures.

Major STRONG. Well, if you think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think so?

Major STRONG. We are sometimes willing to let things go, but we find trouble, as I explained to you, when the accounts reach the accounting officers, as they are our bosses. All this legislation we have asked for is to counteract the decisions of the Comptroller, which are binding.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital supplies you want $2,000 there?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir; it is only an increase of $200.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for salaries?

Major STRONG. We ask an increase of $500 in the salary of the warden.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Major STRONG. Well, because he is worth it, because he dropped

that amount in order to go there. It is not an extravagant salary, and the Attorney-General thinks he ought to have it. It is what he got at the Illinois Penitentiary.

The CHAIRMAN. The law does not fix it?

Major STRONG. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Except as it dwells in the appropriation bill?

Major STRONG. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Deputy warden, physician, etc.?

Major STRONG. Now in regard to the physician the proposition is to drop the hospital steward at $900 and employ a physician at $1,600 without a hospital steward.

The CHAIRMAN. But you will come back next year and will want a hospital steward?

Major STRONG. No; we will not.

The CHAIRMAN. The hospital steward is the fellow who does the doctoring, and the physician looks wise at all these places?

Major STRONG. I will say, Mr. Chairman, we are giving the warden's ideas; this is his own request. He says it is the system which he tried at Joliet, which worked splendidly, and he wants it there. In other words, he can not get a good doctor for $900. This is to meet his views, and he has put it in there, and it is a saving of $200 besides.

The CHAIRMAN. He makes certain recommendations for decreases also here?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir; but that physician at $1,600 will reside right at the penitentiary and the present physician does not. You notice the change in language from bookkeeper, making it bookkeeper and record clerk; that is desired, also.

Mr. MCRAE. If he is to reside there you had better put it so in the act.

Major STRONG. That is for the convenience of the penitentiary.

The CHAIRMAN. I say if that is the object in giving the increased salary you had better make it read so in the law.

Major STRONG. When we say he shall reside at the penitentiary we do not mean he shall board there, because we do not want to support him, but he shall be there all the time, and devote himself to that business. The present physician has his own private practice.

The CHAIRMAN. For foreman, shoemaker, harness maker, carpenter, blacksmith, tailor and tinner, and you strike out "brickmaker and stone mason." Is this the way he wants it?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

RENT OF ROOMS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent of rooms for United States courts and judicial officers.

Mr. KENNARD. We ask $100,000. That is the regular appropriation, and it will be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You are expending all of this?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; and more.

PAY OF BAILIFFS.

The CHAIRMAN. Pay of bailiffs, etc.?

Mr. GLOVER. There we are proposing to drop criers again.

Mr. MOODY. How many times has that been going backward and forward since I have been here?

Mr. GLOVER. Two, I think. It is thought in the Department it is necessary to have criers when we have deputy marshals and——

Mr. KENNARD. It will take a little more than $150,000 unless they are dropped.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it as recommended here?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; the difficulty about it is, a great many of these judges have messengers besides, and they pay the messenger a regular salary and make him the crier also, so that he gets that much additional.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Payment of miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. KENNARD. We ask for $225,000. It appears from later developments the expenses will be at least $245,000 there, because of the great expense for expert testimony; technical skill in many cases.

INDIAN TERRITORY COURTS.

The CHAIRMAN. For salaries and expenses of clerks, deputy clerks, commissioners, etc.; you have cut that down from the current year?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; we need a little more than we have asked for, but that will be sufficient.

SUPPLIES FOR UNITED STATES COURTS.

The CHAIRMAN. For supplies for United States courts?

Mr. KENNARD. We can drop $5,000, as $30,000 will do.

FEES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. For fees of district attorney, southern district of New York?

Mr. KENNARD. That is merely a nominal matter. He gets commissions under that section.

Mr. GLOVER. Under section 825 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. MOODY. It is as follows:

There shall be taxed and paid to every district attorney two per centum upon all moneys collected or realized in any suit or proceeding arising under the revenue laws conducted by him in which the United States is a party, and it shall be in lieu of all costs and fees in such proceeding.

Has not that been modified by the salary bill?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; New York was excluded from that bill.

Mr. MCRAE. Can you tell us how much this fellow gets?

Mr. GLOVER. It depends upon circumstances; it does not amount to very much; it used to amount to more. It depends upon the judgment and what he recovers; but this amount is not to be accounted for in the emolument returns.

Mr. MCRAE. Nobody knows what he does get, if he does not make any return of it?

Mr. GLOVER. We can find out, of course, at the Treasury Department.

Mr. MOODY. But it can not be over $100?

Mr. KENNARD. It is merely a nominal matter. Sometimes the expense would be $10, $15, or $20.

Mr. MOODY. And he is the one in the southern district of New York who gets $6,000?

Mr. KENNARD. There are only two district attorneys in the United States who have $6,000.

Mr. MOODY. Why could not you pay for everything he does?

Mr. KENNARD. The law is expressly the other way now. These fees are expressly excepted from the fees to be accounted for in the emolument return.

Mr. GLOVER. That is under sections 825 and 827.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

STATEMENT OF PROF. EDWARD M. GALLAUDET.

Professor GALLAUDET. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the only matter in regard to which our directors asked me to trouble you with this time beyond the ordinary appropriation for the institution is to urge that the pressure upon us is very strong for an increased number of our beneficiaries in the collegiate department from the States and Territories You will remember probably more than a year ago this matter was brought forward, and I said at that time our directors had at their disposal a small fund of some $3,000 or $4,000 only—a fund which came to them from legacies and a slight increase from an investment of the legacies—with which they were able for the time being to provide for some 20 or 25 very worthy young people who were fit to be in our collegiate department, and who were recommended to us, and in each case admission was asked for by members of the House, and they were taken care of, and we are taking care of them now on this very temporary basis.

That fund we regret very much to exhaust, because it is the only reserve which we have for certain emergencies which may arise in the direction of an institution like ours. The law, as you will remember, authorizing the admission of beneficiaries in our collegiate department was first passed in 1867, and it then authorized ten, when the college was very small. In 1868 the number was increased to 25, and in 1870 the number was increased to 40, and in 1890 the number was increased to 60. If we had not, just about that time, under considerable importunity from our friends, decided to receive young ladies into our collegiate department who were entitled under the law to come in, because the law made no distinction as to sex, the provision of 60 would have been sufficient up to this time.

We have now 60 young people in our collegiate department at present, and young ladies have come into us in considerable number, and the number at present is nearly 40, and they have conducted themselves very well, and they have done very well in their studies and in every respect appear to be deserving of such consideration as representatives of their sex, so our board have felt there was as much regard to be had to the young ladies as to the young gentlemen, and that fact alone has brought this pressure upon us which leads us now to ask, if possibly it meets with the judgment of the committee and Congress, that the law of 1890, which I have here, be amended in a very simple way by the addition of some such clause as this:

Provided, That the number of beneficiaries in said institution authorized by the act of August 30, 1890, to be received from the several States and Territories, is hereby increased from 60 to 100.

I would like to say the pressure at this time is to provide for 25 more. Eighty-five would provide for those who are now pressing, but that provision would probably suffice us for a year or two; but in the natural small increase, which is not very great, before ten years were out it would be necessary to increase the number probably 15, so that the directors, with the concurrence, if I may be allowed to say, of Messrs. Lanham and Russell, who are members by appointment of the Speaker on the part of the House, ask and recommend that the number be increased to 100. The additional expense involved in this increase will be only $2,000 for this reason. That seems a small sum, but it is to be remembered that no change will be made in our buildings, no additional expense in heating or lighting, no increase in our faculty of instructors, no increased expense of administration, and the only increased expense will be in providing the actual food for these young people when they are attending the studies of our collegiate department, and that will be covered by an increase of $2,000 in our annual appropriation, which is asked for in our estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if I understand you (let me get at this; I have been over it before, and I think I understand), this $54,500 is expended now in whole or in part in supporting 60 people in your institution gathered from various States?

Professor GALLAUDET. Well, I think that is hardly the way to phrase it. That amount is appropriated in addition to the appropriation made for the support of the District beneficiaries in our institution. That is the entire expense for maintaining the institution as an institution, and it meets all expenses. We have no endowment for any professor's salary whatever, as is the case in many colleges. It meets the expenses of caring for the grounds and all the general expenses of the institution. These 60 beneficiaries come in, and they have the benefit of whatever the institution is able to give them. I think it is hardly correct to say the amount is expended in the care of these beneficiaries, because the institution is much larger than to merely care for those.

The CHAIRMAN. The District bill carries an appropriation of $10,500?

Professor GALLAUDET. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To care for the deaf and dumb?

Professor GALLAUDET. Of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. In an institution that is situate in the District of Columbia. Now, Congress in 1890 passed the following provision:

> Deaf mutes, not exceeding 60 in number, admitted to this institution from the several States and Territories under section 4865 of the Revised Statutes, shall have the expenses of their instruction in the collegiate department paid from this appropriation, together with so much of the expenses of their support when indigent and while in that institution as may be authorized by the board of directors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Now, that was March 3, 1890, and under that provision you now have 60 people of the various States?

Professor GALLAUDET. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who will be supported and who are supported entirely or in part, or both?

Professor GALLAUDET. They have this assistance—they are not furnished any clothing, they are not furnished their text-books, they pay for those and their clothing, and they are not allowed anything except the mere board and a furnished room, with washing and instruction.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, none of them are entirely supported?

Professor GALLAUDET. None are entirely supported.

The CHAIRMAN. But all are partly supported?

Professor GALLAUDET. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And from this fund of $54,500?

Professor GALLAUDET. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you state in your report or class these 60 people by States?

Professor GALLAUDET. We state in our report from whence they come, who were in the institution from the time of the preceding report up to this report, covering a larger number than 60. The names of those 60 are not given in our report.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the States given from whence they come?

Professor GALLAUDET. No, sir; I am sorry to say they are not given, but I can furnish that if necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would furnish the number of people who are in your institution under this provision I have just read, of March 3, 1890, dropping us a line, when they entered and from what State they came?

Professor GALLAUDET. Yes, sir; I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you bring to the attention of the committee the desire that this provision of March 3, 1890, be amended so as to increase the number from 60 to 100?

Professor GALLAUDET. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The effect of that is, without regard to uniformity among the States, on the discretion of the trustees, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, all of them might come from one State, or twice as many from one State as from another?

Professor GALLAUDET. You will notice the provision of the law, which says there shall not be more than three from any one State to the exclusion of any other State not represented.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, I apprehend it will appear that many States and Territories are not represented.

Professor GALLAUDET. If you will let me say, it is a matter which can not be governed by any iron-bound rule. It is a fact, that with these resources of which I have spoken, up to this time our board has not been compelled absolutely to refuse admission to any deaf-mute who came to us recommended both by the authorities of the State institution in which his or her primary education was carried on who are able to sustain the somewhat critical examination for admission to a collegiate education, who had the recommendation, in addition to that of the member of Congress of that district, stating his or her financial circumstances were such as to make it impossible for them to meet their personal expenses.

In fact, at the present time 31 States have deaf-mutes in our collegiate department, but we can not, we could not, say that in a given year so many shall come from this State, and so many shall come from that State, and so many from the other State, for the simple reason that the circumstances in those schools in those States will, in a given year, give us three or four young people who are prepared and who are worthy to come into that college, and the next year they may have none. That is what happens in the bringing up of these deaf children who are capable of having the highest education.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, will you give us a list of those you had last year and those you have for the current year? Of course, my objection to this whole thing applies to the 60 as well as to the 100; that it

is purely a matter for the States to care for the education of their citizens, whether they be deaf mutes or be otherwise, and while Congress may appropriate—there being no way of keeping it from taking the public money without regard to the theory of government and without regard to the Constitution—it is absolutely vicious in principle. I am not now saying vicious in the education. I have no doubt it is a very worthy institution, but absolutely vicious in principle, and from that standpoint it seems to me it ought not only to be not enlarged, but, without having anything but the most kindly feeling toward Kendall Green and everybody connected with it, so far as I am concerned, I think the 60 ought to be eliminated rather than an increase of 40 granted.

Professor GALLAUDET. May I have just a moment or two to throw just a little light upon that point, because it is a subject, of course, which you know has been in my mind and under my care for a good many years, and these points which you have raised are well taken, so far as I believe they are well taken. As a point of law they have been raised on a number of occasions heretofore in the history of the institution, and the answer is only this, and this has been my answer on several occasions to all who have raised the same point: As a matter of fact, the State institutions can not provide for the higher education, the collegiate education. For instance, we will say in Illinois there are four or five that may be fitted at this time to take the higher education, but that practically could not be done. It would involve an enormous expense and they would refuse to do it, and they are scattered about in the States, frequently three or four in one State and a few in another and a few in another, and in those States it is practically an impossibility to make this provision.

Mr. MOODY. Your institution is a private one, with such Government help as is given to it?

Professor GALLAUDET. It is what might be called a mixed corporation; that is, it was originally a corporation, but the powers of the corporation have been modified from time to time by Congress, and with control given to Congress which is indicated in the presence of three members of Congress on the board of directors, one Senator, and two Members of the House.

Mr. MOODY. But, aside from being officially represented on the board of directors, the institution is private. Now, in pursuance of the duty of educating its young children, is it not perfectly feasible for each State to send whatever of its young citizens it pleases here, but appropriating from the State treasury to send the same?

Professor GALLAUDET. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Moody, in answer to that point, a number of years ago Judge Niblack, of Indiana, whom many of you remember, was a member of our board on the part of the House, and he raised that very point, and the board adopted a carefully prepared scheme of bringing this matter before all the governors and the legislatures of every State in the Union. Great pains were taken to present the matter to them, and they were asked to make this provision in each State and to provide a comparatively small amount, which would be necessary to pay for those who might come from such State into this institution. Judge Niblack raised exactly the point here raised, and the board was very willing to do whatever was in their power to do. There was not a single State which took the slightest step——

Mr. MOODY. They never will, as long as we pay their bills.

Professor GALLAUDET. And only one made any answer.

Mr. MOODY. If they do not care to educate their chilrren, why should we?

Professor GALLAUDET. Why, my dear sir, because they need it, and there is no other practical way to get it.

Mr. MOODY. And in many States they have need of education and need of money, and it is a very difficult burden for the States which suffered most during the war to carry their burden of education, and yet Congress has always declined to assume the burden for them.

Professor GALLAUDET. I do not think any of them need it quite as much as the handicapped deaf people do, and if you will come out to Kendall Green I think in an hour I could show you these young people, and I think when you realize their great desire for this great boon for higher education and what they accomplish under it, this being their only source, you would be willing to strain the Constitution a little and give it to them.

Mr. MCRAE. When does your school year commence?

Professor GALLAUDET. It commences in September.

Mr. MCRAE. What objection have you to an amendment, whether the amendment is put at 60 or increased to 100, which would cover this by apportioning the money to States according to population, giving the institution, or the Secretary of the Interior, say, after the 1st of July, if the States had nobody to send, authority to take them from other States?

Professor GALLAUDET. Well, if that could be so framed it really would not keep out any deserving applicants; there would be no objection to that.

Mr. MCRAE. I am for the school. I believe in it, but I do not believe in conducting it unless you make the benefits go equally to each State and give each State an opportunity.

Professor GALLAUDET. That is fair; and the benefits have gone almost to all the States pro rata.

Mr. MCRAE. I think the States should get their representation, as they pay their part of the taxes?

Professor GALLAUDET. Yes, sir; that is fair, and I should say there has been almost an absolute division among the States.

Mr. MCRAE. But if this law was changed in that particular it would be your duty then to communicate with the State authorities, and notify them that up to a certain time they had the right to send in so many beneficiaries, and if they did not do it you would select them from some other States.

Professor GALLAUDET. Of course I can not say until I can see just how it would be, but I should be afraid there might be a little complication growing out of it. The law of 1890 is worded here, and provides that no more than three should be received from any one State to the exclusion of another State, and it has worked perfectly well so far.

Mr. MCRAE. I think that is a good thing.

Professor GALLAUDET. It has not kept any out.

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
KENDALL GREEN,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to forward you the following statements as to the admission of students, now remaining in the institution, under the provisions of the act of Congress of 1890:

Name.	State.	Admitted.
A. Wornstaff	Ohio	Dec. 18, 1894
O. G. Carrell	Iowa	Feb. 6, 1896
R. Hemstreet	do	Do.
Clara G. Lamson	Ohio	Do.
L. A. Long	Kentucky	Do.
Deborah H. Marshall	Connecticut	Do.
Ethel Z. Taylor	Colorado	Do.
C. Barnes	New York	June 17, 1896
Elizabeth Gaillard	South Carolina	Do.
J. W. Sowell	Alabama	Do.
A. O. Steidemann	Missouri	Do.
A. H. Norris	Indiana	Jan. 18, 1897
W. S. Runde	California	Do.
Grace G. Okie	New York	Aug. 28, 1897
J. S. Fisher	Pennsylvania	Do.
D. S. Moran	do	Do.
S. Nichols	do	Do.
Anna B. Stout	do	Do.
Libbie De Long	Utah	Jan. 20, 1898
J. H. Clark	do	Do.
Maud H. Brizendine	Alabama	Do.
R. H. Taylor	North Carolina	Do.
G. Andree, jr	Michigan	Do.
R. C. Carpenter	do	Do.
W. J. Geilfuss	South Carolina	Do.
Freida Bauman	Illinois	Do.
Sarah Goldstein	Pennsylvania	Do.
Nellie V. Hayden	do	Do.
M. T. Haines	do	Do.
C. A. Painter	do	Sept. 16, 1898
H. B. Waters	Missouri	Do.
Annie M. Lindstrom	California	Do.
Frances A. Norton	do	Do.
Bessie B. McGregor	Ohio	Do.
Ida A. Ohlemacher	do	Do.
Slava Snyder	do	Do.
Mary E. Zell	do	Do.
Thomas Y. Northern	Kentucky	Do.
Lester G. Rosson	Tennessee	Do.
George Schaefer	Maryland	Do.
E. C. Wyand	do	Do.
W. M. Strong	Iowa	Do.
Marion Nowell	Missouri	Aug. 10, 1899
S. C. Jones	Virginia	Do.
Marion Finch	South Dakota	Do.
Lettie Webster	Texas	Do.
A. P. Rink	Illinois	Do.
Frank A. Johnson	do	Do.
Anna L. MacPhail	New York	Do.
George F. Flick	Ohio	Do.
W. Schneider	do	Do.
G. Errickson	Minnesota	Do.
Ota B. Crawford	Nebraska	Do.
Ida P. Brooks	Massachusetts	Do.
G. P. Allen	Pennsylvania	Do.
Adelaide L. Postel	do	Do.
Edith M. Fitzgerald	Illinois	Feb. 3, 1900
Eula Morriss	Arkansas	Do.
E. Hendricks	do	Do.
W. S. Marshall	New York	Do.

Of the foregoing-named beneficiaries 35 are young men and 25 are young women. The States represented are as follows:

Massachusetts	1	Ohio	8
Connecticut	1	Indiana	1
New York	4	Illinois	4
Pennsylvania	10	Michigan	2
Maryland	2	Minnesota	1
Virginia	1	Iowa	3
North Carolina	1	Missouri	3
South Carolina	2	Nebraska	1
Alabama	2	Utah	2
Texas	1	Colorado	1
Arkansas	2	South Dakota	1
Tennessee	1	California	3
Kentucky	2		

Very respectfully, yours,

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

CAPITOL BUILDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. ELLIOTT WOODS, CHIEF CLERK, OFFICE ARCHITECT CAPITOL.

The CHAIRMAN. For work at the Capitol and for general repairs thereof, including wages of mechanics and laborers, $30,000. You submit the same language, the same estimate?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving Capitol grounds. You submit the same, the current law?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

LIGHTING THE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. For lighting the Capitol and grounds, you submit the same. Have you not come to a point where you can reduce that estimate?

Mr. WOODS. We can not do that.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose when you get to doing everything by lighting from one central plant you could do it for nothing?

Mr. WOODS. You see, the size of the plant and the equivalent number of lamps and the power here is such that it requires a very large expenditure of labor to take care of the whole building and operate those two plants.

The CHAIRMAN. And the result is an increased cost; but I suppose you would say the increase of lights is also commensurate?

Mr. WOODS. The fact of the matter is, that since these plants were installed the demands made by Members of Congress and Senators for committee rooms has been such as to nearly double the capacity.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOUSE AND SENATE AND HOUSE STABLES.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs and improvements to steam fire engine house and the House and Senate stables, etc., $1,500. You made a jump from $500 to $1,500 this year.

Mr. WOODS. I will tell you it is almost impossible to reduce that to take proper care of these stables. The appropriations for years past has been so small that some parts have been allowed to go untouched, and the result is that it takes that $1,500 to get through.

ELEVATOR, HOUSE WING.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a letter which I will read:

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the sum of $2,500 be added to the appropriation for repairs to the Capitol, to be considered in the sundry civil bill, for the purpose of supplying a new car and inclosures to the eastern elevator, House wing.

The present car and inclosures are constructed of wood and have reached the limits of their usefulness, and it is desired to replace them with others of metal, similar to those placed in the Senate wing.

No estimate for this work was included in the regular amount asked for annual repairs of Capitol for the coming fiscal year (1901).

Very respectfully,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect United States Capitol.

You say it is worn-out.

Mr. WOODS. Yes; and these elevator inclosures are beyond a good point of usefulness and they ought to be renewed.

The CHAIRMAN. Would this give an additional capacity to the elevator?

Mr. WOODS. I think it would give an additional capacity by reason of the additional number of persons who might be carried with safety. I would not like to crowd that car with persons now, for it is an old wooden car with a wooden frame, and if we get a new metal-constructed car it will probably carry six or seven persons more.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not run any faster?

Mr. WOODS. It would run faster, because the machinery could be geared to carry it faster, but we do not dare to do it now.

DECORATION OF ROTUNDA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next letter I have here is this:

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to suggest that an appropriation of $50,000 be made to cover the cost of erecting the necessary scaffolding and for the decoration of the interior of the Rotunda and Dome, including the completion of the historical frieze therein, and for necessary labor and material.

The estimate is based on correspondence with Mr. Elmer E. Gurnsey, who had charge of the decoration of the New Congressional Library building.

I earnestly recommend that consideration be given to this proposition by your honorable committee.

Respectfully,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect United States Capitol.

What do you estimate to do there?

Mr. WOODS. I think it is apparent to everybody that the Rotunda is in a condition not at all compatible with what the appearance of this Capitol should be; I think one only need to go and look and know that that ought to be decorated, and the Committee on the Library, who have charge of works of art of the Capitol, are trying their best to get the subject-matter for the last picture in the frieze, and I think it very likely they will, from what I understand, and——

The CHAIRMAN. Decorate how; what are you going to do with it?

Mr. WOODS. We will have to erect a safe scaffold, which will probably cost $3,000 or $4,000, and then send a force of painters and decorators in there to paint and decorate the interior of it in a suitable manner.

FUEL DELIVERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Another letter which I will read:

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I would respectfully suggest that a paragraph be attached to some appropriation bill yet to come before Congress which would limit the delivery of fuel to the two wings of the Capitol to the night hours. The limited capacity of the fuel vaults compels the delivery of fuel often during the sessions of Congress, causing much annoyance, dust, etc., thus detracting from the dignity and cleanliness of the building.

At present the east front is the only available place of delivery, but it is believed that such a clause would overcome the present disagreeable conditions to a large extent.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect United States Capitol.

You suggest there legislation which would limit the delivery of fuel to the two wings of the Capitol to night hours. You have perfect power to do that now?

Mr. WOODS. I do not think we have, under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. WOODS. Simply because we do not purchase. The purchasing of fuel is under the Clerk of the House and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and they claim if they are not limited by law to make contracts specifically so it contemplates night hours they can not make such contracts. They claim that it will probably involve a slight additional expense, although I do not believe that. I believe the coal and wood

contractors would be perfectly willing to deliver, if they are forced to do it, in the manner the law stipulates the purchase shall be made.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereabouts is the fuel delivered?

Mr. WOODS. Right here now between the old building and the wing, both on the House side and on the Senate side; and in the spring, when the House is in session or the Senate is in session and the fuel comes here, it raises a terrific dust and makes it very obnoxious to people inside. It is a very disagreeable thing.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you cover here?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

BRINGING HOME REMAINS OF SOLDIERS WHO DIE ABROAD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 9, 1900.

Hon. JOS. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to telegram of this date from Mr. J. C. Courts, clerk to your committee, I have the honor to report that by sundry civil act of July 7, 1898, there was appropriated the sum of $200,000 for "Bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad." By deficiency act of March 3, 1899, there was appropriated the sum of $100,000, and by urgent deficiency act of February 9, 1900, there was provided the sum of $100,000, making a total for the purpose named of $400,000, of which there remains in the Treasury undrawn this date $89,904.32.

It is known that there are a large number of accounts outstanding and chargeable to that appropriation, and it can not now be foreseen that any portion of the above balance will be unexpended at the close of this fiscal year, but the appropriation has been designated by the Treasury as special or indefinite, and any portion unused July 1, 1900, would be available for the purpose for which the funds were provided.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DELAWARE BAY—HARBOR OF REFUGE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, April 13, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
United States House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of April 12, 1900, relating to estimate for harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay.

The original estimate for this work, $4,665,000, is based on a report dated January 5, 1892, Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1892, pages 941–943, and contemplates the construction of a breakwater at an estimated cost of $4,269,710. This work is under contract amounting

approximately to $1,802,674. The project also contemplates the construction of 10 ice piers at an estimated cost of $415,250, and all the preliminaries for a contract for this work have been made.

The estimate of $450,000 submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, covers not only the work on the breakwater under the one contract, but also work on ice piers under a second contract.

In all the large contracts made approximate quantities have to be given, but such approximately made quantities are only estimates, and the actual quantities used, in such work especially as the Delaware Breakwater, may vary from the estimates, and the estimated cost of work based on prices and quantities in contract may be exceeded or diminished. The contracts therefore are made to provide for an increase or decrease to a limited extent. Even if the cost of the breakwater in Delaware Bay be in the end, owing to increase in quantities, greater than the $1,802,674 estimated when the contract was first made, such increase would be in accordance with the law and the terms of the contract.

It is the same with other works, and neither in the case of the harbor of refuge in Delaware Bay nor of any other work for which an estimate has been submitted is such estimate in excess of the legal authorization either as to amount of work proposed or its cost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief of Engineers.

HOUSE IN WHICH PRESIDENT LINCOLN DIED.

STATEMENT OF MR. M. M. PARKER AND DR. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire to be heard upon the item in reference to the house in which Mr. Lincoln died. Here is a letter, which I will read.

The CHAIRMAN read the letter, as follows:

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1900.

To the Honorable House of Representatives:

This association, through its officers, instructed at a duly called meeting of the association, represent as follows:

The Congress has purchased the house in which President Lincoln died, No. 516 Tenth street NW., and the title to it is now vested in the War Department for the United States Government.

At its last session the Congress appropriated a sum of money to repair and restore the house, and it has been put in perfect order. It contains a museum of relics and memorials of President Lincoln, with a fine Lincoln library, all valued at $25,000, and the property of Capt. O. H. Oldroyd, who, at the time of its purchase was appointed custodian of the house without compensation. He, acting under the guidance of this association, has been exhibiting this valuable and interesting museum at a charge of admission of 25 cents per person.

It is the earnest desire of this association that the house and museum be open free to the public on every week day of the year. The desire of the public to see it may be judged from the fact that on the 1st of

January, 1900, the house being open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and announcement of the fact having been made in only a single newspaper of the city, 1,260 visitors registered. As an instructive and interesting place, whose associations tend properly to cultivate patriotism, we believe this house, with its contents, should be made available to all our people.

We accordingly ask that an appropriation of $2,500 per annum be made to cover the expenses of maintaining the house, heating and lighting it, providing necessary attendants and compensating the owner of the museum for its free, public use.

We further ask that the house and its administration as a free museum, analogous to other museums of the Federal Government, be committed to this association during the pleasure of the Congress. Our association is duly incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, and our members are appointed by the President, Vice-President, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully,

MELVILLE W. FULLER,
President.
TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
Vice-President.
MYRON M. PARKER,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to provide $2,500 to maintain this as a museum, and to put Mr. Oldroyd in charge so long as it is maintained as a place of public curiosity?

Dr. HAMLIN. That is the whole case. I would like to add just one word in addition. This is not a collection of rubbish by any means, but it is a very authentic and valuable collection, consisting of very well authenticated articles of value. They are historical, and have been accurately traced. They include several papers and magazines published at the time of Lincoln's death.

This house has been visited by a large number of members of Congress, and none of those who have visited it have failed to express the desire that the purposes for which we ask should be accomplished, and they have expressed a desire to vote for a measure, whatever it might be, when it reached that stage in Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. For the current year the expenses of lighting and caring for this building, including the compensation of Mr. Oldroyd, has been furnished from admissions, in whole or in part?

Dr. HAMLIN. Colonel Oldroyd has never received anything from Congress at all, he having been appointed custodian of the property by the Secretary of War, without a salary, as is set forth in the paper which you have read. He has collected, upon the authority of the association, 25 cents for each admission.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it amount to?

Dr. HAMLIN. It amounts to very little. I do not think at any time it has amounted to $250 per year. I could give the figures, but it is small.

The CHAIRMAN. That would mean that a thousand people in the United States wanted to see it?

Dr. HAMLIN. Yes; that is when charge is made; but whenever it has been open to the public, on such days as holidays, the house has

been thronged. The Government does not usually charge admissions to its museums. This is a valuable collection, and it ought to be on the same footing as the others.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the expense?

Dr. HAMLIN. Mr. Oldroyd was made a messenger in the War Department at $720 per year, and he has been living upon that salary during that entire time, plus the small amount that he received from admissions,

The CHAIRMAN. How is the building being cared for?

Dr. HAMLIN. He is caring for it.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it heated and lighted?

Dr. HAMLIN. He heats and lights it. He lives in the upper story and he lights and heats the building, and, so far as it has been done, it has been done out of his family expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a messenger at $720 a year, detailed in charge of this place?

Dr. HAMLIN. That part of the house now occupied as a museum.

The CHAIRMAN. And he heats the house and lights it, and pays for it himself, except as to this $250 per year?

Dr. HAMLIN. More or less.

The CHAIRMAN. More or less. And he holds this position?

Mr. PARKER. Understand, he is not a messenger detailed to take care of this building.

Dr. HAMLIN. Not at all. He has a wife and she attends to the house.

The CHAIRMAN. He is not on duty there?

Dr. HAMLIN. No; he is a messenger at the headquarters of the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this $2,500 be appropriated, what will he do with it, and who will make the expenditure?

Dr. HAMLIN. I would like to have the expenditure placed in harge of our association. Mr. Oldroyd would retire from his place in the War Department and would devote his whole time to the custody of this museum. The money would be spent in the maintenance of the house, heating and lighting and caring for it, and in the employment of the necessary help, which experience has shown it would require when it is open to the public. It would leave him a salary of $1,500 or $1,600 a year; not strictly a salary, because the public would have the use of this collection, which is estimated to be worth about $25,000.

The urgency of the matter is that the State of Illinois has been looking toward acquiring the collection for that State, and Senator Cullom, who has been interested in the matter, called my attention to it, and he said he was anxious that it should remain here. He is going to take a great interest in the subject when it reaches the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not make an estimate and send it to us—so much for heating and lighting, and so much for miscellaneous expenses; so much for care, and so much for this man's salary?

Dr. HAMLIN. We will do that, if you wish it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I suppose you would move him out of the building. It would not do to let him live in the public building.

Dr. HAMLIN. That is for the committee to say.

The CHAIRMAN. If you take full possession of it, would it not be like letting the secretary of the Smithsonian live in the Smithsonian Institution?

Dr. HAMLIN. Which he did for a long time. Prof. Joseph Henry

lived for a long time in the Smithsonian. We will do anything which you consider proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you write us a letter and state specifically what you want to do with this $2,500, and if you say nothing about this man living there I suppose he would go on living there.

Dr. HAMLIN. That would be the better way.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1900.

The Hon. JOS. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

DEAR SIR: Referring to our hearing before your committee this afternoon, and your request for an itemized statement of the matter presented by this association, I beg to submit as follows:

Heating the Lincoln House, 516 Tenth street	$125.00
Lighting	36.00
Water	8.75
Salary of custodian and use of museum	1,800.00
One assistant	500.00
Total	2,469.75

Allowing 3 per cent on the valuation of the museum ($25,000) there would be an item of $750 for its use, which would leave only $1,050 as the real salary. Captain Oldroyd lives in the upper part of the house, which would not be otherwise available.

I deem it fitting to add that Captain Oldroyd has made heavy sacrifices to keep this valuable collection at this Capital; and to our personal knowledge has lived in very narrow circumstances for several years in pursuit of this patriotic purpose.

Very respectfully, yours, TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
Vice-President.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

STATEMENT OF DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for the current year $30,000, and that is the amount you have had since 1894?

Dr. JACKSON. Previous to that we had $50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And $40,000. Why should not this decrease instead of increase?

Dr. JACKSON. Because the miners are rushing up there and paying high license fees for Alaska saloons.

The CHAIRMAN. This money comes out of the Treasury direct at long range. Now that people are going up there in sufficient numbers, with the legislation passed, and with other legislation pending, they are being treated as other citizens.

Dr. JACKSON. They are allowed no discretion of opinion in taxation. There are no methods of raising money for schools for a white man, or for anybody else.

The CHAIRMAN. We have got licenses up there.

Dr. JACKSON. The licenses are paid into the Treasury.

Mr. MOODY. I thought the license fees were devoted specially to education.

Dr. JACKSON. It was intended to be so, but that was left out at the

last moment in some way, and we can not get a dollar for schools except through direct appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of licenses have been covered into the Treasury?

Dr. JACKSON. About $250,000 in licenses were paid into the Treasury last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the new code which is pending cure that?

Dr. JACKSON. It will if it goes through as it has been reported in the Senate. It gives 50 per cent of it to the schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it not passed the Senate?

Dr. JACKSON. No, sir; it is pending. It gives 50 per cent of the license fees for schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it provide or is there provision made by which you can raise money by taxes?

Dr. JACKSON. In the incorporated town of Juneau and Skagway there is such a provision. If they are incorporated they can, in addition to the 50 per cent of licenses, raise additional money by taxation, but the unincorporated places are the larger area of the country, and they have nothing but that 50 per cent, provided it goes through.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you ought to have every dollar raised there appropriated for local purposes.

Dr. JACKSON. I know you have stood that way, and I wish you could carry it through the House. The Senate cut it down to 50 per cent. The license fees ought all to go toward the schools.

Mr. MCRAE. What do they tax?

Dr. JACKSON. Liquors, shipping, and wharves.

Mr. MOODY. Is that not in the license bill?

Dr. JACKSON. It is in the criminal code. It was either stricken out or it was left out. The whole of the fund is turned into the public Treasury. The governor of the Territory has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which I have brought with me for the use of the committee, in which he wishes $100,000 for schools.

Mr. MCRAE. Who locates the schools?

Dr. JACKSON. The Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. MOODY. Does not this bill pending in the Senate provide for some sort of a local administration?

Dr. JACKSON. I think not; I think the money is paid into the Government Treasury, and 50 per cent is set aside under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for schools, and he allots it pro rata to the schools.

Mr. MCRAE. What becomes of the other 50 per cent?

Dr. JACKSON. It is not used.

Mr. MCRAE. You say that 50 per cent of the license fees, according to the pending bill, goes to education. Now, what becomes of the other 50 per cent?

Dr. JACKSON. It will be in lieu of the entire appropriation for educational purposes in Alaska.

Mr. MCRAE. Where is the law?

Dr. JACKSON. It goes to the support of police, fire department, and I do not know what else.

Mr. MOODY. After that bill is passed you would not want this appropriation for schools?

Dr. JACKSON. No; but if it is not passed we want $100,000 instead $66,000. The miners, many of them going up there, are taking their

families. Perhaps you are not acquainted with the immense rush to Alaska. Transportation companies have contracted to carry 23,000 people to Cape Nome this spring. Many of them are taking their wives and children, and they are clamoring for school facilities, and complaining because they do not get them. Every member of Congress who has taken a trip to Alaska is button-holed in reference to the subject. The people claim that they are paying this money into the Government Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Half a million dollars would not provide school facilities for the people in Alaska. No pains ought to be spared to enable them to take care of themselves and give them every facility for carrying on their local government, including schools.

Mr. MCRAE. You have not given them local government.

The CHAIRMAN. I say no pains ought to be spared to give it to them.

Dr. JACKSON. If we could get 50 per cent of the license money, we would not ask any appropriation from the general fund.

Mr. MOODY. Does not this proposed legislation give some political recognition to Alaska, this township or——

Dr. JACKSON. Except to individual corporations which are incorporated.

Mr. MOODY. If they are incorporated they can tax themselves?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes; places that are incorporated.

REINDEER IN ALASKA

The CHAIRMAN. You had $25,000 for the current year, and you submit an estimate for $25,000. Did you spend the whole of the $25,000 appropriated for this year?

Dr. JACKSON. We will have spent it on the 1st of July. We have to lay in supplies; and bills will come in just as soon as the mail comes down, which will consume it.

The CHAIRMAN. When are we going to get rid of this difficulty in reference to paying for reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. When they get enough in there to satisfy the white men. When we started the thing originally it was to help the Eskimo, but now the white men want herds.

The CHAIRMAN. How many reindeer have you?

Dr. JACKSON. Twenty-eight hundred.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average rate of increase?

Dr. JACKSON. About 40 per cent. It has been previously about 60 per cent, but we buy all females now and we can not keep up that rate of increase.

Mr. ALLEN. What do you do with them? How are they taken care of?

Dr. JACKSON. They are herded. We loan them to various missionaries of the different denominations—the Episcopals, the Catholics, the Swedish Evangelical, and others—in small herds for three to five years. At the end of that time they are returned to the Government, and they keep the excess or increase of the herd for themselves. Those are mostly given to young men connected with the missionaries, to give them a chance.

The CHAIRMAN. How many reindeer will $25,000 buy?

Dr. JACKSON. About 500.

The CHAIRMAN. Substantially all females?

Dr. JACKSON. We do not buy any males. We raise enough males for breeding purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. At what age do they breed?

Dr. JACKSON. A fawn of this spring will bear next spring—a majority of them do. They commence bearing at 1 year of age, and they maintain that until they are about 16 years of age, that being about the average life of a reindeer.

The reindeer is being used for carrying all kinds of supplies to Cape Nome; the mail going in this year is being carried by reindeer from the Yukon, connecting with dog trains between Dawson and Skagway. If they had a sufficient number of reindeer they would have reliable and rapid communication, which they do not now have. The miners are trying to get them to prospect with them as pack animals.

Dr. Jackson submitted the following paper:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 24, 1900.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: The Commissioner of Education, in making his report to you concerning education in Alaska and the needs of his department for the coming year, asked that Congress be urged to appropriate the sum of $65,000 for educational purposes in Alaska during the next fiscal year. For several years past the annual appropriation has been $30,000, but the rapid increase in population during the past two years has rendered the above sum wholly inadequate. In making his recommendation for the coming year of $65,000, Doctor Harris was figuring on conditions as they existed in July of last year. Since that time conditions have further changed, so that it seems expedient that the amount asked for be increased from $65,000 to $100,000, the additional money to be expended for the erection of new buildings and enlargement of ones already built. I feel no hesitation in asking for this amount as the reports of the Treasury show that since July 1, 1899, under the license law which went into effect on that date, over $100,250 has been actually turned over to the Government from Alaska for liquor licenses.

It was the original intention of the House that this license money should be expended for school purposes, but in the hurry at the end of the last session of Congress, when the license bill was passed, this feature was omitted; so that to-day Alaska gets no benefit from this additional revenue from the district.

Two substantial buildings are necessary at Skagway, a town of some 5,000 people, and having a school population of over 400, and where the Government has no schoolhouse of any kind. The Government now has four teachers stationed at Skagway. At Juneau there is one schoolhouse of one room for the whites and one 1-room house for the natives. The house for the whites should be enlarged. Fort Wrangel, Douglas Island, and Ketchikan also need attention.

If buildings are to be built or additions and repairs made at these various points where there is a crying need for the improvements, in my opinion any sum less than $100,000 will be too small for these purposes and still keep up the schools in the district as they should be. Graded schools are needed at Skagway, Douglas, and Juneau, and this will entail additional expense.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. BRADY,
Governor of Alaska.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. H. MORRIS, AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For back pay and bounty, for payment of amounts due, etc., $350,000. You had $450,000 for the current year. Did you expend the whole of it?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will you have left over?

Mr. MORRIS. I think that from the way things look now we will have $150,000 left of that $450,000. That is explainable from the fact that we have expended our efforts in getting up those Spanish war claims. We will not use so much this coming year. I am holding back on those claims.

The CHAIRMAN. The $150,000 will not be available after the 1st of July?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You think $350,000 is all that you will use?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; should we be short we can get an appropriation hereafter.

The CHAIRMAN. This has been submitted as a recommendation from you:

MEMORANDUM BILL.

[To be inserted in the sundry civil appropriation act, following the item of appropriation for back pay and bounty.]

Provided, That in the settlement of claims of officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their representatives, and all other claims for pay and allowances within the jurisdiction of the Auditor for the War Department or the Auditor for the Navy Department, in which it is the present practice to make deductions of attorneys' fees from the amount found due, no deductions of fees for attorneys or agents shall hereafter be made, but the draft, check, or warrant for the full amount found due shall be delivered to the payee in person or sent to his bona fide post-office address (residence or place of business). It shall be unlawful for any attorney or agent to claim or receive, directly or indirectly, from the claimant, for the prosecution of any such case, more than ten per centum of the amount allowed by the accounting officers. Upon the presentation of evidence deemed sufficient to show that any attorney or agent has violated the provisions of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall debar such attorney or agent from further practice before the Treasury Department. All acts or parts of acts, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this section, are hereby repealed.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM.

If deemed advisable, in justice to parties interested in pending claims, a proviso to this effect might be inserted just before the last sentence (the repealing clause):

"*Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall apply only to cases in which the authority from the claimant to the attorney or agent to act as such is filed with the accounting officers after the passage of this act." Or,

"*Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to cases in which the authority from the claimant to the attorney or agent to act as such was filed with the accounting officers prior to the passage of this act."

Now, why do you suggest that legislation?

Mr. MORRIS. For the very fact that we are acting there and employing a number of clerks for the purpose of making claims for attorneys who do nothing for the claimants in the world except to obtain from them these cases by sending out circulars of misrepresentation. It cumbers the Department with claims which have been settled years

before, and work is done upon cases, and we constantly employ labor which is entirely unnecessary. We have settled claims in that office, as is shown by our record for 1899, and we find that eight out of ten of those claims have nothing in them whatever. There is at least $10 spent for every dollar gotten out. Each claim costs from $25 to $50 to search it, and the averege amounts will be very meager. Recently, within a month, I had a hundred of these cases taken out of the files miscellaneously, and out of the hundred cases 35 had nothing in them in any way, shape, or manner. In 72 of the cases the amount was only $3, and in the other cases the amount was less than $1. Of the whole number that were passed, there were due only $148.89; whereas there was found to be $427.22 due to the Government from those same claims.

The CHAIRMAN. Which there was no chance to get?

Mr. MORRIS. No; you could never collect it.

The CHAIRMAN. You took a hundred as a sample of the others. What did that cost the Government?

Mr. MORRIS. At least $25 apiece to search those claims and investigate them.

The CHAIRMAN. In 32 of them there was nothing due, and in 72 of them there was less than $1 due?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes. Some are due the Government and some the other way.

The CHAIRMAN. In the aggregate there was $148.89 due the claimants and $427.22 due the Government. Two thousand five hundred claims have been investigated?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the trouble grows from the practice of those attorneys or agents using the mails in sending circulars to old soldiers, in which they state in effect that the money is due, and if they can be authorized to act as agent or attorney to prosecute the claims that they will obtain it, and their charge will be 10 per cent.

Mr. MORRIS. They represent that they do not charge anything unless the Government fee is allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. And then it is 10 per cent?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; 10 per cent for the first $200 and up until the fee is $50. Mr. Durban, of Kenton, Ohio, has got on file, I presume, in our office, 2,500 or 3,000 claims. I have never seen the man and have never had correspondence with him.

The CHAIRMAN. The claims are filed and you take those and go through the records at a cost of $25 to $50 apiece, as the law provides, and whenever you find that so much is due, the law makes 90 per cent due claimant and 10 per cent due the other fellow?

Mr MORRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If nothing is allowed——

Mr. MORRIS. He has lost nothing at all. I will tell you another way in which there is imposition. They will bother a claimant for 50 cents and a dollar for expenses. They are all the time bothering claimants in that way. There is no interference with the law when they get 50 cents or a dollar. They write to members of Congress to help them. I have sent to Mr. Hemenway papers where attorneys will ask claimants to call upon the member of Congress to have the case called up.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Members receive a great many letters asking to have these cases looked into.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no doubt about the power of Congress without this proviso?

Mr. MORRIS. I think so; I only thought that if anybody felt thin skinned about that matter that that might be inserted. But I would unhesitatingly shut it right off.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see why you can not make this shorter and stop with the first proviso and drop off "it shall be unlawful," etc.

Mr. MORRIS. You can make that as you please.

The CHAIRMAN. It is already unlawful to receive more than 10 per cent?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes. Practically, I hold (and I think I am right, but the Comptroller disagrees with me) that it is unlawful for them to have that part of that fee now.

The CHAIRMAN. After all is said and done, it seems to me that everything would be accomplished if you stopped at the place I have mentioned.

Mr. MORRIS. I think so.

Mr. MCRAE. How did these claims arise and why these small balances?

Mr. MORRIS. During the civil war they were rather loose in their method of bookkeeping, and there has been a great deal of subsequent legislation in settlements of these cases. These people do not pretend to look up the records and find out whether there are claims or not. They get hold of the army registers. That is especially bad in the cases of women and children. Perhaps the real claimant has obtained settlements. It does not make any difference to them how they get them. They get them in any way they can.

Mr. MCRAE. It would be difficult to get a list until somebody files a claim.

Mr. MORRIS. A claimant can come in any time and we would treat with him.

Mr. MCRAE. As a matter of fact, you never do take up a case unless a claim is made?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Would it not be well to have an officer of the Government, who would see that these claimants are informed that something is due them?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir. It would be making claim against yourself. These old files are forty years of age. I have 145,000 cubic yards of them, and we have to chase through all that mass of stuff. The records were incompletely kept, which causes the clerks to walk from one place to another.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. W. PALMER, PUBLIC PRINTER, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. W. H. COLLINS, CHIEF CLERK, AND CAPT. H. T. BRIAN FOREMAN OF PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. For the current year you had $3,467,000, with a deficiency of $450,000; that is $3,917,000. You submit $3,748,000 for the coming year.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Collins can answer as to that.

Mr. COLLINS. That is the case.

The CHAIRMAN. That follows the proportion and the aggregate makes this amount?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir. The estimates for 1901, amounting to $3,948,000, in round numbers, covers the allotments of printing and binding for Congress and the Executive Departments of the Government. In addition to the $430,000 deficiency for printing and binding for Congress we have $334,000 deficiency for printing and binding for the Executive Departments, making a total appropriation of $4,251,000, exclusive of leaves of absence. It will be seen that the total appropriation for the present year, including the agricultural report and the allowance for leave of absence, exceeds the estimates of the Public Printer for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. By what amount?

Mr. COLLINS. By nearly $200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Next year, however, is the short session of Congress, so that it will be something less, so far as Congress is concerned, than it was this year.

Mr. COLLINS. A great amount of printing can be crowded into the short session of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Undoubtedly, but not so much as in the long session.

Mr. COLLINS. Probably not quite so much—not so much records and bills.

The CHAIRMAN. It is perfectly clear that you can not reduce this estimate?

Mr. COLLINS. No; it can not be reduced, and perhaps we shall have a deficiency next spring.

The CHAIRMAN. It is clear that this will run you until Congress adjourns next year?

Mr. COLLINS. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. And of course the size of the deficiency, if any, will largely depend upon the amount of printing that Congress orders?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes; and the amount the departments order. The printing for the departments is increasing all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a special appropriation for the census?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir. I think the first appropriation for printing the reports of the Eleventh Census was about $600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The law provides how that shall be made?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir. Before you turn to the question of the construction of a fireproof building for the use of the Government Printing Office, there is a matter to which I wish to call attention. It would be a matter of very great convenience to the Government Printing Office if this allotment of $300,000 for printing the report of the Secretary of Agriculture was not made a separate item, and therefore forcing us to keep a separate account. If that could be thrown into the public printing and binding for Congress it would be better. There is no danger of the Public Printer evading that in any respect, because it is included in his annual estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. You would put it in under the head of printing for Congress?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir. There is another matter I would like to speak about, and that is the annual appropriation for leaves of absence. That is a separate sum in the bill. If that had been carried into this

lump sum, it would have saved the necessity of asking for more money for leaves of absence last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it ought to go in there because Congress has the responsibility.

Mr. COLLINS. I will explain why it ought to be done. Last year, after Congress adjourned, in consequence of the very large reduction of force in the office made by the Public Printer, we were compelled to pay pro rata leaves of absence to employees of the office who were dropped from the rolls at that time because their services were not required, and that depleted this separate appropriation for leaves of absence. If there had not been a separate appropriation for leaves of absence we could have paid those employees out of the appropriation for public printing and binding. We had sufficient money. The money is in the Treasury to-day, but as it was a separate appropriation we could not pay, because we had no appropriation for it.

Mr. MOODY. That is a good thing to keep before our minds the fact that we are paying $250,000 for work which we do not get.

Mr. COLLINS. It is carried in the regular appropriation in all the other Departments. Of course, if it is to be in there, it will be impossible to grant the employees more than they are entitled to under the law, and it will so arrange the appropriation that we can settle up every year with all the employees of the Government Printing Office.

There is another matter I would like to speak about before you reach the new building item. Yesterday the Public Printer transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury an estimate of an appropriation for engines for the new Government Printing Office, amounting to $150,000. I presume the Secretary has not transmitted it to the House so that it is not perhaps yet before this committee. The Public Printer did not know that you were so near the end of the sundry civil bill. I would like to have that inserted. The engines and boilers should be made in ample time to have them ready when the building is finished.

The CHAIRMAN. When will the building be completed?

Mr. COLLINS. In about two years.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that you ought not to contract for those now unless it is absolutely necessary to have them, because I have no doubt in my mind that inside of twelve months you can contract for those 33 per cent cheaper than you can now.

Mr. COLLINS. The engineer can tell better than I can as to about how long it will take. (See also letter, p. 500.)

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear what the engineer has to say.

Mr. H. K. COLLINS, engineer. The boilers will take at least a year to procure, and at the same time the building is going up the piping and connections should be made all the way through and have it all put in together. It would be so much better to do it that way than to have it done afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, there is a great deal of pipe construction through the building, and steam heating.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet they wear out and burn out and must be replaced, so that in that case you must leave places in which to put them?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I should think that would be the case. What

objection is there, if any, in putting them in after you get the building up?

Mr. COLLINS. To put the whole thing in after the building is up?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. COLLINS. It would be another delay. You have got to wait for your boilers to go in and for all your piping.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a place in which to put them?

Mr. COLLINS. There is the building standing idle and waiting.

The CHAIRMAN. How much delay would there be?

Mr. COLLINS. One year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to tell me that if you had the boilers ready on the 1st of March next and a place for the pipes and all you had to do to place them, that it would take a year to do it?

Mr. COLLINS. It would take a year to get the boilers.

The CHAIRMAN. The chief clerk said that you did not expect to have the building ready for two years from this spring. If the appropriation is made on or before the 1st of March, 1901, you have got a full year to go on?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that not enough?

Mr. COLLINS. For the engines it will take about the same length of time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no use for one until you have use for all?

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless it is necessary, I would not like to see you make a contract for those engines and boilers, because I have no doubt they will be 33 per cent cheaper in twelve months from now.

Mr. COLLINS. I do not think they will be cheaper in a year from now.

Mr. Collins submitted the following estimate of appropriation for engines, etc., for the new building for the Government Printing Office:

For two engines (with direct connected generators), four boilers (including economizers and supports for same), steam main, steam pumps, and switch board, for new building for the Government Printing Office, $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. New building for the Government Printing Office.

Mr. W. H. COLLINS. Mr. Sewall, the superintendent, will speak as to that.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. S. SEWALL, SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. You have already had an appropriation of $350,000. How much is now available?

Mr. SEWALL. I have spent about $95,000.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have available $260,000. That is what you have under contract?

Mr. SEWALL. I have just let a contract for the steel work and the iron castings which aggregates very nearly $500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The $260,000 is covered by contract?

Mr. SEWALL. I have let a contract for the steel work, which is the greater part of the aggregate appropriation. The $95,000 I have

already expended. I have got about $20,000 more covered by existing contracts, which I did not mention.

The CHAIRMAN. You have contracts existing for $20,000, and a contract let——

Mr. SEWALL. For the steel of about $475,000 and for iron about $7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all you have got?

Mr. SEWALL. I am going in the immediate future to let a contract for the fireproofing of about $225,000 and for bricks to the amount of nearly $100,000, and probably for work in laying bricks, $200,000—for work and material. I am in hopes that all the contracts will be finished before the close of the coming fiscal year. I am going to endeavor to have them completed.

The CHAIRMAN. The $20,000 will be required the coming year certainly?

Mr. SEWALL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have just let a contract for $475,000 for steel?

Mr. SEWALL. Yes; that work will have to be completed by the middle of next December, so that the whole amount will fall due.

The CHAIRMAN. The cast-iron contract will fall due when?

Mr. SEWALL. Before next December.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the contract amounting to $225,000?

Mr. SEWALL. That is the fireproof work—the fireproof covering for the columns and girders. That will all be done next March.

The CHAIRMAN. And the brick?

Mr. SEWALL. I did not expect to get all the brickwork done by the close of the fiscal year, but I will probably have to pay out a total of $220,000 for brickwork and material. I have let a contract for several different kinds of brick, and material for laying brick.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will have to be furnished the coming year?

Mr. SEWALL. The whole $300,000 will be needed during the coming year; $300,000 will not cover the cost of all the brickwork.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes $1,027,000.

Mr. SEWALL. In addition to that we will have to have some money to make a beginning on what we call the mechanical work, the electrical work, and the steam radiators.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the whole amount?

Mr. SEWALL. The whole amount is over $500,000. It will take about $200,000 to safely carry us through the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not got the contracts?

Mr. SEWALL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not made contracts for the whole $1,027,000?

Mr. SEWALL. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. That would leave to be appropriated $767,000?

Mr. SEWALL. Yes; if this appropriation is made, I will have to come back next year and ask that the appropriation be made immediately available in order to get through the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the short session, and the money for all public works is immediately available always.

Mr. SEWALL. I would like to have the money to pay when the work is done.

The CHAIRMAN. I have never yet known a man to be compelled to wait a day under the contract system.

Mr. SEWALL. Yes; but I thought that if it is more convenient to make a smaller appropriation now, I could come back next year, when we will know more definitely about the contracts.

There is another matter about which I wish to speak. Under the law as it stands now I can not buy a dictionary nor a city directory nor any portion of the Revised Statutes, if I need anything of the kind. A dictionary and a directory are necessary. I would like to have inserted there the words "including all books of reference," etc. I have had to worry along without a city directory or a dictionary. A number of times I would like to have had one or two volumes of the Revised Statutes. My office is 735 North Capitol street. I would like to have my letters spelled right and to know where to find any officer of the Government. A dictionary and a directory are very necessary.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to my estimate for an appropriation of $150,000 for boilers, engines, steam main, pumps, and switchboard for the new building for the Government Printing Office, I have the honor to submit the following reasons why the appropriation should be made at the present session of Congress:

The appropriation will not be available until the 1st of July next, after which time the proposals will have to be submitted to bidders and their propositions received and opened. This will consume three months, or until October 1, 1900. Information received from some of the principal mills is to the effect that, owing to the present condition of the market, they will not accept orders for delivery under one year. It will take at least three months to properly install a plant of the size required for the building above referred to.

While the entire building will not be completed until March 1, 1902, the engineer officer in charge of its construction states that three floors will be ready for occupancy October 1, 1901. Heat, light, and power will therefore be required at least five months before the building is finished. The present plant is not adequate to furnish these items beyond the needs of the present office. It will also be more economical to install the plant during the erection of the building than afterwards, as all minor changes can be more readily made.

Respectfully,

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT OF MR. T. H. ANDERSON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ANDERSON. I desire for a few moments to ask the attention of the committee to the consideration of what seems to me is a necessity for an increase of the allowance of the office of the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that in connection with the appropriation of $23,000 for the office of district attorney for the District of Columbia?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This is not a salaried office?

Mr. ANDERSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. It was excepted from the legislation the same as the southern district of New York?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes; under the appropriation in the sundry civil bill for 1900 there is included an allowance of $23,800.

The fees of the office for the last fiscal year amounted to $45,430, and the expenditure under this appropriation was $23,800, so that we turned into the Treasury from the fees between $21,000 and $22,000. It is the only office in the United States which is a revenue-yielding office. Every other office draws on the Government. We are simply asking an increase of the allowance out of the earnings of the office, and we have asked for $7,000, which would still leave, assuming that the earnings next year will not be greater than they are this year, an excess of some $15,000 or $16,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say as to the law fixing this amount? We can not legislate without being subject to a point of order.

Mr. ANDERSON. As I understand it, Congress has simply fixed this amount arbitrarily.

The CHAIRMAN. But the law fixes it. Our rules fix our jurisdiction at appropriations, and prohibits legislation. In other words, your remedy is through the Committee on the Judiciary or the Committee on the District of Columbia, one or both, which have jurisdiction over legislation. We have none in this committee.

Mr. ANDERSON. The practice has been for this committee to make the appropriation and to regulate its distribution, and it seems to me that is within the power of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. We have, free from a point of order, the right to limit the expenditure, but we have no jurisdiction to report an appropriation not authorized by law.

Mr. ANDERSON. As to the statute, it does not fix the amount that shall be allowed to this office at all. It has been left to this committee to appropriate whatever it saw proper for this office, and to apportion it. For instance, this $23,800 is apportioned in this way: $10,000 for assistance, $6,600 for clerks and stenographers, and $1,200 for other office expenses. I think there is no difficulty on that score, and it seems to me that you have just the same right to allow us $30,500 as you have to allow us $23,800 and apportion it.

The CHAIRMAN. That we will have to determine under the rule.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am saying this in answer to your suggestion.

Mr. MCRAE. Who makes the apportionment?

Mr. ANDERSON. Your committee. You will find it in 30 Statutes at Large, page 131.

Mr. GOULD (assistant District attorney). The apportionment was made by the deficiency bill, and then there was also in the sundry civil bill an amount and the necessary apportionment.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for the increase?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think I can not better present it than by reading this communication.

Mr. ANDERSON here read the following report:

OFFICE U. S. ATTORNEY FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the urgent necessity of an increased appropriation for the office of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, and to submit the following statement in connection with the request for such an increase.

The business transacted by this office is admittedly of wider scope and of greater volume than that of any United States district attorney's office in the country. It embraces:

First. All criminal prosecutions for violation of the general statutes of the United States, such as offenses against the postal, pension, and internal-revenue laws, etc.

Second. A large variety of criminal prosecutions for violations of the laws of the United States relating to the District of Columbia.

Third. Civil cases against the officials of the United States, located in the District of Columbia, when sued individually in matters growing out of their official action. These cases include injunction, mandamus, and other actions brought to coerce or prevent official proceedings.

Fourth. Civil suits brought by the United States on bonds given by its officials.

Fifth. The investigation and examination of questions relating to property owned or claimed by the United States in the District of Columbia.

Included under these heads occur almost every variety of civil and criminal cases known to the law, many of them raising novel and complicated questions.

I find the force of which I am able to avail myself under the present appropriation to be inadequate to transact the business of the office. Some idea of the volume of this business may be gathered from the statement that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, 4,284 criminal prosecutions were disposed of. In addition to this large volume of criminal business, a number of civil cases, in which the United States is interested either directly or indirectly, demands the constant attention of the office. Some of these cases involve questions of complexity and of great importance to the Government. The total amount of fees earned by the district attorney during the fiscal year last closed was $45,430.

An examination of the reports of the Attorney-General for ten years last past shows the number of cases disposed of by the office of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia to be, approximately, 20 per cent of all the cases disposed of in the entire seventy-six judicial districts of the United States. To transact this business two criminal courts, branches of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, hold regular terms, while the police court is constantly in session. Many of the cases are difficult in character, necessitate careful preparation, and involve protracted trials. At one time within the past year there were thirteen indictments for murder awaiting trial; two of these cases when placed upon trial consumed practically a month, in

addition to the time involved in their preparation. It is to be remembered that the duties imposed upon the United States attorney for the District of Columbia include not only those duties ordinarily discharged by United States attorneys elsewhere, but all those duties discharged by public prosecutors for the State in other jurisdictions, including also many prosecutions under what amount to municipal ordinances, such as are ordinarily conducted by city solicitors in other cities.

It is a physical impossibility for the district attorney for this District to personally conduct more than a small part of even the important cases constantly arising. He must, for the protection of the interests of the Government, have assistants of such legal ability as to enable them to try intricate and important cases. In fact, the executive work connected with the office is so exacting that it has been the experience of every district attorney in recent years that but little of his time can be devoted to the actual trial of cases. Without proper compensation, viz, such amounts as equal or nearly equal what they can earn in the practice of their profession outside of the district attorney's office, competent lawyers can not be had and retained for the service. Within the past year three competent men have resigned from the office because of the inability of the district attorney to pay them such sums as they could earn at the practice of their profession outside of the office.

The appropriation for the office as fixed by the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900 (30 Statutes at Large, p. 1114), was $23,800, which, by a provision of the deficiency bill approved July 19, 1897 (30 Statutes at Large, p. 131), was apportioned as follows:

> He shall pay to his deputies or assistants note xceeding in all ten thousand dollars per annum; also his clerk and messenger hire not exceeding six thousand six hundred dollars; office rent, fuel, stationery, printing, and other incidental expenses, not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars, out of the fees of his office: *Provided*, That no expenses other than those above specified shall be allowed.

An increase of said appropriation to the extent of $6,700, making the total amount thereof $30,500, is respectfully requested; and in this connection attention is called to the fact before stated that the fees earned by the office for the last fiscal year amounted to $45,430, so that the appropriation asked would be still practically $15,000 less than the fees earned. It is respectfully recommended that the distribution of this appropriation should be provided for in the sundry civil bill as follows:

> For fees of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, $30,500, to be apportioned by him as follows: For the salary of said district attorney (as now provided by law), $6,000 per annum; for his assistants, $13,500 per annum; for clerk and messenger hire, $9,600 per annum; for stationery, printing, and other incidental expenses, $1,400 per annum.

It is believed that this increase in the appropriation, besides enabling this office to transact the business of the Government coming within its jurisdiction with greater promptness and dispatch, will in fact result in actual saving to the Government. To illustrate: it has been the custom of the Department of Justice, by reason of the limited force in the office of the United States attorney for this District, to assign special counsel to take charge of important civil cases pending in the courts of the District. Three such special counsel are now employed on such cases. Were a sufficient force of regular assistants provided, this additional expenditure would be obviated except in rare cases requiring the services of a specialist.

I may add in this connection that the two justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia now holding criminal terms, as well as three former United States attorneys for this District, now resident in this city, to all of whom I am authorized to refer the committee, concur with me as to the necessity of this increase in the said appropriation.

Respectfully submitted.

T. H. ANDERSON,
United States Attorney, District of Columbia.

The other day the Attorney-General referred to me a suit for $70,000 damages against the Public Printer. Since the passage of the act there have been 21 murder trials in my office. I have tried 10 since the 6th of October, when I took the office. I still have 5 more to try. I only speak of it to show the great increase which has taken place in the business as the years go along.

The two justices of the supreme court and three ex-United States district attorneys, all residents of the city, all concur in the presentation I am now making to you. Judge McComas, who is now in the Senate, and who recently retired from the bench, has said repeatedly that he knows of his own knowledge that the time has come when the business of the office can not be carried on without additional assistance. I have been pushing the business of the office, as everybody in the office has been, and I want to say that it is impossible for me to make such inroads on the accumulated business as I had hoped to do. The current business of the office keeps us all occupied. There is a large amount of accumulated business.

The office of the southern district of New York pays $19,000 to its assistants against $10,000 paid by us. They pay $9,000 to clerks against our $6,600. That office gets $34,000 allowance and we get $23,800. In addition to that the district attorney gets $13,000 in addition to his salary, growing out of the customs cases. Our office does a large amount of business in excess of the work done by the southern district of New York. Our office does more business than any office in the United States.

In asking this we simply ask an increase of the allowance out of the earnings of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. This was an amendment to section 917 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia, which increased the amount, and was enacted in 1897. That is the law, and under the rules of the House this could only be done by unanimous consent. The real jurisdiction of this matter is in the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GOULD. Was that not in the deficiency bill?

The CHAIRMAN. This was a Senate amendment. That is the situation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF MR. HERBERT PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The CHAIRMAN. You have $25,000, with $10,000 deficiency, for the current year. The amount you estimate for printing and binding for the Library of Congress and in which you submit the following words, "including copyright department, binding and rebinding of Library

books," is $75,000. How many books on the average would this $75,000 bind?

Mr. PUTNAM. It would bind 75,000. Of course of the pamphlets it would bind many more. In the new method of pamphlet binding I hope to introduce it will be cheaper. At the present time we are paying as much for the pamphlets as for the books. The actual count which I have made since the estimate went in shows 355,563 books and pamphlets in paper covers on the shelves. Of this of course there are a large number of duplicates. A large number will never have to be bound, but it seems to me quite certain that, counting out such, there are between 100,000 and 200,000 books and pamphlets which will need binding. There are added to this every year perhaps 15,000 books, irrespective of pamphlets.

The CHAIRMAN. That ought to be bound?

Mr. PUTNAM. That ought to be bound. I am assuming that our exchanges will continue to increase in a normal proportion. There are books needing repairs, and if that is counted it will be about $4,000 and they need radical repairs. There are accumulating each year periodicals and newspapers which have to be bound. The cost to put the present collection into condition and bind the volumes which need repair would be considerably in excess of $100,000, I think. This estimate includes printing. About $4,500 of that is chargeable to the copyright department, and that comes back in fees of the office and is covered into the Treasury.

About $3,000 to $4,000 more is required to cover the miscellaneous work of the office, such as letter heads and call slips, circulars, and other printing material for the ordinary administrative uses, which is furnished by the Government Printing Office. The rest of the printing consists chiefly in printing catalogue cards, and the allowance for that is intimately and necessarily connected with my general estimate for next year. We are assuming that we shall compile a subject catalogue of that library on cards and put into print the author and subject cards. The catalogue which we now have, and for which these slips [indicating] are specimens, simply are by authors, and those are cumbersome slips. We can get a better form than that by using the standard cards and have the titles more legibly and neatly written. We can better this again by using the typewriter.

The difficulty with the use of the typewriter is that any one title, irrespective of the original cost, in any one book, may appear in a number of different places in the catalogue. It is a catalogue under the author under this subject, and it may be a catalogue under a different heading. It may be a catalogue along several different subjects represented on each. The method of economy that is now in use in the libraries of the country is to print the title once and write in the script subheading. That is what we are doing now with the books representing the copyright accession. It is that precise thing we wish to do, and that is done with the books coming from abroad, as well as domestic publications; and I wish to have more than one copy of the catalogue, because we wish not merely to have one in the catalogue room, but we wish to place one at the Capitol and to supply a duplicate to the Government bureaus, so that when a man is at work on material in the Library he may have what amounts to an index of what the Library contains. It is simply for the multiplication of copies.

The printing now costs 25 cents a title for about 50 copies of the

card, and the subject-entry heading is to be put on in pen and ink. The catalogue is now ready with about 60 titles. We shall accumulate in the course of the coming year sixty to seventy thousand more. It is an essential part of the scheme of supplying the Library with a subject and author catalogue, the complete catalogue, which we have not now, and we should proceed to the printing of it to make it available for the work of the additional force which we are to take on next year.

The allowance for this printing next year should not be less than $25,000. That would make about 130,000 titles, including what we have on hand. The cost now is 25 cents for American titles only. The estimate of the Government Printing Office for foreign titles is over 50 cents per title. I think we can cut that down so that it will not average more than 30 to 35 cents each. After this the amount for printing will be about $25,000. We should have an allowance to enable us to put in print a special topical list, where such is important, such as the Nicarauga Canal, that we submitted to Congress and which was put into print. They would go through the ordinary channels. We could make up lists of such things as the marine subsidy, and a list on trusts and other small lists that ought to be compiled, and which we could do in a formal way. The printing of these cards will take up all of the $75,000, without making up the arrears in binding.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke of binding the periodicals. Is that such as includes the Cosmopolitan and Harper's Weekly?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAM. Do you bind all those periodicals with the advertisements inserted?

Mr. PUTNAM. It has been the practice during the past fifteen years not to bind the advertising matter, but now it is insisted upon. The binder had got into the habit of leaving those out, but the Librarian objected to it on the ground that reference was often sought of the advertising matter. The additional cost of binding the book with the advertising matter in would not be very much greater by reason of the advertisements.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be additional expense?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes; there would be some additional cost, but not a great deal. At the hearing on the urgent deficiency bill, in which I asked a deficiency appropriation of $25,000, making a total of $50,000, I was asked whether, in this arrears work, we were not taking that up gradually. We have been falling behind regularly during the past few years, and that accounts for the accumulation.

I am particularly anxious that during the coming year there should be sufficient appropriation made to justify the Public Printer in enlarging the detail he has at the Library for the repairs of binding. There is no reason why more composition on these cards should not be carried on. He is badly cramped, and by reason of the pressure of other work these catalogue cards are sometimes delivered three months after the catalogue is sent in. The books are on the shelves about three months.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got the words "Including arrears copyrights, binding and rebinding copyright books." You want to put it under the binding of Congress?

Mr. PUTNAM. That clause to include the copyright office has been

put in to make special the fact that that part is chargeable to the part of the Library which is earning something.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the words "For Library cards" is sufficient?

Mr. PUTNAM. Perfectly.

Mr. MCRAE. Would it cover reports?

The CHAIRMAN. Undoubtedly.

Mr. PUTNAM. The assistance taken on will be largely lost unless the work can be put into printing.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT OF COL. T. A. BINGHAM, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For improvement and maintenance of grounds north and south of Executive Mansion." That is the same. You are expending all of it?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; and we could expend more easily.

The CHAIRMAN. "Care of greenhouse, $2,000." That is the same?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "Construction of iron storehouse and nursery, $6,800." That is new?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is important and absolutely necessary for the business of the Government.

Mr. ALLEN. Where is the nursery?

Colonel BINGHAM. South of the Monument. We have not got any really. What we have was made of the old houses. The storehouse was an old shack which General Casey used when he was building the Monument. We have put in there the tools, the hose, rakes, and such things, in addition to the minor tools and plumbers' supplies. It is no use to repair that building, and we have great difficulty with it. We have no place to store anything. Take the furniture in the White House, which must go off for repair. We want to sell it sometimes. It is stored in the attic of the White House, but in summer time, when the carpets are up, we have to pay from one-half to three-fourths of a cent a yard storage. The band stand has to be stored away. I could go through a list of these things and show the necessity for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Had we not better authorize you to throw away this stuff?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir; what we want to store is valuable property. In connection with the new brick storehouse, I would like to add the words "for each and every purpose connected therewith," because we have got to pull down one old shack. We can not get it otherwise unless it reads that way. The old building is now used for storing coal. That is where the storehouse will go. We can not tear it down with the money we now have. We might use a couple of hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. That is current law. "Construction and repair of post and chain and iron fences." Why don't you take them out?

Colonel BINGHAM. The chain fence there is an important thing, especially when you consider the new reservations. It does not obstruct the view. It is an addition when in good order and well painted.

The CHAIRMAN. You are expending all of that appropriation?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes. We ran short on the item for snow and ice, and we had to ask for more.

The CHAIRMAN. For improvement and care and maintenance of grounds of the seven Executive Departments, $400 each. That is new.

Colonel BINGHAM. When the Sherman statue came to be built on the ground which the Treasury had used for a photographic establishment it disturbed the greenhouse. They turned that over to me and told me that they would like to have me provide them with flowers, and it occurred to me that all the Executive Departments are working greenhouses, and that if I could get $400 a year I could furnish the whole thing cheaper. We plant three-fourths of a million plants every spring. It would be the cheapest way to do that for the Departments.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The CHAIRMAN. For repair and care of the Executive Mansion you want $20,000, which is the normal appropriation?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Fuel for Executive Mansion and repairs to greenhouse. That is the current law. That is repairs of the conservatory of the Executive Mansion?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; there is an item for lighting the Executive Mansion. There is a provision there about the gas company providing self-regulating burners and tips, and it seems to me that is inadvisable, because we have got better tips. We can get better light by getting modern tips than by using the self-regulating tips and burners.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the District of Columbia provision in reference to street lamps. You think you would rather have that out?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; if I were paying it out of my own pocket I would leave it out. It seems to me it would be better.

The CHAIRMAN. Who furnishes the gas burners and tips—the gas company?

Colonel BINGHAM. There is no such thing needed as a self-regulating burner and tip, and it is not in use. We have got the ordinary 5, 8, and 10 feet burners. We do not use anything like the District uses for that.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to put in "forty-five minutes after sunset" instead of fifteen minutes?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes. We do not need light so soon after sunset in this latitude.

The CHAIRMAN. It is so much per lamp?

Colonel BINGHAM. I think that is the District schedule.

Mr. ALLEN. It is the Colonel's suggestion that the street-lamp self-regulating burner is not valuable.

Colonel BINGHAM. We do not use the same burners that they do. They use Welsbachs and others. We use the street 5, 8, and 10 feet burner. The park roads are lighted by electricity, except in the Smithsonian grounds.

On page 182 it seems to me it would be a good provision to leave in "that the cost of electric lights shall include the entire cost of maintaining in good order."

The CHAIRMAN. And make each $72 per annum, as it is in the District?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. And Washington Monument is the same?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; they are all the same.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an item there for a new plant.

Colonel BINGHAM. The steam plant there is broken down. It is the same thing which General Casey used in the construction of the Monument. The steam engine is worn out and filled up and the pistons rattle. We have to shut down once a quarter in order to go over the machinery. The cylinders are worn. The elevator itself is a very clumsy one, and it requires more steam to run it than it should. To carry steam 800 feet is a great proposition. The whole plant, however, is to-day in better shape than it has been heretofore. We put in a specially expensive joint. If we could put in a dynamo we could use one boiler, and we could run the dynamo to light the monument; and not only that, but we could run the elevator by electricity, which, of course, is cleaner.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get on fairly well this year without it?

Colonel BINGHAM. No. That engine, I anticipate, is likely to break down any time. Nothing can be done until we get a new engine.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not repair it?

Colonel BINGHAM. No; we can not repair it any more.

The CHAIRMAN. What does a new engine cost?

Colonel BINGHAM. About $8,500.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of it?

Colonel BINGHAM. Ten inches.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it 500 or 600 horsepower?

Colonel BINGHAM. I do not know; it has a 10-inch cylinder with a 2-foot stroke. When it is rebuilt it should have special safety gauges on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think you could buy electrical power here?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; but they can not sell it as cheaply as we can furnish it if we had a plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what power costs?

Colonel BINGHAM. They have it down now to about 8 cents. It is being furnished in the State, War, and Navy building for 4 and in the White House for 4 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you get power from the State, War, and Navy building?

Colonel BINGHAM. No; we would have to build a conduit, and we would have to buy cable and run it up there.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got a conduit in the neighborhood of the Washington Monument?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; we are lighting eight lamps in the Washington Monument grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got power?

Colonel BINGHAM. We could put in another wire if necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The private corporations have them.

Colonel BINGHAN. Yes; the United States Electric Lighting Company.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any effort to see how much they will charge you for power?

Colonel BINGHAM. I have. The price they gave me was 8 cents; but I think they would be willing to sell it for less.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would see what that will cost.

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; we have got to buy a motor and change the installation, anyhow.

The CHAIRMAN. But your motor is insignificant in cost.

Colonel BINGHAM. The little motor in the White House cost $1,000, and we thought it was a bargain, and it is only about 2½ horsepower.

The CHAIRMAN. How many horsepower would you want?

Colonel BINGHAM. Twelve, at least.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would make inquiry about the minimum price for which you can buy electrical power to run that Monument, because it seems to me almost certain that the whole bill for electric engines, firemen, and assistants will cost more than you can provide it for.

Colonel BINGHAM. I will attend to that right away.

The CHAIRMAN. Send it in by Monday, and tell us how much the motor will cost for that elevator.

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt but what you could provide it for 6 cents, and that would be very much cheaper than you can provide it yourself.

Colonel BINGHAM. It would take about $26,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have got to have fuel and alterations.

Colonel BINGHAM. The same force we have now would do that.

The CHAIRMAN. In case you buy power you could dispense with this force.

Colonel BINGHAM. I wanted to mention that down at the greenhouse south of the Monument, that out of the money you gave me last year and on account of the demand for trees General Wilson gave me authority to borrow from Mr. Allen, who has charge of the Flats, and we are now utilizing part of that ground with that money for the care and improvement of the Monument. If you could give me $2,000 more, making it $5,000 instead of $3,000, the extra $2,000 would enable me to dig down Fifteenth street and get soil.

The CHAIRMAN. State in your letter, which I have asked you to write, the amount which you pay for current expenses, and how many people you can dispense with and the amount you want to adopt it.

Colonel BINGHAM. Very well.

SATURDAY, *April 14, 1900.*

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT J. TRACEWELL, COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to page 52, under the head of "Light-House Establishment." After the word "stations" in the fifth line from the top, they come and suggest the insertion of the following words, "personal services, traveling expenses of civilian members of Light-

House Board." Now, what would that let them do that they can not do now?

Mr. TRACEWELL. It would let them put on a clerical force, if they saw fit, at the different stations, which they are not permitted to do under the language of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Outside of the District of Columbia, can they?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I think not. I do not think they use miscellaneous or contingent expenses to employ personal services.

The CHAIRMAN. The act of 1882 prohibits personal employment inside the District; it seems to me it does not affect the outside.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I do not think the accounting officers; I am not speaking for certainty; I do not think it has ever been the rule out of contingent appropriations to employ personal services. That is my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to traveling expenses of civilian members. It seemed to me they made a case there. He serves without pay and lives in Baltimore, as I remember it. Now, it seems to me that that insertion ought to be placed there in regard to the traveling expenses of the civilian member.

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes; but you understand why they do not get traveling expenses, because this is their official station, and no person traveling, even on business to his official station, gets travel pay unless there is specific legislation, and that is the reason why it was denied.

The CHAIRMAN. He lives in Baltimore and comes to Washington, and there is no compensation, and it seems to me that ought to be paid.

Mr. TRACEWELL. This is their official headquarters for that particular board.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to top of page 54, under the head of "Expenses of light vessels, for seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and temporary expenses, temporary employment, and incidental expenses of light vessels," there they wish the words "and personal services." Now, under that I have no doubt if it was necessary to employ a clerk a week, or a month, or six weeks that they can do it.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I think so, sir, with those words "and temporary employment" in there which seem to be in the text, but the trouble is they want to do it without those words in there.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been in there all the time, but what they want is "personal services" after the word "supplies;" that would enable them to put a clerk in employmsnt in the District?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And probably in their office?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now on page 55, under the head of "expenses of fog signals" they want the words "and personal services and" after the word "and" and before the words "incidental expenses," and then they want also the words included "and purchase of land."

Mr. TRACEWELL. I will tell you how that came up. They did purchase some land without authority, and the Comptroller held up the vouchers for the purchase of the land—I think some $900—that is my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably that ought to be permitted.

Mr. TRACEWELL. That is how these questions come up; they go and do these things without authority.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, under the head of lighting of rivers, they suggest "personal services" there?

Mr. TRACEWELL. They want in every one of the offices; it is claimed they have not sufficient clerical force; I am sure I do not know about the facts, but I say to them, "If Congress gives it to you it is nothing to me; I simply want to enforce the law as I find it."

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go to page 60, under the head of Life-Saving Service. In the fourth line from the top of page 61 they want the words inserted "pay of assistants to inspectors and superintendents of construction of stations."

Mr. TRACEWELL. What they want to do is to employ some assistant inspectors and pay them; that is just what they want to do.

Mr. MOODY. Why could not they do so under the authority to rebuild and improve these stations?

Mr. TRACEWELL. These rebuildings and improvements are done by contract. They want to employ a clerk or employ an officer as an assistant to inspectors and superintendents of construction of station, and he will be an annual man if you make this appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. No; Mr. Kimball says not. He says what he wants, for instance, is to hire a carpenter on the spot to inspect on behalf of the Government, and that now he has not that right.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I do not think he has the right unless you put in the insertion for it. If you will pass down on this page 61 you will find the word "rent" they have inserted there. Now, under the words "freight, storage, and repairs to apparatus, etc.," in New York city they have a building rented, and I suggested to Colonel Kimball that if Congress wanted them to rent a building they should give them some authority to rent a building, and it would be all right and it would be nothing to me.

Mr. MOODY. Would not storage include the privilege of hiring a storeroom?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I do not think that would be the ordinary definition of it, Mr. Moody. It might be a very liberal definition of the word "storage," but you know legislation is pretty stringent in regard to renting; take the District, for instance, they can not rent at all unless there is specific authority.

The CHAIRMAN. That is peculiar to the District; that is an exception.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I know that.

The CHAIRMAN. You did pass that account of rent?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes; but it looks to me if you want to give them the privilege of renting it would be better to say so.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we did in this case, and go through all the other branches of the service, in whole or in part, would not the Comptroller be justified in saying, "Well, I could, by a fairly liberal construction, a pretty liberal construction, perhaps, let the word 'storage' cover 'renting,' because they have got to have a place to store and only inquire as to the facts, and yet they have said 'rent;' now they have omitted it in another place"——

Mr. TRACEWELL. Storage and rent are two different things in law. They are very different indeed.

The CHAIRMAN. How can you store unless you have a place rented?

Mr. TRACEWELL. There is no relation of landlord and tenant in storage at all, and there can not be a rental without the relation of landlord and tenant.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us see if the rent is not a mere incident. Suppose by legislation we created a service that is to do certain work, all that the Light-House and Life-Saving Service does, and we provide for a superintendent of the whole work and provide $5,000,000 for other purposes, or provide $5,000,000 to carry on those services, including storage, and the Government does not own any anywhere and you had no jurisdiction; you are the official appointed; you have no roof anywhere to place anything under. Now, you have got to do one of two things: You have got either to take that money under the construction and construct a building, or you have to hire it from somebody, or you have to lease a building for storage. Now, is not rent a mere incident?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I look at it this way: Storage means to put in a thing, and it is confined to the space that you pay for to store things. No relation of landlord to tenant exists. In rental you may use rental probably for storage, but not necessarily so.

Mr. MOODY. We do not want to give an opportunity to rent for any purpose.

Mr. TRACEWELL. That is exactly what they are doing now.

Mr. MOODY. I mean rent for any purpose except storage.

Mr. TRACEWELL. They have used it there for their offices in New York City; yes, sir, that is how this controversy came up. That is exactly what they are doing; they are renting rooms in New York City.

Mr. MOODY. They said they were renting them simply for the purpose of storing.

Mr. TRACEWELL. My recollection is that they rented offices there and I passed the accounts, but suggested that I did not think Congress intended under this language that they were to rent these rooms. That is how this controversy came about.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose they simply rented a room or rooms in New York, intending to use those rooms for storing material and nothing else?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Probably under quite a liberal construction you might say that is storage, and I think I took that view and passed the particular voucher.

Mr. MOODY. Now, if you gave broader and general authority to rent buildings he may rent them for any purpose, and we do not want him to do that.

Mr. TRACEWELL. They will do it if they get the understanding that Congress intended so, and they will come back to me and say, "Mr. Comptroller, you know Congress intended to allow me to rent by this particular language."

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you struck out the current law in making this appropriation, and in a similar case, on page 61, strike out "rent," strike out "assistants to inspectors," and so on; strike out everything but down to the third line from the bottom, on page 61, after the word "and" and before the word "miscellaneous" insert "other necessary," so that it would read "and other necessary miscellaneous expenses not included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States."

Mr. TRACEWELL. Now, you want to know what effect that would be relative to the pay of assistants. I do not think it would authorize it.

The CHAIRMAN. What would it be in regard to the question of rent?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Leaving the word "storage?"

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I do not think the word "other" would add any force to the language at all; the word "miscellaneous" would refer to the same kind of things and the same class which had gone before.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not that broaden it?

Mr. TRACEWELL. "And other necessary miscellaneous expenses" of the character and kind that have been mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it would mean things necessary which are not included under the things specified. Your province would be to determine the question of necessity.

Mr. TRACEWELL. But not if the expenditures were of a different character or of a different kind from those specified.

The CHAIRMAN. "And other necessary miscellaneous expenses that can not be included under any other head of life-saving stations of the coasts of the United States."

Mr. TRACEWELL. Personal services have never been held to be miscellaneous expenses; that is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to page 53, where they want, near the bottom of the page, "for leasing and improving property for revenue-cutter purposes."

Mr. TRACEWELL. It seems just a question of whether you want to give them that authority.

The CHAIRMAN. They have not got it now?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I think not, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to page 85, under the head of the astrophysical observatory; in the next to the last line of the first provision, they wish inserted the words "repairs and alterations of buildings."

Mr. TRACEWELL. That is another question of just simply whether Congress wants to give them that authority to repair and alter buildings and use this appropriation for the same.

The CHAIRMAN. It is perfectly plain that would have to go in there or they could not do it?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. That presents a different question from the others?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item on page 103, under the head of "Maintenance of vessels, Fish Commission." They have there in italics, "hire of vessels and boats, and compensation of temporary employees."

Mr. TRACEWELL. There is some question of whether they can use contingent expenses for hire of temporary employees. They could not do it in the District, that is very certain, under the act of 1882.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been passing these accounts?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I do not think I have any of this kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you passed the accounts for hire of vessels outside of the District?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I am inclined to think not, sir. I could not under the language, unless they had in language such as they want in here now.

The CHAIRMAN. Hire?

Mr. TRACEWELL. The language now is, "including the purchase and repair of boats, apparatus," etc., not hire of boats. When you purchase a boat that means you have got to have somebody to man it.

The CHAIRMAN. And "compensation of temporary employees?"

Mr. TRACEWELL. That is the same question. Over on page 104 he wants the same thing.

Mr. MOODY. Under the head of "Repairs of buildings, Interior Department," the language is suggested there, "including the wages of mechanics and laborers." Now, will not the appropriation for repairs to the buildings authorize the payment of men who do the repairing?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I am inclined to think it would, sir. Ordinarily the repairs are made by contract, and I see no law and no reason why they could not temporarily hire; but the trouble is, when they put these men on they just put them on the regular roll.

Mr. MOODY. If we gave them that language it would enable them to do it, but we do not want them to do it.

Mr. TRACEWELL. That is what they are doing to-day, without that language.

Mr. MOODY. But we do want them to have that privilege of paying wages, I take it, for people who are hired to repair a window or repair a door, or do any of those things which take a day, two days, or a week. And you think they can do that?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I think so without that. Let me make the trouble plain. Just the moment they understand that they can do that they will put them on their regular roll.

Mr. MOODY. You would not allow them?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I do not see how I can so distinguish. They will put them on the roll this month, and if I question them they say it is temporary; and the next month appears the same man, and the next month appears the same man, and the next month the same man, and it is giving him compensation by the month.

Mr. MOODY. That would be so in case we used this language?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Well, they are doing it now without any language.

Mr. MCRAE. If this were put in would it not be considered as putting it in at a per diem salary?

Mr. TRACEWELL. It is simply a question of what Congress wants and what it intends. If I know what the intention of Congress is I do not have any trouble.

Mr. MOODY. I should suppose the intention of this would be, if the language is left as it is now, if they desired to make a specific repair and desired to do it by workmen under their control they might do so.

Mr. TRACEWELL. Undoubtedly.

Mr. MOODY. But if they undertook to put that same workman upon the permanent roll——

Mr. TRACEWELL. Under this language I would not allow it.

Mr. MOODY. That leaves it just the way we desire to leave it.

Mr. TRACEWELL. "Including wages of mechanics and laborers"—that does not mean men on the roll. Now, the trouble is we find without any of this language that is just what they have got, and so we are holding them up on that.

Mr. MOODY. We want them held up on that, so I think the best thing to do is to leave it as it is.

Mr. MCRAE. Then, as I understand you, you would rather have the words in than not?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Now, with these wages, that does not mean they are on the salary roll. Men get wages by virtue of a contract.

Mr. MOODY. If I understand Mr. Tracewell's construction of this

aright he would not pass under this construction any permanent employees.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I would not.

Mr. MOODY. But you would pass a man who was hired to repair a door or any other thing which could fairly be called repairs, and we have got to trust to them to use decently sound judgment in doing what they do?

Mr. MCRAE. I should think from his statement the words should be put in there.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I could suggest a word for you to put in there, and I would make it read as follows: "including wages of temporary mechanics and laborers." If you add the word "temporary" before "mechanics" you will have it.

Mr. MOODY. I do not see why your present ruling does not leave us in as good condition as we can be. Now, under this provision on page 126, as I understand you, you would not pass the pay of a regular employee?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Well, I would rather you add the word "temporary" before "mechanics and laborers," and then I would be sure of it.

Mr. MOODY. I mean, suppose you strike out all the language in italics altogether and leave it as it has been heretofore, you would not pass then anything except a person who was employed for repairing for the time being?

Mr. TRACEWELL. That would be all.

Mr. MOODY. That is the way we want to leave it.

Mr. TRACEWELL. But that is exactly what they do not want; they want to get men on the regular roll, and that is their effort all the time.

Mr. MOODY. And we do not want to give any pretense. Now, if you construe that provision in that manner, that is the way we wish it.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I would rather put the word "temporary" before "mechanics and laborers," if you leave the italics in.

Mr. MOODY. But suppose we leave them out?

Mr. TRACEWELL. They can go and hire a person to make temporary repairs and pay him wages.

Mr. MOODY. That is all?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Then why not strike out the words in italics and leave the language as it has been?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I see no reason why it should not be.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 241, entitled "Defense in Indian depredation claims."

Mr. TRACEWELL. I remember what brought about the language there very well. I ascertained about eighteen months or two years ago that the Department of Justice paid, out of the appropriation for defense in Indian depredation claims, a considerable permanent force in the office on regular salaries amounting to several thousand dollars—I do not remember how many thousands; so they are asking now that the existing law be so construed that they may hereafter employ at the seat of government or otherwise under general or specific appropriation at rates of compensation to be designated by the Attorney-general.

Mr. MOODY. Now, the language not in italics, provides for salaries

and expenses in defense of Indian depredation claims. Now why can not they employ men on salaries?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Because they can not employ everybody here in the District of Columbia under the act of 1882 unless a specific appropriation and the amount is named.

Mr. MOODY. Why, is not this specific authority to the Department to pay salaries in a certain limited number of cases? I do not see why you can not under the existing law.

Mr. TRACEWELL. Well, for the very reason the idea is here that these salaries and expenses are to be paid for field men. They have field men; the bulk of the business is field men, and they bring them in here and give them regular desks.

The CHAIRMAN. I happen to know about that office. They have got quite a force there of clerks, stenographers, and all that kind of thing, independent of their field men, and I guess they are paying them from this appropriation.

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes; they are paying their regular men in the office out of this appropriation.

Mr. MCRAE. If you intend to make it specific, there is no reason why you should not put these words in?

Mr. TRACEWELL. There is no reason why, if you intend to let him do this, that you should not use this language.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what he is doing now.

Mr. TRACEWELL. Well, he has been doing it under the provision as it has stood.

Mr. MOODY. That is not under the French spoliation and other claims?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I am inclined to think so, but I will not answer that specifically and positively. They have simply used this appropriation practically to do as they pleased and pay their annual employees.

The CHAIRMAN. But they have been doing that from the commencement of this Indian depredation matter, and now they are making that kind of headway that possibly they may have to have more instead of less.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I am sure if you intend to let them proceed in this way you ought to use this language, because it is very embarrassing to the accounting officer to pass these claims.

The CHAIRMAN. This has always been construed to pay for this force.

Mr. TRACEWELL. The Court of Claims held—I can not give the citation right now—that it was the business of the Attorney-General and the clerk both to know it was not specifically appropriated for, and they disallowed it. That is the case in the 24th Court of Claims, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Not under this provision.

Mr. TRACEWELL. No; not exactly under that provision.

The CHAIRMAN. We are much obliged to you, Mr. Comptroller.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I trust if you want them to do this you will leave this language in; it can not do any harm if you want to pay this.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, April 14, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: In accordance with your request for definite information respecting how much of the $350,000 appropriated March 3, 1899, for installment of plant for the manufacture of small arms at the Rock Island Arsenal has, to the present, been expended, and how much is now covered by contract or other obligation, I have the honor to inform you that the commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, replying to telegraphic inquiry, reports as follows:

About $56,000 of army appropriations now covered by expenditures and contracts. Labor and material will require about $24,000 during remainder of present quarter. In addition have just opened bids for electrical machinery carrying charge of about $42,000 to armory. Have delayed steps to procure machinery until Congress takes action on recommendation for increased appropriation.

In explanation of this answer I beg to state that after provision is made, by expenditure and contract, for the parts of installation pertaining to the power and its transmission to the machines to perform the desired work the expenditure of the remainder depends on the magnitude of the ultimate output, which can only be known when the amount of money available for the total plant is known. Until it is known whether Congress is to give the $509,000 additional, we can not intelligently begin the purchase of machines. The question must be considered as a whole to produce the best result.

As stated to the committee, the commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal was authorized to proceed with the project as outlined in the inclosed extract copy from his report on this subject for the year ending June 30, 1899, to which your attention is invited. The money was made available until expended, and there was no obligation imposed either by Congress or this office on him for its expenditure within a given time. On the contrary, the provision of the act that the money should be available until expended was intended to allow for the deliberation and care in the expenditure that would produce the best result.

Respectfully,
A. R. BUFFINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

[Extract from annual report of the commanding officer Rock Island Arsenal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.]

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SMALL-ARMS PLANT.

Congress at its last session made an appropriation of $350,000 "for the purchase of machinery, tools, fixtures, and for installation of plant for the manufacture of small arms at the armory shops, Rock Island Arsenal, to be available until expended."

This sum did not become available until July 1, 1899, and a few days after that date I visited Washington to receive in detail your

instructions. I also spent some time at the Springfield Armory that I might make a careful detailed examination of the plant there in existence, which is capable of an output of 200 rifles per eight-hour day.

The floor space occupied by the entire plant at Springfield, including both the hill and water shops, is about 180,000 square feet.

Shops B and D (omitting the upper or attic floors, on which, if necessary, small machines could, however, be located) and shop F of the armory row at this arsenal provide about 277,000 square feet, and therefore permit the establishment therein of a plant having the same capacity as that now at Springfield without the crowding necessary in parts of the latter. An increase of about 25 per cent in such a plant could ultimately be made within these shops without impairing its convenient or efficient operation.

With your approval, the work of clearing these three buildings of other stores and material preparatory to their use for small-arms manufacture has recently been commenced, and will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible.

The first essential in the establishment of a manufucturing plant, after the necessary buildings are provided, as in the case under consideration, is proper provision for the development of the power to run the machine tools which may ultimately be installed. At this arsenal the Government has at its dam ample water power, but of the forty-one openings only eight are at present occupied, and the turbines in place are not of the most modern or efficient design.

The water power as now developed is required for operating the three shops in the arsenal row, where manufactures are at present conducted. It is transmitted to them from the dam by wire ropes.

To conduct small-arm manufacture upon only the same moderate scale as at the Springfield Armory will require between 500 and 600 horsepower, and this should be electrically transmitted to the shops, instead of through the medium of wire ropes, first employed as a temporary expedient a number of years ago and never replaced by a more satisfactory method.

The necessary machinery for providing three buildings of the armory row with power, for fitting up the buildings with hangers, shafting, heating, lighting, and the varied fixtures and appliances requisite for the occupancy of the shops by employees and machine tools, will, it is estimated, cost about $108,000.

The machines themselves necessary for the manufacture, as at the Springfield Armory, of 200 small arms per day will, I have concluded from my recent study of that plant, cost about $481,000.

The special fixtures for these machines, which vary according to the model of rifle to be fabricated, but which, as at Springfield, must be procured and arranged on the machines before manufacture can commence, will cost $152,000.

About 2,500 gauges of various sizes and complexity for verifying and correcting the different operations of manufacture will also be required; these will cost about $118,000.

The aggregate of these sums is $859,000, an amount which it is estimated will be required to establish in the buildings and with the power at this arsenal a plant capable of producing 200 small arms per day.

Toward this object Congress has as yet appropriated but $350,000. With your approval, and as the most economical method of accomplish-

ing the installation ready for ultimate operation of the contemplated plant, it is proposed to first procure the machines for developing and transmitting the power, then the fixtures for the shops, and then such machine tools for actual manufacture as the available funds will permit.

It is hoped, as necessary to carry out the evident design of Congress, that the balance of $509,000 required for accomplishing the complete installation of the plant may be appropriated at the coming session.

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SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS PURCHASED BY NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 10, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 2d instant, requesting the following information relative to the purchase of surveying instruments by the Bureau of Equipment of this Department, viz:

1. The names of different classes of surveying instruments purchased by the Bureau of Equipment since July 1, 1899, or which have been contracted for, the number of instruments of each class, and the cost of each, and the total amount expended.
2. The appropriation from which the expenditures were made.
3. The use for which the instruments were intended.
4. The present locality in which the instruments are in use, or, if not in use, the place of deposit.

The Department begs to inform you that no instruments of any kind are purchased by the Bureau of Equipment. Below is given a list of surveying instruments that have been purchased by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and pay officers attached to the various ships on surveying duty on account of the Bureau of Equipment since July 1, 1899, the cost of the same, appropriation from which cost was paid, the use for which purchased, and their present location:

No.	Kind.	Unit cost.	Total cost.	Appropriation.	Use.	Location.
2	Theodolites	$155.00	$310.00	Ocean and lake surveys.	Dolphin	Washington Navy-Yard.
2	Telemeters	15.00	30.00	do	do	Do.
1	Level and stand	90.00	90.00	do	do	Do.
4	Leveling rods	14.00	56.00	do	do	Do.
1	Steel tape line	10.00	10.00	do	do	Norfolk Yard.
2	Surveyor's chains	8.25	16.50	do	do	Washington Navy-Yard.
1	Spirit level	18.00	18.00	do	do	Lost.
2	Plane tables	69.00	138.00	do	do	Washington Navy-Yard.
2	Alidades	90.00	180.00	do	do	Do.
1	Astronomical transit.	500.00	500.00	do	do	Do.
1	Beam compass	9.00	9.00	do	do	Do.
2	Proportional dividers.	13.40	26.80	do	do	Do.
1	Engineer's transit	250.00	250.00	do	Ranger	Ranger.
1	Level instrument and stand.	126.00	126.00	do	do	Do.
4	Leveling rods	11.70	46.80	do	do	Do.
2	Surveyor's chains	11.50	23.00	do	do	Do.
1	Spirit level	6.30	6.30	do	do	Do.
1	Beam compass	33.35	33.35	do	do	Do.
2	Proportional dividers.	7.50	15.00	do	do	Do.
1	Pocket compass	11.00	11.00	do	do	Do.
1	Level rod and target.	12.50	12.50	do	Iroquois	Iroquois.
1	Steel tape	6.00	6.00	do	do	Do.
1	Surveyor's chain	4.75	4.75	do	do	Do.
1	Hand level	3.85	3.85	do	do	Do.
1	Beam compass	15.00	15.00	do	do	Do.

No.	Kind.	Unit cost.	Total cost.	Appropriation.	Use.	Location.
1	Engineer's transit.	$227.70	$227.70	Depots for coal...	In connection with coaling station at Sangley Point.	Cavite.
1	Level	126.00	126.00	do	do	Do.
1	Level rod	10.75	10.75	do	do	Do.
1	Steel chain	9.00	9.00	do	do	Do.
4	Tape lines	2.60	10.40	do	do	Do.
3	Tide gauges	110.00	330.00	Ocean and lake surveys.	Dolphin	Ranger.
1	Combined transit and zenith telescope.	1,200.00	1,200.00	do	Ranger	Do.
1	Chronograph	355.00	355.00	do	do	Do.
1	Standard steel rule.	3.24	3.24	do	do	Do.
6	Automatic tide gauges.	350.00	2,100.00	do	Survey of Philippine Islands.	Not delivered.
12	Engineer's transits.	144.00	1,728.00	do	do	Do.
12	Leveling plane tables.	137.50	1,650.00	do	do	Do.
6	Theodolites	245.00	1,470.00	do	do	Do.
48	Sextants	90.00	4,320.00	do	do	Do.
12	Proportional dividers.	14.00	168.00	do	do	Do.
12	Sets boxwood scales.	9.00	108.00	do	do	Do.
12	Pocket compasses.	27.00	324.00	do	do	Do.
12	Leveling rods, with targets.	9.20	110.40	do	do	Do.
12	Telemeter stadia rods.	9.00	108.00	do	do	Do.
6	Steel tape lines, 300 feet.	16.00	96.00	do	do	Do.
6	Steel tape lines, 100 feet.	7.25	43.50	do	do	Do.
12	Chains	4.23	50.80	do	do	Do.
6	Aneroid barometers.	35.83	215.00	do	do	Do.
30	3 arm protractors.	66.35	1,990.50	do	do	Do.
6	Spirit levels	8.00	48.00	do	do	Do.
6	Rectangular protractors.	8.50	51.00	do	do	Do.
12	Straight edges	3.75	45.00	do	do	Do.
6	Beam compasses	20.16	121.00	do	do	Do.
5	Unifilar magnetometers and dip circles.	539.45	2,697.25	do	General service	1 each to Yankton. 1 each in store, Naval Observatory. 1 magnetometer to Ranger. 1 dip circle to Dolphin. 2 each not yet delivered.
13	Sounding machines.	61.92	805.00	do	do	Now being manufactured at Washington Navy-Yard.
			22,459.39			

Respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Acting Secretary.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

NAVAL SURVEY VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 14, 1900.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 2d instant requesting to be furnished with a statement showing the cost of outfitting the U. S. S. *Yankton* and *Eagle* immediately preceding their departure on survey

duty in Cuban waters, giving the cost of the ordinary equipment separate from that of the surveying instruments, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the report, dated the 13th instant, from the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, containing the desired information.

In forwarding this report the chief of the Bureau makes the following statement:

The Bureau regrets the delay in making answer, but it became necessary to receive data from Norfolk and to make a laborious search through various requisitions, public bills, etc., before the necessary information could be obtained.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the Department's first indorsement, No. 1017, of the 3d instant, on letter of Hon. J. G. Cannon, requesting a statement of cost of fitting out the U. S. S. *Eagle* and U. S. S. *Yankton* immediately preceding their dispatch on surveying duty on the coast of Cuba, the cost of ordinary equipment separately from the cost of surveying instruments, the Bureau has the honor to report as follows:

U. S. S. YANKTON.

Cost of ordinary equipment as a cruiser:	
Repairs to electric plant, standing rigging, etc	$1,023.53
Miscellaneous equipage, canvas and rigging, and regular outfit	5,176.05
Miscellaneous supplies	2,613.05
Total	8,812.63
Extra cost as a surveying ship:	
Instruments for surveying, other than those of the regular outfit of the ship, including lumber and muslin for erecting signals, stationery, and all other incidental articles	2,634.91

U. S. EAGLE.

Cost of ordinary equipment as a cruiser:	
Repairs to electric plant	$308.68
Miscellaneous equipage, canvas, rigging, and regular outfit	2,562.62
Miscellaneous supplies	913.24
Total	3,784.54
Extra cost as a surveying ship:	
Instruments for surveying, other than those of the regular outfit of the ship, including lumber and muslin for erecting signals, stationery, and all other incidental articles	1,328.33

Very respectfully,

R. B. BRADFORD,
Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 10, 1900.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 2d instant, requesting to be furnished for the use of the Committee on Appropriations a statement showing the number, rank, pay, and designation of line officers on duty at the Naval Observatory since July 1, 1899; the name, pay, and duty of all professors of mathematics on similar duty for the same period, the name and designation of all civilian officers and employees who have been under pay at the Naval Observatory for the same period, together with a statement of the appropriation from which the salary is paid, whether specifically named in the appropriation or paid from a lump appropriation, I have the honor to forward herewith a tabulated statement prepared at the United States Naval Observatory, containing the information desired.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT RELATIVE TO PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

(*1*) *Line officers in the Navy on duty in the Observatory since July 1, 1899, paid from appropriation "Pay of the Navy."*

Name.	Rank.	Pay.	Duty.
C. H. Davis....	Captain.....	Pay of rank in the Navy....	Superintendent.
B. W. Hodges..	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Charge of chronometers and time service, and general storekeeper of nautical instruments.

(*2*) *Professors of mathematics, United States Navy, on duty at the Observatory since July 1, 1899, paid from appropriation "Pay of the Navy."*

Name.	Pay.	Duty.
Wm. Harkness	Pay of rank in the Navy....	Astronomical director to date of retirement, Dec., 1899.
S. J. Brown.....	do.....	Charge great equatorial to Dec. 17; astronomical director since.
A. N. Skinner	do.....	Charge 9-inch transit circle.
T. J. J. See	do.....	Charge great equatorial.
Milton Updergraff.....	do.....	Charge 6-inch transit circle.
W. S. Eichelberger (since February 1900)	do.....	Observations of sun, moon, and planets, transit circle.

(3) *Permanent civilian officers and employees under pay since July 1, 1899, specifically designated in legislative appropriation act, "For Naval Observatory."*

Name.	Designation.	Pay.	Duty.
G. A. Hill	Assistant astronomer.	$2,000	Charge altazimuth and prime vertical instruments.
T. I. King	do	1,800	Astronomical observations, transit circle.
F. B. Littell	do	1,800	Do.
G. K. Lawton	Computer	1,200	Observations and reductions.
W. M. Brown	do	1,200	Do.
E. A. Boeger	do	1,200	Do.
W. S. Eichelberger (to Feb. 9, 1900).	do	1,200	Do.
J. C. Hammond (since Feb. 20, 1900).	do	1,200	Do.
M. E. Porter	do	1,200	Assistant in department of chronometers and time service.
T. Harrison	Clerk	1,800	Charge of accounts, correspondence, etc.
R. H. Coker	do	1,200	Assistant to clerk of class four.
G. H. Peters	Photographer	1,200	Photographic observations.
H. C. Cleve	Instrument maker	1,500	Repairs astronomical and nautical instruments.
R. H. Charles	Electrician	1,500	Charge electrical apparatus.
W. D. Horigan	Assistant librarian	1,200	Charge of library.
W. M. Gorman	Foreman, etc	1,000	Foreman and captain of the watch.
T. F. Perry	Carpenter	1,000	Repairs buildings, etc.
Wm. Weest	Engineer	1,000	Charge dynamos, heating, and water-supply systems.
D. R. Nihlon	Fireman	720	Assistant to engineer.
T. G. Wrenn	do	720	Do.
W. H. Malvin	do	720	Do.
D. Horigan	Watchman	720	Janitor and recorder of meteorological observations.
N. Cahill	do	720	Do.
W. Henderson	do	720	Do.
J. M. Curran	do	720	Patrolman, preserves order on Observatory grounds.
J. C. Bronaugh	do	720	Do.
Guy Beall	do	720	Do.
Geo. Anderson	Skilled laborer	720	Assistant to officer on 26-inch equatorial.
G. F. Coulon	Elevator conductor	720	Runs elevator, etc.
James Kelley	Laborer	660	Care of time-service apparatus.
K. B. Turner	do	660	Assistant in library.
J. C. Hart	do	660	Cleans offices and corridors.
W. H. Harris	do	660	Carriage driver, etc.
A. Turner	do	660	General work about stables.
E. M. Rowe	do	660	Drives express wagon.
C. E. Rodgers	do	660	General work in main building.
H. C. Lemon	do	660	Cares for observing rooms.
J. A. Frazier (to Mar. 2, 1900).	do	660	General work about stables and grounds.
A. Segura	do	660	Do.

(4.) *Temporary civilian officers and employees under pay since July 1, 1899, paid from lump sum appropriations of legislative act, "For miscellaneous computations."*

Name.	Designation.	Pay per diem.	Duty.
F. H. Parsons	Computer	$4.25	Miscellaneous astronomical computations.

(5.) Temporary employees under pay since July 1, 1899, paid from lump sum appropriated by naval appropriation act "For grounds and roads."

Name.	Designation.	Pay per diem.	Duty.
M. Donaldson	Laborer, first class	$1.68	Labor on grounds and roads.
J. J. Ryan	do	1.68	Do.
W. C. Payne	do	1.68	
P. Maley	do	1.68	Do.
J. J. Hollaran	do	1.68	Do.
J. Smith	do	1.68	Do.
H. Thompson	do	1.68	Do.
D. McCarthy	do	1.68	Do.
W. F. Henderson	do	1.68	Do.
J. H. Crumbaugh	do	1.68	Do.
J. F. Sterling	do	1.68	Do.
W. H. Riley	do	1.68	Do.
J. Barrett	do	1.68	Do.
Z. Lester	do	1.68	Do.
M. Frazier	do	1.68	Do.
H. Jackson (since August 15).	do	1.68	Do.
S. Chesley (since August 15).	do	1.68	Do.
Herman Zoliner	do	1.68	Do.

CHRONOMETERS IN USE ON NAVAL VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 14, 1900.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 6th instant, requesting to be furnished with certain information relative to the chronometers in use on ships of the Navy, and asking whether said chronometers are sent to the Naval Observatory at Washington to be examined or rated, the proportion of said instruments examined at the Observatory received from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard and returned to it, and the amount expended annually during the five years ending July 1, 1899, in the transfer of chronometers between New York or Brooklyn and Washington, including the expenses of travel of officers incurred in these transfers, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a report, dated the 13th instant, from the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, containing the desired information.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1900.

REPORT ON THE TESTING, RATING, AND TRANSPORTATION OF CHRONOMETERS, ETC.

In reply to the three questions propounded herein by the Hon. J. G. Cannon, M. C., chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, the Bureau has the honor to submit the following:

1. The Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., a subordinate branch

of this Bureau, is the general depot for all chronometers supplied to naval ships on the Atlantic coast. Four chronometers are supplied to ordinary cruising ships. Small coastwise vessels and tugs are supplied with a less number, some having only one. Surveying ships, which fix the longitude of unknown localities, frequently have several more than cruisers. A similar depot to that maintained at the Naval Observatory is established at the navy-yard, Mare Island, California. All chronometers in use on board ships of the Navy pass through one depot or the other. Chronometers are not only examined and rated at these depots, but, what is far more important, are tested, these tests being of the most thorough and searching character. From such tests specifications are drawn for the purchase of new chronometers. The improvements in chronometers obtained from such examinations and tests have resulted in almost perfect means for navigation. In fact, it may be stated that the art of navigation has been revolutionized by the improvements in the make of chronometers during the past fifty years. As a further indication of the value of these examinations and tests there is appended the following information:

(1) Marked "A." Specifications governing the purchase of chronometers.

(2) Marked "B." A description of the temperature room and method of testing chronometers at the Naval Observatory.

(3) Marked "C." A statement by the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory concerning the testing and rating of chronometers.

2. Ten per cent of all chronometers received at the Naval Observatory, Washington, come from the navy-yard, New York. Thirty-two per cent of all chronometers issued to ships of the Navy go to the navy-yard, New York. These per cents have been calculated from the records during the past three years.

3. There is no expense in connection with the transportation of chronometers except that of the travel of officers who carry them by hand. The number of trips to New York and return for the year 1899 was 28. The cost to the Government for the round trip from Washington to New York is $31.92; the total cost for the year 1899 was, therefore, $893.76. Using this as an estimate, which is probably large on account of the increased naval activity of the past year, the cost for five years would be $4,468.80.

4. In connection with the transportation of chronometers, efforts have been made to find some more economical means for this service. Express companies, however, refuse to give a guarantee when carrying such articles that they shall not be injured, and transportation by hand in charge of responsible persons is the universal method the world over. There is no one article on board ship that receives the care and attention bestowed upon chronometers; even their winding is considered of so great importance that it is always reported to the commanding officer. This becomes such a habit that if this report is not made at the exact time every day, an inquiry is always received from him to know if the chronometers have been wound.

R. B. BRADFORD,
Chief of Bureau of Equipment.

A.

SPECIFICATIONS GOVERNING THE PURCHASE OF CHRONOMETERS.

1. Before purchasing chronometers, the makers of these instruments will be informed by the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory that the Department desires to make such a purchase and that on a date specified there will commence a competitive trial at the Naval Observatory of such instruments as may be offered by the makers for the purpose of selecting the number of instruments desired.

2. The chronometers shall be of American manufacture; and only such as have the ordinary compensating balance, without auxiliary correctors, will be accepted for trial.

3. They shall be made to run for 56 hours, and an up and down dial shall be provided on the face to show the state of the winding.

4. The dial shall be silvered, and engraved on it shall be the maker's name and the maker's number of the instrument. The second, minute, and hour marks to be accurately and distinctly cut and all marks on the dial to be filled in with black wax.

5. The trial shall be as follows: Chronometers entered being subjected to a test in the temperature room and to a trial of twelve weeks in the chronometer room under the natural conditions of that room.

I. *Temperature room trial.*—The range of temperature in this room will be from 45° to 90° F., the chronometers being exposed for a term of one week to each of the following temperatures in succession, viz, 45°, 55°, 70°, 85°, 90°, 85°, 70°, 55°, and 45°, all Fahrenheit.

After the chronometers are placed in the temperature room the temperature will be lowered to 45° F., and after running one day at that temperature their errors will be determined and the trial under those conditions will commence. At the end of the term, one week, the errors will be again determined, the temperature of the room will be arranged for the next term, and the instruments will be allowed to run for one day at the new temperature in order to allow them to settle to their new rates, after which their errors will be determined and the test for the second term will commence. The tests for the other terms will follow in the same manner, all changes in temperature being made gradually. The temperature will be determined by chronometric thermometers.

Comparisons will be taken daily with the standard mean time clock, which is rated by transit observations. The errors being determined at the commencement and at the end of each term, the daily rates for the several temperatures will be deduced from them.

Throughout the temperature trial the relative humidity of the atmosphere of the temperature room will be kept as nearly as practicable at 70 per cent.

II. *Chronometer room trial.*—After the temperature trial the chronometers will be placed in the chronometer room and will there be rated for twelve weeks to determine the regularity of their rates or the degree of accuracy with which they follow the curves.

III. *Polarity test.*—While in the chronometer room the chronometer will be rated for polarity of the balance for one term, with the XII mark of the dial pointing east, and for the same period on each of the points west, south, and north, respectively. This test will not begin until the chronometers have been in the chronometer room at least one term. If this test shall show polarity through the acceleration or retardation of the rate, it will be repeated to establish the fact.

3. The merits of each chronometer will be determined by trial number, which will be derived from the following formula:

Trial No. $= p\ (69-\theta) + (1000\ z)^2 + 100\ V_0^2 + (m+2n)^2$.

θ = the temperature of compensation, which is that temperature at which the chronometer runs the fastest. In case the chronometer is over compensated, it is the temperature at which it runs the slowest.

Z = the temperature constant, being the change of rate for a change of 1° in temperature from the temperature of compensation.

p = a factor depending on Z for its value, and is taken from the following table:

p	Z>	Z<	p	Z>	Z<
0.0625	0.00000	0.00025	0.2500	0.00050	0.00100
0.1250	0.00025	0.00050	0.3750	0.00100	0.00150

After which there is an increase of 0.125 in the value of p for each increase of 0.0005 in the value of Z.

V_o = the mean of the variation of rates from the temperature room curve which curve shows the effect of temperature on the chronometer's rate. The curve is constructed by computing the rates of the chronometer for every 5° of temperature from 45° to 90° F. from the formula $R = r + (\theta - t)^2 Z$, in which R = rate at temperature t°; r = rate at temperature of compensation or θ°; Z = temperature constant. The curve is plotted, using the temperatures as ordinates with corresponding rates as abscissas.

V, representing the running in the temperature room, it is determined by computing the difference between the rates of the chronometer at the temperatures observed and the curve rates at those temperatures giving the differences at 55°, 70°, and 85°, three times the weight of the differences at 90° and 45°.

V_o^2 = the mean of the sums of the squares of these differences.

m = the greatest difference of variation from the curve during the twelve weeks in the chronometer room.

n = the greatest difference of these variations for two consecutive weeks.

4. No chronometer will be accepted of which the trial number is greater than 16. Any instrument found faulty in polarity of balance, and in consequence considered unfitted for use at sea, will not be accepted.

5. As many chronometers as are desired will be selected from those meeting all requirements, and the following prices will be paid for such as are accepted:

For those having a trial number of 5 or less	$375.00
For those having a trial number greater than 5 and not more than 9	350.00
For those having a trial number greater than 9 and not more than 16	330.00

6. All workmanship shall be of the best quality.

7. Chronometer cases shall be made of mahogany or rosewood, well finished, and marked on the front of the lid and the inside of the bottom with the maker's name and number of the chronometer, the marks to be cut on a metal plate, which shall be plated with silver or nickel.

8. The instrument to be properly swung in gimbals in its case.

9. A transporting case of hardwood will be provided for each instrument and will be fitted with a leather strap 1¼ inches wide, for handling. The case to be lined with elastic felt covered with canton flannel, green in color. The front of the lid to bear a metal plate marked with the maker's name and number of the chronometer.

10. Chronometers submitted for trial to be delivered at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., by the firms entering them, on or before the date specified, and must be accompanied by a record of the date of manufacture.

11. Chronometers not accepted must be removed from the Observatory by the firms entering them.

12. It shall be understood in submitting chronometers for trial that they will be held at the owner's risk, but the Department guarantees that all possible care shall be given at the Observatory in the handling of them.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Equipment, March 12, 1896.

B.

DESCRIPTION OF TEMPERATURE ROOM AND METHOD OF TESTING CHRONOMETERS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The temperature room is situated next to the chronometer room and is connected to it by double doors, made tight by linings of felt. The distance between these doors is great enough to allow one door to be closed before the other is opened, thus excluding a rush of outside air of a different temperature. The room is 17 feet long and 9 feet in width. The main walls of the Observatory form most of it, and these are so thick that the outside temperature can have very little effect. Inside these walls there is wooden lining, inclosing 4 inches of dry and hard-packed sawdust. The room is lighted by two windows, one through the outer wall of the Observatory and one through the wall connecting it to the chronometer room. The first of these has four thicknesses of sash, and the second two thicknesses; this is in order to prevent the outside temperature affecting the temperature in the room. The room is heated by circulation of hot water, the fuel being gas, controlled by electricity, and is cooled by ice in the refrigerator when a low temperature is wanted.

The refrigerator is above the temperature room, and consists of a large box having double walls filled with sawdust. On one side there is a door through which the ice is taken. It is capable of holding 4 tons of ice. This is placed in a zinc-lined trough, the bottom being protected by wooden gratings. This trough is fitted with a drain pipe leading down through the temperature room into the basement of the Observatory. The refrigerator room is connected to the temperature room by ducts or flues through which the air can circulate. On one side of the temperature room these flues deliver the air at the top of the room, and on the other side at the bottom of the room. This is done to make the air circulate. The air passing over the ice gradually becomes cooled. Forty-five degrees Fahrenheit is about as low a temperature as you can get and maintain. The room is heated by a circulating pipe which passes four times around the room, the pipe having a gradual fall of about 2 feet to allow the water to be withdrawn. Above the circulating pipe and connected to it is a supply tank holding about a gallon of water. This is fitted with an opening at the top for filling and a glass water gauge at the side. The opening at the top is left open for safety, for should the control cease to act and too much heat be generated the steam would escape and relieve the pressure in the circulating coil.

The two stoves for heating the water are in the basement directly under the temperature room, and the circulating pipe leads through these. The gas pipe leads from the main pipe of the observatory into the temperature room, where there is a cock for turning on the gas. Thence it leads under a shelf on the wall where there are two electro-magnets. Here there is a valve acting perpendicularly. This valve is controlled automatically by a lever attached to the armature of an electro-magnet. The pipe then leads down through the floor and into the stoves, where it passes along the circulating pipe. Here it has a number of small burners let into it. Before coming to the valve a small pipe is let into the gas pipe and led down to the stoves, where very small burners are attached to it. These are the lighters and are always kept burning when the room is in use, the heat coming from them not being sufficient to affect the water in the circulating pipe.

The supply of gas is controlled by electricity through a mercurial thermostat, the stem of which is made and graduated like an ordinary thermometer, but which is open at the top. The bulb is made of a thin glass tube coiled into a flat spiral. A fine platinum wire is fused into the end and connects with the mercury, its outer end being secured to a binding post. The thermostat is secured in a vertical position to a stand, which is placed on the table on which the chronometers to be tested are placed. A small platinum wire passes down into the upper end of the thermostat, and is secured at its upper end to a binding post on the top of the stand. The controlling circuit leads from one pole of the battery to the binding post at the top of the stand, from there through the platinum wire, mercury column and platinum wire to the other binding screw, thence to the spools of an electro-magnet placed on the small shelf by the automatic valve, and thence back to the battery.

A condenser or spark arrester is placed in the circuit between the binding posts of the thermostat, but very little battery is used on this circuit; still, when it closes the action of the electro-magnet closes the circuit on the second electro-magnet. On this circuit there is more battery, and when it closes it attracts the armature of the electro-magnet with sufficient force to hold the spring valve firmly down on its seat, and thus stops entirely the supply of gas to the stoves. When in use the platinum wire is adjusted so that the end in the tube indicates the temperature at which the room is to be kept, and the small independent lighters under the stoves are lighted. Suppose the temperature of the room to be below that required, the mercury column will not be in contact with the platinum wire and the circuit will be open. In this condition the valve will be open, gas flowing, and burners burning. The water in the circulating pipe will gradually become heated and raise the temperature in the room. When the required temperature is reached, the circuit is closed by contact between the mercury and platinum. This attracts the armature and closes the valve, thus shutting off the supply of gas. This continues until the temperature falls enough to break the circuit, when the same action is repeated. This is found to work in a very satisfactory manner, and the temperature of the room can be kept within a range of 2 degrees, and not infrequently for forty-eight hours within a range of 1 degree. By covering the circulating coils with large sheets of close wrapping paper, folded in the middle and dropped over the pipes, leaving the bottom open, the range of temperature is decreased about one-half.

A hygrometer is used for testing the moisture in the air. The aim is to keep the humidity at about 70 per cent. Great care must be exercised, especially in lowering the temperature, to keep the hygrometric state of the air in the room about the same, and in no case to allow an approach to saturation.

All the chronometers are compared daily, beginning about 10.30 a. m., with the

mean-time standard clock, and the errors and rates are worked up every seventh day, called term day. From these mean rates all calculations are made. Comparisons are made to the nearest quarter of second by means of an electric sounder actuated by the mean-time clock. The temperature is closely observed each day at comparison and recorded from the previous twenty-fours hours by a chronometric thermometer—a chronometer not compensated for temperature—and by a delicate self-registering maximum and minimum thermometer.

C.

CONCERNING THE TESTING AND RATING OF CHRONOMETERS.

1. The safety of a ship and all that this involves depends more upon the reliability of the chronometer than upon any other instrument.

2. To be reliable, a chronometer must have a known "record;" that is, briefly stated, its rate must be carefully determined, the effect of changes of temperature upon the rate ascertained, and its general qualities as a timekeeper tested. This record should always accompany a chronometer as a guide to the navigator.

3. The importance of sending to vessels of the Navy chronometers of known reliability and established record is recognized. The accomplishment of this object has engaged the attention of the Department for many years, and the establishment of the system now employed at the Naval Observatory is the outcome of efforts made in that direction.

4. By this system chronometers for purchase are subjected to a competitive trial and the best selected; none, however, that do not come up to an established minimum standard. Also all chronometers that have been cleaned and repaired are put under trial before being reissued and their qualities ascertained.

5. The apended printed "Specifications governing the purchase of chronometers" show the time covered by the trial and the amount of computing involved. The trial of repaired chronometers is the same.

6. In addition to the above, after trial all chronometers are compared daily with a standard clock, and the records thus kept up to the date of issue. The error and rate of the standard clock with which chronometers are compared are determined by observations of stars made every clear night with a transit instrument.

7. The "plant" necessary to the trial and testing of chronometers:

(1) A carefully designed and constructed "temperature room," in which, by means of ice chambers and controlled heat, a uniform temperature can be maintained for any given period.

(2) A conveniently arranged chronometer room in which chronometers are kept after trial, with proper conveniences for comparisons with the standard clock.

(3) A transit instrument for observations made for determining the error and rate of the standard clock.

8. This "plant" is now in successful operation at the Naval Observatory, and the duplicate of it does not exist anywhere in this country.

9. It is therefore manifest that the testing and regulating of chronometers can be properly done only at the Naval Observatory if the present system is to be continued, and to abandon this system would be a backward step of more than twenty years.

THURSDAY, *April 19, 1900.*

QUARANTINE STATION AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, DR. WALTER WYMAN, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, AND ADMIRAL R. B. BRADFORD, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT, APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN. Admiral Bradford, we asked the Secretary of the Navy to come up here with the Secretary of the Treasury with a view of inquiring in regard to the quarantine station at the Dry Tortugas, and I understand you represent the Secretary?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We desire to inquire touching the quarantine station at the Dry Tortugas, where there is a quarantine station which seems to be pretty important and where it is proposed, as I understand, to make a coaling station. The sundry civil bill carries the quarantine service and the naval bill, of course, carries the general appropriation for naval stations and all that kind of thing in bulk.

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a chart here or did you bring up here a chart with you?

Admiral BRADFORD. I did not bring any papers, Mr. Chairman, and I wish to say that the summons only reached me last night after office hours and my clerks were all gone, and this is a matter of great importance to the Navy, and I should like some time to prepare papers and charts and plans showing you just the present condition of the work, so as to place it before the committee in a proper light before any legislation is contemplated affecting it. You know, I presume, that it has been recently transferred to the Navy by the War Dep rtment?

The CHAIRMAN. I so understood; and it was transferred to the Treasury prior to that time?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course it is all subject to Executive order in the absence of legislation, and of course there is but one thought in the minds of everybody, and that is what is best for the public service. If that particular station was absolutely necessary to the Navy for a coaling station and nothing else would answer the purpose, why then the next question would arise what can be had for the quarantine service, because they are both very important.

Admiral BRADFORD. I can make some brief statement—pardon me.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps the best thing the Navy is called upon in defense to do is to take life, and with the other the best thing the year in and year out is to save life; but I wanted a conference, because some provision has to be made for a quarantine, and therefore the committee thought it best to bring the Navy and the Treasury and the War Departments all together and see what could be done.

Admiral BRADFORD. The Secretary of War has recently paid a visit to the Dry Tortugas, and I presume his opinion would be valuable, and, as I stated, I can make some statement to you about it which may be of interest; but owing to its extreme importance and the great mass of matter which is on file in the Navy Department on the sub-

ject—reports of boards and commissions, and examinations and recommendations, the amount of money already expended, etc.—I would like to prepare that and place it before your committee before you take any action.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take you to do that?

Admiral BRADFORD. Two or three week days. In the meantime I am at your disposal to give all the information I can.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you a question—I do not know much about it—why can not this be used for both purposes?

Admiral BRADFORD. Because if you bring in infection there we can not keep our workmen or garrison, or anything else. You see, ships that are disinfected come to this wharf right there. I have all the blue prints which show the exact condition.

Secretary GAGE. Have you got the dredging completed?

Admiral BRADFORD. All except a few inches. A man named Moore has the contract, and the only reason more money is asked is because he defaulted. He took out the soft material, and then when he got down to the hard he quit. We have only a few inches to take out to make 30 feet in that channel.

Secretary GAGE. A few inches over the entire course?

Admiral BRADFORD. I do not know exactly; I did not have the time to ascertain, but I asked that question——

Secretary GAGE. It will take some months to get the few inches off?

Admiral BRADFORD. Well, it would take some little time, but in the meantime all the ships could go in there.

Secretary GAGE. If they do not draw too much water?

Admiral BRADFORD. Our battle ships draw 27 feet and a few inches.

Secretary GAGE. And in the meantime they can go in there, can they?

Admiral BRADFORD. I think they can now, but that depth was set as absolutely necessary—30 feet deep and 300 feet wide. The water inside, as you can see, is as smooth as a mill pond. This is not bare; there are 2 or 3 feet here [illustrating on chart]. Some are bare at low tide, but there is no sea there, of course, so there is no rise and fall of the ship, and that 3 feet to spare we consider ample; and it is naturally a perfect location for coaling work, because the ship can come in at one end, stop at the wharf here, take her coal and water rapidly, without turning around, and go out through here, or vice versa; and we are putting in the most modern and complete apparatus, two wharves, two coal houses—and the coal houses are the most modern kind, steel, 10,000 tons capacity each, and there is a very large water plant and all the appliances that go with the two. This $100,000 will cover that dredging, and is all that will be necessary to complete the entire plant and outfit.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I understand you have expended or contracted for an expenditure of about $600,000?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The most of which is in——

Admiral BRADFORD. The most of which is finished.

The CHAIRMAN. What further expenditure do you contemplate there?

Admiral BRADFORD. The dredging only which is in the naval bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this gives you possession of that fort. What have they got—room for a garrison there?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That was there before?

Admiral BRADFORD. There is no garrison there; the Army has not garrisoned it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have quarters and place for a garrison?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir; splendid quarters. I have slept there myself.

Dr. WYMAN. Will the Army garrison it?

Admiral BRADFORD. Probably not when it is in our possession. We asked them to garrison it during the war, and they did a part of the time. You see, during the war we commenced with colliers for our ships, and the Army garrisoned it only spasmodically, as they could not spare the troops, they said, and we were obliged to ship to Key West, and our ships had to coal outside of the reef at Sand Key. Here is Sand Key, and they had to lie out here at anchor on the edge of the reef there and coal. It is almost as difficult to coal there as in the open sea with the heavy ships.

The CHAIRMAN. But I recollect—I do not recollect how much; in fact, I did not ask how much or hardly why in making the deficiency during the Spanish war, but my recollection is that a pretty large amount of money was expended for dredging out Key West.

Admiral BRADFORD. No, sir; you can not dredge out Key West, because it has a rocky bottom.

The CHAIRMAN. The expenditures, then, were for appliances for coaling, to handle coal, etc.?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is a fact that there was some little dredging done there.

Admiral BRADFORD. A little alongside of the coal wharf to get rid of the dropped coal and the sand sifting in; probably about $5,000; a small amount.

The CHAIRMAN. There was a pretty large amount expended, it seems to me, for appliances for handling coal, or machinery, or something.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I think they have improved the facilities in other respects for coaling than dredging.

Admiral BRADFORD. This subject we are speaking on is a matter of report of several boards and commissions, who have discussed it very fully and have gone over the whole situation in regard to the Gulf and West Indies, and it is that information that I want to prepare and lay before you, as you can not consider any item in connection with the Dry Tortugas properly unless you take in the whole subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the yellow-fever season upon us, with a quarantine station there, and under existing conditions they would have to go somewhere else, but it can not go somewhere else in a minute. Now, what is contemplated as to their using the quarantine station there for this season?

Admiral BRADFORD. Well, you know, Mr. Chairman, the coast of Florida is pretty well provided with quarantine stations. I do not pretend to be an expert in that matter, but Dr. Wyman here is, but I have traveled——

Dr. WYMAN. It is not well provided with quarantine stations; that is, the provision for the quarantine of Florida. There is no station in Florida for the reception of infected ships except this.

Admiral BRADFORD. Is there not one at Mullet Key?

Dr. WYMAN. But they do not receive real infected ships there. If

they get an infected ship there, they send the ship immediately to the Dry Tortugas. They have never really treated an infected ship at Mullet Key.

Admiral BRADFORD. Is there not one at Pensacola?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; on a Government reservation; but even they send from Pensacola to the Tortugas if they get a real infected ship, because they do not want a real infected ship that near the city.

Admiral BRADFORD. There is one at Ship Island?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; belonging to the Government—and what is the distance? That is not in Florida. Ship Island is on the coast of Mississippi.

The CHAIRMAN. I have always understood, in a general way, that the Dry Tortugas and Ship Island were your two effective quarantine stations on the Gulf. Of course I do not know much about it except as I absorb it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I think—the Doctor can state, however, if I am incorrect—I think the Government and the State have been using it together there at Mullet Key.

Dr. WYMAN. No; it is a State institution, built up by the State. It is for the disinfection of baggage or clothing of suspects, and if they get a real infected ship they send it immediately to the Dry Tortugas.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Admiral BRADFORD. This matter came up by a request coming to the Navy Department from the Treasury Department to stop our work at the Dry Tortugas and get the workmen out of there. Well, we can not do that without laying ourselves liable for a claim. Besides, we consider it is extremely valuable, and so represented to the War Department, and the War Department coincided with the view of the Navy Department and transferred the fort to the Navy Department, and that is the way the matter stands now.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am trying to get at is a practical solution of the question. Of course if this is, as I presume from what you say, to be a permanent situation—that this is to be a coaling station, and it is impossible through the years to come to have both a coaling station and a quarantine station there—then the next question is, Do you need any quarantine station; and if so, where is it practicable to put it? How long would it take to equip it? In the meantine, how long will the service be provided? What is the season of the year you need this station the most?

Dr. WYMAN. From April to November it is indispensable, absolutely indispensable.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you abandon your quarantine station the 1st of April, then, can you perform that service?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. I say no—of course it would be possible to send the ships around to Ship Island.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that?

Dr. WYMAN. About 1,000 miles, I think. We might send them to San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. We are speaking of possibilities.

Admiral BRADFORD. From the Dry Tortugas to New Orleans is 470 knots.

The CHAIRMAN. When will your contractors get away from there?

Admiral BRADFORD. The coal houses are now being completed. The construction of the wharves is under the charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, and I am not prepared

to answer that now. We hope to finish it, if they do not stop work, this autumn. It is overdue now; the contract expired some time ago.

Dr. WYMAN. I would like to inquire whether they have actually begun the construction of the piers?

Admiral BRADFORD. The material is on the ground, but they have not commenced putting it in the sand. We have had a great many complaints from them on account of the difficulty of obtaining men there, particularly last summer, when you had infection there, when a great many of them ran away, and the contractors seem to be justified in making their plea that they could not do the work. Their foreman died of yellow fever, taken from one of the infected ships which came there; and under the circumstances no one could require them to do any more than they did, and that is what we want to avoid now.

Dr. WYMAN. That is what we complained of in our letter to the Secretary of the Navy, and asked that the work of construction be suspended until the 1st of November.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically, now, you can not, until this construction is completed, coal there?

Admiral BRADFORD. No, sir; we have no coal there. We have no wharf that a ship can go to.

The CHAIRMAN. Until it is completed you will have to continue to coal at Key West, where you have how much depth?

Admiral BRADFORD. Twenty-two feet, I should say, as a rule.

The CHAIRMAN. For your battle ships you have to do with the lighter service?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir; certainly. Within a few weeks the North Atlantic Squadron declined to go to Key West to coal because they could not get into the harbor, and they went to Pensacola at some hazard, in my opinion. There it is an under-water channel of 31 feet deep and from 125 to 150 wide.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-one feet deep?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes; it is an under-water shoal.

The CHAIRMAN. What is an under-water shoal?

Admiral BRADFORD. Suppose you see a vast expanse of water shoal. Now, you dig a canal in that. It is not marked by any bank lines.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is in that shoal, which you have marked by buoys, 30 feet of water?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So you can go into Pensacola?

Mr. SPARKMAN. One of your deepest draft vessels went in there the other day, did it not?

Admiral BRADFORD. The *New York* went in there, but she does not draw as much water as a battle ship, but nearly so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is as much water as you have got down here?

Admiral BRADFORD. But she can not go in there except at a certain stage of the tide, and when it is smooth on the bar; if it is not, it is dangerous. There is always danger of getting aground if the tide swerves you out of the channel, as the channel is only 125 to 150 feet wide.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the next nearest coaling place? What is the matter with Habana?

Admiral BRADFORD. Well, Habana is not in our possession, and we have not expended any money there for facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there means for coaling at Habana?

Admiral BRADFORD. We could make it, but there are no means there now.

The CHAIRMAN. Vessels which coal there coal by lighters?

Admiral BRADFORD. Yes, sir; but the commandant objected to our making a deposit of coal there for fear of infection by yellow fever.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next nearest point you can coal after Pensacola?

Admiral BRADFORD. For heavy ships?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Admiral BRADFORD. Chesapeake Bay.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not coal at Port Royal?

Admiral BRADFORD. No, sir; not with heavy ships. The *Indiana*, a battle ship, went in there once. All the weight was taken out of her we could get out, and the captain told me himself that he would never take her in there again.

Mr. SPARKMAN. They have about 25 feet at Port Royal?

Admiral BRADFORD. They claim different depths there—from 25 feet up.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to put this question to you: Suppose you were the whole shooting match, Navy, quarantine service, and all——

Admiral BRADFORD. I believe I have been accused of that.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know but what you deserve it. Take into consideration the people of the United States, yellow fever, and everything—take it, all in all, around, without reference to anybody's specialty, the necessity for the coming yellow-fever season, which is just upon us—under all the surroundings, suppose you had it all to do and all to pay for, and the health of everybody to consider, not only from a naval standpoint but from the standpoint of all the people, what would you do—suspend work there for this season and let that quarantine station run on, and in the meantime take up some other place for a quarantine station and begin to construct it?

Admiral BRADFORD. I certainly would take up some other place, because there is nothing there but what could be moved out quickly. There is the disinfecting plant, which is nothing but a boiler—a great big vat in which you put clothing and let the steam in, etc. That fort cost millions of dollars and was built for military purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. You say, certainly you would find another place for the quarantine station. But when? Would you suspend work for the Navy for this season and let them run through and in the meantime find your place for the other quarantine station, or would you go on with your work and discontinue the quarantine station at once under existing circumstances?

Admiral BRADFORD. I cruised around the Gulf in command of a ship three years ago, and I did not find any place outside of the Dry Tortugas but what they were pretty well supplied with quarantine doctors and facilities, and they gave me a good deal of trouble, I know, and I have been around the world a good deal, and I have never seen a quarantine station that was not within a few miles of a port. Here you are 60 miles from Key West and 300 or 400 miles away——

Secretary GAGE. But you have not answered his question yet. I would like to have you answer it.

Admiral BRADFORD. What is that?

The CHAIRMAN. My question was, from the standpoint of everything, suppose you had supreme power now and the duty of doing all

this work of the Navy, as well as the quarantine service, taking into consideration that this is the middle of April—taking everything into consideration, all the factors—what would you do? Would you suspend work down there for this season and let the quarantine station run and in the meantime find another quarantine station, or would you put the quarantine station out at once? Now, I am just putting this——

Admiral BRADFORD. I want to get all the points before I give my answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I am putting you in the position of covering the whole field and ask you the question from the standpoint of the public service, health of the people, and everything, whether you think it wise for the Navy to discontinue the preparation at Dry Tortugas this season and let the quarantine station proceed for this season, and then recommence your work as soon as the season closes, the quarantine station having in the meantime made preparations for a station elsewhere?

Admiral BRADFORD. Have they made any such preparations, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Not that I know of.

Secretary GAGE. We only had knowledge for about a week of your purpose of driving us out.

Mr. MOODY. We have given no money to——

The CHAIRMAN. We have given no money to establish a station elsewhere.

Admiral BRADFORD. Is there any assurance they will get the money to move?

The CHAIRMAN. I will say this to you: If the quarantine station can not permanently occupy where they are now—and that quarantine station is necessary to do their work of fencing out yellow fever or any other disease—we have got to get a place if we have to build an island down there, if such a thing was possible. We have got to get a place, because it is of the highest importance to keep diseases out of the United States. Certainly they will get the money.

Secretary GAGE. The point the Treasury Department makes is that the Marine-Hospital Service has been told that they are responsible for protecting the frontier and the country from the entrance of disease, and in pursuance of that duty they have enjoyed the use of that island for this purpose for twelve years and have spent a great deal of money in getting ready for effective service. It is effective, and the best guard there is on the southern coast against the entrance of infected ships into our harbors. We had no notice of the intention of the Navy Department to drive us out until within a week or ten days. The Navy Department themselves, I suppose, had knowledge of the whole business and of the intention for months, and perhaps for a great deal longer. If we had had this notice last November we would have been somewhere else. We receive that notice now, when the quarantine season is on. It is impossible to furnish the protection in any other way that exists there for some months, and it will take at least $125,000 to make the change to get somewhere else ready.

Looking at it from our point of view, we deemed it our duty to enter our protest against being driven from that place and have the country exposed to the risks, whatever they are—nobody can say what

they are—but we place that responsibility, and whoever takes it—of destroying that quarantine station or its operation during the season—will take a very large responsibility. We did not wish it to rest upon our shoulders. It will be better, in our opinion, while recognizing the rights of the Navy Department so far as they appear and the orders of the War Department to get out, we believe even if they are subjected to some damages by reason of delay in the contracts for the prompt execution of work which they may let the serious character of the transaction will justify it rather than to take the hazards which will be involved in the immediate unconditional abandonment of what has been built up there, and which is very effective for the purposes designed. That is our case, and in saying that we leave it to you and your people in Congress assembled and the Navy Department to do what you please.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary has placed it from his standpoint more strongly than I can place it. I would not turn my hand, so far as the Navy Department is concerned, or the Treasury, or the quarantine service; I care nothing for it except to get the best results for the public service. Now, if Mr. Secretary and Dr. Wyman are correct about it, I do no not see how they can very well get along without that quarantine station this season, and my object of asking you this question is to get your opinion about it and see how you can get along by postponing until next season the occupation of this place for a coaling station.

Mr. MCRAE. Could not you go a step further and say if we feel that way you do not see very well how we can avoid permitting the Navy Department to have this point for the purposes for which they seem to want it, and they can get the money to make the removal of the quarantine station?

The CHAIRMAN. Undoubtedly, if it is necessary, as it seems to be from these orders, you should have that for a coaling station we should have to take up the problem of fixing a quarantine station elsewhere. We have not taken that up yet.

Admiral BRADFORD. There was a point of order made yesterday by a member of this committee against the hundred thousand dollars to complete the dredging. That is all the money required to build one of the most perfect coaling stations and the best in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. I am somewhat more familiar with the rules than you are; that point of order was well taken, but that was passed over. It was not decided, but passed over for just this purpose.

Mr. MCRAE. I made it for the purpose of getting information that I am trying to get now, as to whether this quarantine station shall be just simply kicked out——

Secretary GAGE. I will say, further, that if this can be arranged this way we will be diligent in getting out, and if we can get the appropriation we will rehabilitate ourselves somewhere else with the facilities we have there and will not annoy them another season or be in their way.

Admiral BRADFORD. I do not want to be unreasonable about that, but I want to say we have been trying to get that place for four years, and if there is any assurance we can get it next November free of all incumbrance, as we have got it legally now from the War Department, why I might feel differently about it.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the meantime until it is finished you will

have to continue coaling, so far as you do coal in the Gulf, at Key West or Pensacola, one or both?

Admiral BRADFORD. We have got along a good many years without it, and there will be no reason in saying that we can not continue the rest of the summer, of course.

Mr. MOODY. It seems that if we adopt a provision like this: First, make an appropriation for a new quarantine station; second, direct a cessation of the work by the Navy Department until the 1st of November; third, direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the work of establishing a new quarantine station to be expeditiously performed; fourth, permit the Navy Department to resume its work before November in case the Secretary of the Treasury would so permit, it seems to me that that ought to meet all these conditions, and it would assure the Navy of this important coaling station in the end and would insure the continuance during the present season of this quarantine station where it is, and would permit the Navy to resume work before November in case the Secretary of the Treasury had found before that time facilities which would take the place of the present one. Of course that would be subject to the point of order and could not come in our bill unless the Treasury and the Navy Department agreed to it.

Admiral BRADFORD. If you add one item, at some stated time fix our right and title to it.

Mr. MOODY. The 1st of November, that was the suggestion.

Admiral BRADFORD. With that addition that would be satisfactory.

Dr. WYMAN. The Secretary is wondering whether we could get out earlier, if we could get out in October, and I said, "No, that October was our important month."

Admiral BRADFORD. Make it the 1st of December if you will only fix some time positively.

Mr. MCRAE. I do not understand the Treasury Department objects to the Navy Department going on with the work if the men are willing to go there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; we object to their working there during the summer.

Secretary GAGE. They would introduce diseases there.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me this is in a condition where we can go on, Dr. Wyman and Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, and ask you to submit estimates for a substitute for the quarantine station at the Dry Tortugas, and we could pick that up and deal with it in the sundry civil bill, as it is our duty to do. In the meantime it seems to me that all this other matter, without taking it and writing it into the legislation, unless it becomes necessary to so write—of course, legislation is bigger than anybody when it is once enacted—but it seems to me this whole matter otherwise could be a matter of administration; that is to say, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy could agree that, owing to existing conditions, the Navy work be suspended until this season is over, and in the meantime we will have made an appropriation for the quarantine station.

Admiral BRADFORD. And the dredging?

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you have got to dredge there?

Mr. MCRAE. Can not the dredging go on during the summer and fall?

Admiral BRADFORD. If that appropriation is not allowed we will

not have money to dredge for more than a year, even next winter; that is what I am looking to, not dredging during the summer, but to continue the dredging after we get in possession. I would leave it entirely to the medical authorities whether they want the dredging or not.

The CHAIRMAN. If they are treating yellow fever they probably would not want it.

Admiral BRADFORD. I presume it would be best for us to get out altogether, dredging and everything.

Mr. MCRAE. Can your two Departments get together and make an agreement?

Secretary GAGE. I have no doubt if Admiral Bradford recommends to the Secretary of the Navy what he intimates he might be willing to do, we could fix it up very shortly.

Admiral BRADFORD. This is the only point I make, if a time can be fixed, a reasonable time, when we can get absolute possession and go on with our work and complete it, it would be all right.

Secretary GAGE. That can be fixed up all right.

Admiral BRADFORD. Then I have no doubt we can call a halt for the summer.

The CHAIRMAN. With the money available in the sundry civil bill you can get ready by the next season?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Prepare your estimates and let us know. In connection with that we will probably want you to come before the committee in a day or two to make a statement as to what shall take the place of it.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. I understand the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy will make a written agreement that will be satisfactory to them, and we will not undertake to put it in the bill.

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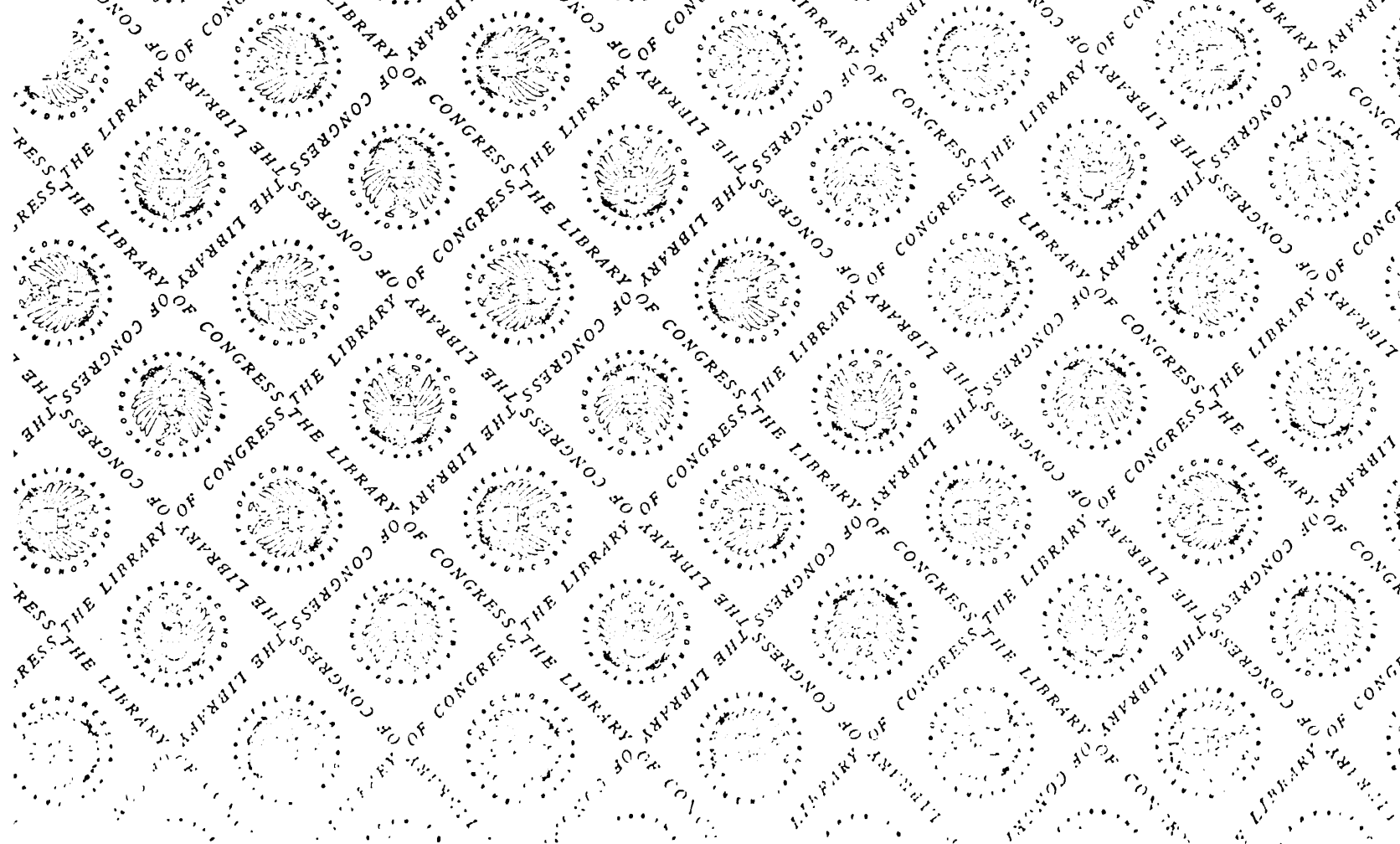
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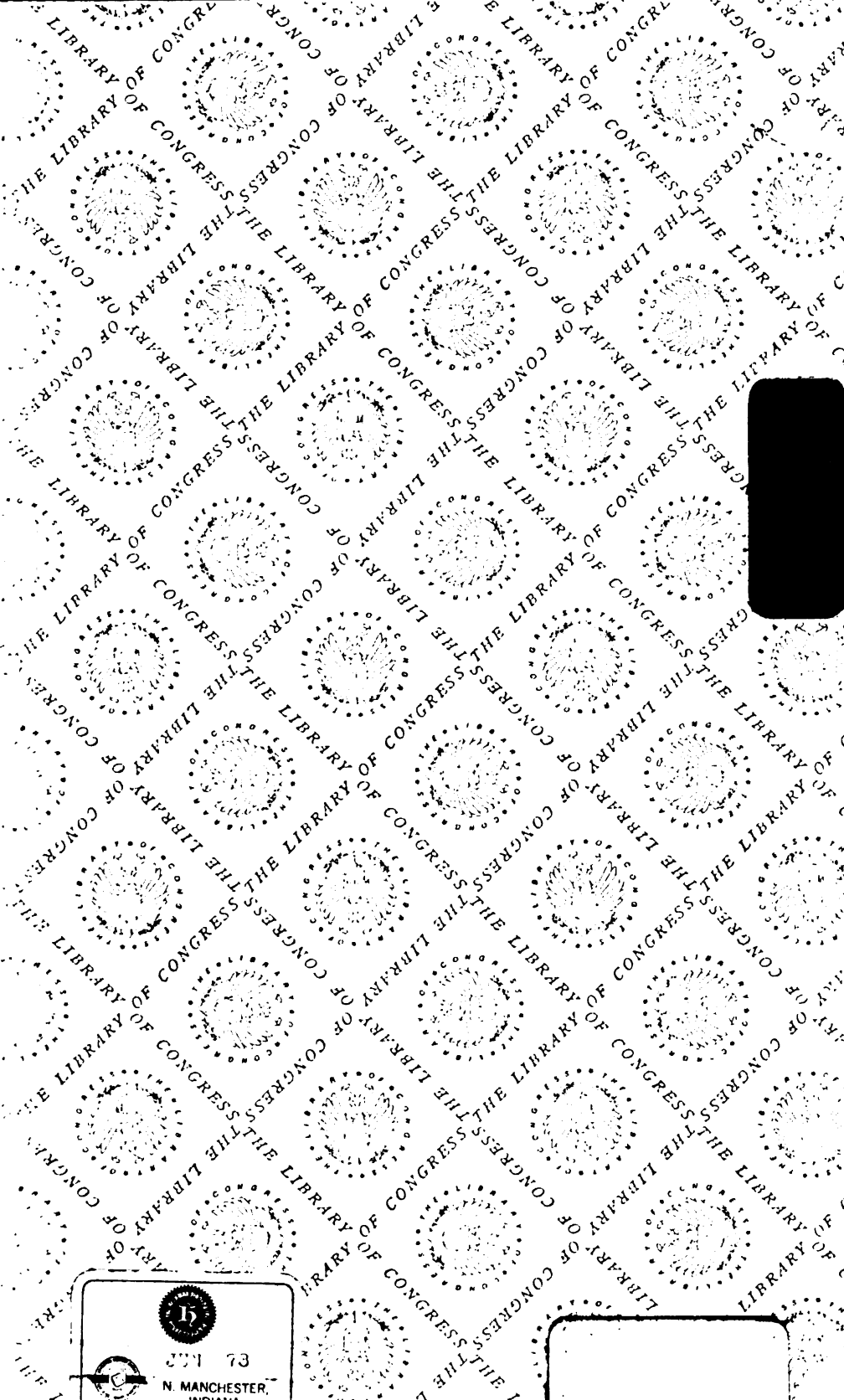
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